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CALENDAR
OF
PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE

BEING LETTERS WHICH PASSED
BETWEEN SOME OF THE COMPANY'S
SERVANTS AND INDIAN RULERS
AND NOTABLES

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PREFACE

The present volume was scheduled to be published in 1944 but though the typescripts were prepared in time it was not possible to surmount the difficulties created by the second world war. The preceding volume is still in the press and it is a matter of great personal disappointment to me that despite the utmost efforts of my colleagues our plans and programmes could not be punctually implemented. This may not, however, prove an unmitigated disadvantage. The advent of a new editor will doubtless mean new improvements based on new ideas, and I have no doubt that useful suggestions offered from time to time by learned reviewers which I could not carry out owing to various reasons will receive active consideration in future.

S. N. SEN,
*Director of Archives,
Government of India*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA
NEW DELHI
October, 1949

ABBREVIATIONS

CI—Copy of Issues.

CR—Copy of Receipts.

TI—Translation of Issues.

TR—Translation of Receipts.

AI—Abstract of Issues.

AR—Abstract of Receipts.

OR—Original of Receipts.

In the Persian Correspondence the dates (in *Italics*) on the margin against receipts are dates on which those letters were received while those (in *Roman*) against issues are the dates on which the letters were issued.

CALENDAR OF PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE

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INTRODUCTION

Lord Cornwallis came to India pledged to a policy of peace. He soon found himself engaged in a prolonged war that severely taxed the resources of the Company and their friends. Was the war forced on him? Was it really unavoidable? Did it come as a surprise to the Governor-General? His friends confidently asserted that despite his natural aversion to war and the implicit instructions of his employers to the contrary, Cornwallis could not possibly avoid an armed conflict with Mysore, and for this unhappy breach of peace the aggressive ambition of Tipu Sultan was entirely to blame. Tipu made an unprovoked attack on the territories of the Raja of Travancore, an old ally, whom the East India Company were by treaty bound to protect, and Cornwallis could not honourably stand aside while an unrelenting enemy was waging a cruel war against a loyal friend. His letters to the friendly princes of India assign no other reason for the declaration of war, and as the correspondence calendared in the following pages shows, the satellite princes and their courtiers raised a chorus of approbation. What further evidence of British good faith and sense of honour could they expect than this prompt succour to a friend in distress? But like all simple explanations Cornwallis' version of this complicated affair represents only one side of the case. Although his offensive operations against the Travancore lines furnished Cornwallis with a convenient *casus belli*, Tipu had very good reasons for suspecting British intentions and his action against Travancore was not altogether unprovoked. In fact, a careful review of the events leading to the Third Mysore War and the diplomatic activities preceding it will probably exonerate the Sultan from all charges of bad faith, but it is doubtful whether the allies can be so easily let off.

For a proper comprehension of the subject, it is necessary to examine the background in some details as the correspondence included in the present volume, coming from the sources they do, cannot but offer a partisan view. The Third Mysore War was a sequel of the Second and the Second was the obvious consequence, though not the inevitable corollary, of the First. The First Mysore War broke out in 1767. Haidar Ali was not alone in his dislike of the English. The Nizam had his grievances against them and the two Muslim neighbours made a common cause against the foreign intruders. The Nizam, as the Viceroy of the Deccan, could claim a lawful though not an effective jurisdiction over the whole of the Carnatic, for the *de jure* suzerainty of his nominal master, the *roi fainéant* of Delhi, though ignored in practice, was still invoked by interested parties whenever convenience so demanded; and the Marathas, the English, and the French, all took care to secure imperial *farmāns* for territories annexed by undisguised force. Haidar Ali had suffered wrongs at the hands of Muhammad Ali of Arcot and

naturally held the English responsible for the intrigues of their protégé. The alliance, however, proved extremely short-lived, and in 1768 the Nizam deserted his co-religionist without any plausible excuse and entered into an offensive alliance with the English against him. The treaty of 1768 condemned Haidar as a usurper and a rebel and contemplated his expulsion from the Carnatic Balaghat (the uplands of Carnatic). "Hyder Naique," the 9th article of the treaty runs, "having for some years past usurped the government of the Monsore country, and given great disturbances to his neighbours by attacking and taking from many of them their possessions, and having so lately invaded and laid waste with fire and sword the possessions of the English Company and the Nawab Wolau Jah in the Carnatic, it is certainly necessary for their peace and for the general benefit of all the neighbouring powers, that the said Naique should be punished and reduced, so that he may not hereafter have the power to give any person further trouble: to this end, the Nawab Ausuph Jah hereby declares and makes known to all the world that he regards the said Naique as a rebel and usurper, and as such divests him of, and revokes from him, all Sunnuds, honours and distinctions conferred by himself or any other Soubah of the Deccan, because the said Naique has deceived the Nawab Ausuph Jah, broken his agreement and rendered himself unworthy of all further countenance and favours." By the 10th article of the same treaty, the Nizam undertook, in lieu of an annual tribute of seven lakhs of Arcot rupees, to transfer to the English his rights and interests in the Carnatic Balaghat provided the English obtained Emperor Shah Alam's consent to the contemplated transaction. Thus did the Nizam leave Haidar in the lurch and the English turned the tables on him. The new allies might have treated it as a clever stroke of diplomacy, but to Haidar it was an act of barefaced treachery. Nothing daunted he carried on the war single-handed and by a bold and unexpected move carried fire and sword to the gates of Madras. A year after the treaty of 1768, which stigmatized Haidar Ali as a usurper, had been concluded with the Nizam, a treaty was made with Haidar formally recognizing his rights to the territories of which the treaty of 1768 professed to deprive him. This was not all. The English undertook to help Haidar in case he was attacked by any other power. For Haidar this was the most important clause and not an empty formality. He had suffered severe chastisement more than once at the hands of the Marathas. He knew that another Maratha invasion in the near future was inevitable, and alone he was no match for them. He badly needed an ally in the coming struggle and he had a genuine respect for the fighting qualities of the English. But when the dreaded enemy once again entered his territories Haidar found himself without any friend. The English had emulated the example of the Nizam and betrayed him at the moment of his direst need. An opportunity for avenging this wrong was not long in coming. During the First Maratha War Nana Farnavis sought to organize a general alliance of the Deccan powers against the English aggressors and Haidar readily responded to his appeal though the hated Nizam was a party to this new coalition. Haidar harassed the English

in the Carnatic to the great relief of the Marathas. But the Marathas came to terms with the English as soon as it suited them without any reference to Haidar. The Nizam had, as usual, deserted the allies much earlier. Once again Haidar found himself all alone, for no fault of his, pitted against a resourceful enemy. The Marathas and the Nizam had not only betrayed him but they had gone further and the Peshwa had actually engaged to compel Haidar Ali to surrender the districts he had conquered in the Carnatic within six months of the conclusion of the treaty. The first information about the treaty of Salbye reached Haidar not from Nana Farnavis but from Sir Eyre Coote. In 1782 Haidar died, but the Marathas were prepared to co-operate with the English against Tipu Sultan, Haidar's son and successor. The British arms, however, suffered several reverses at the hands of Tipu and the Madras Government concluded the treaty of Mangalore in 1784. Unaware of the sudden development, a Maratha force had actually taken the field and the Peshwa and the Nizam found themselves involved in an unnecessary war with Mysore. Tipu led his troops into the enemies' country and took post after post from both of them. The unfortunate Desais of Kittur and Nargund suffered terribly for the folly of their suzerains and the war protracted till March 1787 long after Cornwallis' assumption of office as Governor-General. We have to judge subsequent events in the light of these unhappy facts. Haidar and Tipu had every reason to complain that their neighbours made treaties with the deliberate design of breaking them. It will be futile to suggest that the Mysore rulers were straightforward men of unimpeachable character ever prepared to honour their plighted word, but, nonetheless, the fact remains that they had been badly let down four times within a period of sixteen years by the Marathas, the Nizam and the English. To them it was immaterial whether Nana or Mahadaji was responsible for the treaty of Salbye, whether the Government of Bengal or the Government of Madras were to blame for the unwarrantable repudiation of the treaty of 1769. Judged by their past deeds, they were no better than that fickle opportunist, Nizam Ali of Hyderabad, on whose promises no sensible person could rely. Tipu is not to be blamed if he failed to recognize in the Earl of Cornwallis a man of honour particularly as the proceedings of his lordship were not calculated to inspire his confidence.

Of the many tasks imposed on Lord Cornwallis not the least intricate was the recovery of Guntur Sarkar then in possession of the Nizam. The Northern Sarkars, of which Guntur was one, were ceded by the Nizam to the East India Company as early as 1759, but in theory the transaction was not free from a serious legal flaw. The Viceroy could not in law alienate any part of his imperial master's dominions without his express authority. In 1765 when Clive obtained the *Diwani* from Shah Alam II this technical defect was finally removed and the titular emperor formally confirmed the cession made six years earlier by the *Subadar* of the Deccan under whose immediate jurisdiction the Sarkars were. The Nizam had, therefore, no further excuse for keeping the Company out of any of the ceded districts, but an exception had to be made in the case of Guntur which formed the fief of Basalat Jang,

his brother. One of the clauses of the treaty of 1768, therefore, stipulated that the transfer of Guntur was to be postponed till the death of Basalat Jang or commission on his part of such misdemeanour as would justify the forfeiture of his estates. Basalat Jang died in 1782 and the Company became automatically entitled to the reversion of Guntur with effect from the date of his demise. The Nizam was, however, not in a hurry to part with a district which offered him the only outlet to the sea, and the Company could not permit any evasion of the treaty of 1768 particularly in respect of territories of undoubted strategic importance. Guntur, it may be noted, cut off Madras from the rest of the Northern Sarkars.

On his arrival in India Cornwallis found the Nizam and the Marathas engaged in a war with Tipu. He felt that the time was not opportune for pressing the Company's claims as such action might be easily misconstrued and drive the Nizam to an alliance with the French. Moreover, the Company had undertaken to pay the Nizam an annual tribute of seven lakhs of rupees under the treaty of 1768. But no payment had been made while the Nizam held the Guntur Sarkar and collected its rents. The adjustment of the account was not likely to prove financially advantageous to the Company and Cornwallis decided to wait for a more suitable moment.

Circumstances considerably improved by 1788 and Cornwallis felt that he could now with advantage reopen the Guntur question and deputed Col. Kennaway to Hyderabad to conduct the necessary negotiations. At the same time the Madras Government under the Governor-General's instructions despatched a body of troops to the neighbourhood of Guntur which was promptly and peacefully ceded. The Nizam then sent an agent to Calcutta for the final settlement of the outstanding accounts and at the same time sought an alliance with Tipu against the English by playing upon his natural fears. As the original aim of the treaty of 1768 had been to despoil Mysore of the Carnatic Balaghat, Tipu readily responded to the Nizam's approaches but suggested a matrimonial alliance with him as a condition precedent to the proposed political and military alliance. The Viceroy of the Deccan, however, could not stoop to such a *mésalliance* with the son of a lowly Naik and the negotiations came to an abrupt end. Having failed in playing Tipu against the English, the Nizam proceeded to strengthen his position by a closer alliance with the latter. His agent argued that since the English had obtained the cession of Guntur under one of the articles of the treaty of 1768 they could not logically evade implementing the remaining provisions. Cornwallis was in a fix. He apprehended another war with Tipu. The Raja of Travancore had already expressed his alarm at the warlike preparations in Mysore. Information had also been received about the hostile activities of the Raja of Chirakkal, a feudatory of Tipu, against the English settlement of Tellicherry. On the other hand the treaty of 1768 which expressly condemned Haidar as a usurper had obviously been superseded by the treaties of 1769 and 1784 which, in no uncertain terms, recognized Haidar and Tipu as the lawful rulers of Mysore. Clause 34 of Pitt's India Act positively laid

down "that it shall not be lawful for the Governor-General and Council of Fort William, without the express command and authority of the Court of Directors, or of the Secret Committee, in any case, except where hostilities have actually been commenced, or preparations actually made for the commencement of hostilities, against the British nation in India, or against some of the princes or states whose territories the Company shall be engaged by any subsisting treaty to defend or guarantee, either to declare war, or commence hostilities, or enter into any treaty for making war against any of the country princes or states in India, or any treaty for guaranteeing the possessions of any country, princes or states." Cornwallis was thus precluded from forming a fresh offensive pact with any of the country powers. Tipu had not commenced hostilities against the East India Company or any of their protégés. The alarm of the Raja of Travancore had been dismissed by Cornwallis himself as without any substantial foundation. But if the worst came to the worst Cornwallis was not prepared to go to war with Mysore without previously securing the armed support of the Nizam and the Marathas. The old treaty of 1768 could not be invoked as it was obviously void. A new alliance could not be offered to the Nizam. The Governor-General, therefore, cut the Gordian knot by declaring the treaty of 1768 still in force and fully binding upon the contracting parties. The sixth article of the treaty required the Company "to send two battalions of sepoys and six pieces of artillery, manned by Europeans, whenever the Soubah shall require them and the situation of their affairs will allow of such a body of troops to march into the Deccan, provided the Soubah pays the expense during the time the said troops are employed in his service." After consulting Dundas, Cornwallis offered an explanation of this clause in a letter addressed to the Nizam on July 7, 1789, with a view to a more perfect execution of it. He wrote : "In proof of the sincerity of my intentions that the treaty should be carried into full effect, I agree that, in the sixth article of the treaty, the words, 'whenever the situation of affairs will allow such a body of troops to march into the Deccan' shall be understood to mean, that the force engaged for by this article, *viz.*, two battalions of sepoys and six pieces of cannon, manned by Europeans, shall be granted whenever Your Highness shall apply for it, making only one exception, that it is not to be employed against any power in alliance with the Company, *viz.*, Pandit Purdhon Peishwa, Raghojee Bhonsla, Mahadajee Scindhia, and the other Maratha chiefs, the Nuwab of Arcot and Nuwab Vizier, the Rajas of Tanjore and Travancore." The deliberate omission of Tipu Sultan's name from the list of friendly princes against whom the British troops lent to the Nizam could not be employed was, to put it mildly, significant. Not only had an aggressive alliance, so long considered to have been obsolete, been revived, but the Governor-General's interpretation of the sixth article specially emphasized his unfriendly attitude towards Mysore. Tipu could not count upon British neutrality in the event of a war with the Nizam. Despite the treaty of 1784 he had been, by implication, placed beyond the common pale of diplomatic protection and he would have been foolish indeed if he had

ignored a warning so clear and unambiguous. No wonder Tipu set to improve his defences as best as he could. Political isolation simply drove the lone fighter to desperation, and the attack on the Travancore lines followed.

The assault on the Travancore lines was, however, not altogether unprovoked, nor did it constitute, in a strictly legal sense, an encroachment into the Raja of Travancore's territories which the East India Company had been pledged to protect. Like other Malabar princes the Rajas of Cochin and Travancore had been originally vassals of Vijayanagar. After the fall of that empire they had to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Zamorin (Samudrin) of Calicut. Not content with his subordinate status the ruler of Cochin had been watching for an opportunity of asserting his independence and when the Portuguese arrived on the Malabar coast he readily entered into an alliance with them against his Indian overlord. But the alliance only meant a change of masters and the ruler of Cochin was reduced to the position of a helpless puppet. The Portuguese were later supplanted by the Dutch and the Raja acknowledged their supremacy without any demur. The Dutch power was also on its decline when Haidar appeared on the scene and they were no longer in a position to hold their own against the superior arms of Mysore. The Raja of Cochin as well as his quondam suzerain, the Zamorin, had necessarily to accept the inevitable and became tributaries of Haidar. The Dutch still retained a few posts including the fort of Cochin, but the rest of the principality became in law as in fact part of the sultanate of Mysore. It is necessary to remember that a segment of the Travancore lines was built over the lands of the Raja of Cochin and this fortified rampart effectively barred access from one part of his territories to another. Tipu could not visit what he claimed by right of his father's conquest as his lawful domains without crossing the Travancore lines, and what is still more significant, he regarded the Dutch also as his vassals as the settlements they still retained originally belonged to the ruler of Cochin who was now his subject. When he was on the point of completing his father's conquest in Malabar and preparing to attack the remaining Dutch stations, particularly those of Cranganore and Ayacotta, that commanded one flank of the Travancore lines, the Dutch called upon the Raja of Travancore to reinforce their garrison. The Madras Government, however, made it clear to the Raja that he would not be permitted to employ the Company's troops for such a purpose and the Company would not be obliged under the terms of the existing treaties to help him in a war of aggression. The Raja solved the problem, under the advice of a British agent, by purchasing the Dutch fortresses; Cranganore and Ayacotta thus became a part of his principality. Whether such a purchase of disputed lands is sanctioned by international law is a moot point, but the fact remains that the Madras Government did not fully approve of the transaction. To Tipu it offered sufficient provocation and he attempted to cross the Travancore lines at the head of his troops and Lord Cornwallis treated his action as an unwarranted aggression against an ally whom the Company were by treaty bound to

defend. To Lord Cornwallis and many of his colleagues the treaty of 1784 was an intolerable humiliation and they were prepared to repudiate it and wage another war against Mysore on the slightest provocation. The treaty had been in fact repudiated, as we have seen, by the new interpretation that Lord Cornwallis had chosen to put on the inoperative articles of the treaty of 1768 and the excuse was offered by Tipu's assault on the Travancore lines though it followed an undoubted act of provocation on the part of the Raja who was for all practical purposes a dependant of the East India Company. Tipu's protest that he had offered no insult to the English while the Raja of Travancore had given asylum to absconders from Cochin was not without a substantial foundation (1025).

Try as he might Tipu could not prevent a combination of his former enemies. His diplomatic efforts at Poona and Hyderabad came to nought, but that did not mean that there was a complete unity of purpose among the allies. The Nizam would as gladly work for the ruin of the Marathas and had only been persuaded by his British friends to forget his wrongs for the time being. The Poona Government no doubt wanted to be avenged for their late discomfitures, but they were not less apprehensive of the rapid expansion of the British power in their neighbourhood. The alliance was at best half-hearted and full co-operation even against a common enemy was, under the circumstances, not to be expected.

Besides this crucial political difficulty, Lord Cornwallis was confronted with the problems of transport and inconvenient terrain. The great bulk of the Bengal army had to march overland through Orissa, then under the government of the Maratha Raja of Nagpur, and Mr. Forster was deputed to his court. The Raja readily gave his concurrence and was prepared even to despatch a body of horsemen to Mysore in consideration of a sufficiently tempting bribe. The transport bullocks and elephants were not difficult to obtain as Munni Begam, Muhammad Reza Khan and other Indian nobles were prepared to place all their animals at the disposal of the Company, but they had to be provided at every halting place with fresh supply of foodgrains and fodder. The lengthy march necessarily depleted the number of bullocks and in the enemy country a regular supply of provisions could not be assured particularly as Tipu's men effectively ambushed and intercepted them. The result was further casualties among the beasts of burden and the consequent decline in transport facilities. At one stage of the war the Company's troops suffered from terrible food shortage until succour came from the Marathas. The professional grain carriers, the *banjāras*, had to be induced to exert their utmost by tempting terms and high rewards before the starving army could be relieved.

The terrain of Mysore, on the other hand, specially lent itself to defence and desultory fighting as an English diplomat* familiar with the country pointed out in 1791. "Situated on an elevated plain difficult of access, in great part desert or woody, and studded with innumerable

* James Grant, Resident at Hyderabad (1781-84).

hill forts, it is in itself no desirable object for conquest, while it presents almost insuperable obstacles to the progress of an invading army, particularly if composed of infantry, under the restraints and luxury of an European camp. At the same time, it possesses the means of cheap defence against the assailants, by affording ample subsistence for its own hardy troops of cavalry, in the abundance of pasture for the horses, and coarse homely produce of peas or Indian corn for the men, who are inured to long and rapid marches." No wonder the British arms were not attended by that uniform success of which we read in the correspondence published here. There were serious reverses as well to be recorded and Tipu, though worsted in the long run, still retained his well-earned reputation for military skill and able generalship.

The British authorities were labouring under the impression that Tipu was bitterly hated by his subjects and many of his officers were prepared to desert him at the first opportunity. This wishful thinking might have been encouraged by the reports of secret service men, one of whom, Mir Zainul-Abidin Khan, claimed to have established contact with some of Tipu's officers in 1788 (681) and to have persuaded them to join the English if a war broke out. These discontented officers were expected to come over to the English with 8,000 infantry and similar assurances were received from some cavalry officers also. Mir Zainul-Abidin's report was probably accepted at its face value, for in December 1790 he was recommended to Nawab Muhammad Reza Khan as a person worthy of the government's favour as he had "voluntarily made very long journeys in the interest of the Company" (790). Early in 1790 Tipu was reported to have died of a week's illness (151) and the news was confirmed in March though with a slight variation in date and circumstances (208). Obviously the British intelligence service was not as efficient as that of their adversary.

The war caused a severe strain on the Company's finances and tributary princes were asked to clear their arrears. At this crisis the banking house of Gopal Das Sahu earned the gratitude of the Governor-General by voluntarily coming to the Company's aid. To facilitate financial transactions they opened a new branch at Hyderabad and paid at Bombay no less than 45 lakhs in cash within a period of twelve months. Their business operations involved transport of hard cash from one place to another and were not therefore free from serious risks. Once the bank's agents were relieved of a fairly large sum near Hyderabad while proceeding to that city from their branch office at Masulipatam. On a previous occasion the firm had been robbed of another big sum in the neighbourhood of Nagpur. Nor was the exchange rate paid at Bombay to their advantage. In recognition of their willing co-operation Manohar Das, the eldest son of Gopal Das, and Bhawani Das his brother, were invested with *khil'ats*. The Governor-General took a personal interest in the welfare of the family and requested Bhawani Das to exert his personal influence with a view to removing the lamentable differences then existing among Gopal Das's sons.

If the Benares bankers were a source of relief the Nawab of Arcot proved a source of never-ending embarrassment. He could not forget

that he was the *de jure* ruler of the Carnatic and his British "allies" professed to treat him as such. But his incompetence was only equalled by his boundless ambition and utter lack of scruples. The Company's servants could not, therefore, reconcile their profession with their practice and had to relieve the Nawab of all administrative responsibilities in his own interest as well as in that of his subjects. The irony of the situation was that the Nawab was, like his brother of Oudh, a steadfast friend of the Company and seldom gave them sufficient ground for such extreme steps as strict logic would dictate. They found it expedient to humour him as much as was practicable without jeopardizing the Company's interests. But unscrupulous adventurers did not hesitate to exploit the situation and the Nawab contracted heavy debts at usurious rates of interest. The Company were constrained to recognize the claims of these creditors who commanded considerable political influence at home and at the same time they could not do without the revenue of the Carnatic while waging a war against Mysore. The administration of the principality was therefore assumed, or, as the Nawab put it, "seized" by the Company in spite of his repeated protests. Finding his expostulations of no avail, the Nawab requested the Governor-General "to direct the Government of Madras to hand over to him the management of his country as early as possible after the termination of the war." The Governor-General was, however, too preoccupied with the war to attend to the Nawab's representations and assured him that he "will keep the happiness of the Nawab as ever uppermost in his mind." The Nawab regarded himself as the rightful ruler of the Carnatic, wrongly excluded from his government by an overpowerful ally to whom he had ever been faithful ; to the Governor-General he was an inconvenient, imprudent and improvident dependent with too much pretensions and too little sense of realities.

The Nawab of Arcot was not the only improvident prince in India. There were many others subsisting on the Company's pension who mourned the vanished glories of their house and could not reconcile their present penury with the opulence that once was theirs. The Nawab Nazim of Murshidabad no longer aspired to the government of Bengal. He frankly recognized his subordinate status and regarded the Governor-General as his "master and patron," and went so far as to seek that "master's" formal permission if he wanted to leave his palace to go on a hunting excursion. When the Governor-General decided to abolish the *Faujdari Adalats* and to remove the *Nizamat Adalat* from Murshidabad he quietly acquiesced and supplied a new seal as was required of him. His only concern was that the eminent Muslim jurists who had so long administered justice in those courts should not suddenly find themselves out of employment and he tamely concluded that "the gentlemen of the Council cannot be ignorant of the sentiments which the changes will arouse in the minds of the people of the country and abroad. However the English are the masters." He would fain solicit his English "masters" to add to his stipend ; for while his father enjoyed a pension of fifty lakhs per annum he got no more than sixteen. Out of this, to him meagre sum, only nine lakhs and eighty-eight

thousand were available to the Nawab for his personal expenses and the maintenance of the household staff. He complained that he could not afford the jewels and robes that a Nawab Nazim must have to maintain his dignity. During his minority he had nursed the hope that a suitable addition would be made to his pension when he came of age. At the age of thirty-five he found himself saddled with a family of thirty children many of whom had attained majority according to his way of thinking. Only three of his daughters had been married. No wonder he had recourse to loan whenever his stipends had to be supplemented and the East India Company in their turn decided to deduct a reasonable sum every month from his allowance for the benefit of his creditors. But what was worse the Company had directed the stipends of the Nawab's dependents to be disbursed through the Resident. This departure from the previous practice the unfortunate prince considered derogatory to his station and humbly prayed for an increase in his allowance "to enable him to support himself and his dependents." Within thirty years of the battle of Plassey the wheel of fortune had completed a full revolution and the cup of misery was full to the brim.

Prince Jahandar Shah, the eldest son of the titular emperor, was dead but his widow Qutlaq Sultan Begam preferred to live at Benares with her sons and dependents. The prince's death inevitably led to a reduction in the pension granted to his family and the consequent pecuniary embarrassment caused discord among his widows and sons. Prince Shigufta Bakht left his step-mother and retired to Lucknow. No remonstrance on the part of the Nawab of Oudh and Mr. Ives, the Resident at his court, could persuade him to retrace his steps. The Governor-General, on the other hand, firmly but politely turned down the fugitive prince's prayer for more funds. Nor was he prepared to listen to his plea for a share in his late father's property and to get embroiled in the domestic disputes of the family. Jahanabadi Begam, another widow of Jahandar Shah, was curtly informed that the Governor-General had made it a practice not to correspond with any member of the prince's family except Qutlaq Sultan Begam, the senior-most widow, who had been formally recognized as its head. Qutlaq Sultan Begam, on the other hand, sought to replenish her limited financial resources by demanding from Mahadaji Sindhia the restoration of her husband's jagir, but the Governor-General was unable to offer his good offices as the Company had "uniformly pursued the policy of non-interference in the affairs of Sindhia or other princes of Hindustan." Her device of securing an allowance from the depleted stipends of Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah of Murshidabad for her son by arranging a matrimonial alliance between him and one of the Nawab's daughters proved equally futile. In the palmy days of the empire such a marriage might have been condemned as morganatic, but the Nawab had no hesitation to decline the unexpected honour. To the Governor-General he wrote that "according to the custom of his house no marriage could be contracted with any one except a Saiyid." To the princess he offered a more polite excuse: his finances would not permit

the ceremonies to be celebrated on a proper scale and he must, therefore, reluctantly forego the honour she had so graciously proffered.

The banking-house of Jagat Seth had also fallen on evil days. Its claims had been disputed by the Nawab himself and the bankers no longer enjoyed their former prestige. Jagat Seth Harak Chand, therefore, sought the support of the Company, but it does not seem that the Seths succeeded in retrieving their lost position or improving their declining fortunes.

In October 1791 Muhammad Reza Khan, who played so important a part in the early history of the East India Company's rule in Bengal, passed away full of years and honours. A year earlier a melancholy figure disappeared from the stage. Lutfun-Nisa Begam, the widow of Sirajud-Daulah, used to receive from the Company a mere pittance of one hundred rupees a month which with an annual income of Rs. 1,305, derived from other sources formed her sole subsistence. She had no claim on the new rulers of Bengal and her letters are marked by a timid humility which cannot but excite our pity. The Company treated her sister-in-law (Sirajud-Daulah's brother's widow) more generously. The only daughter of Lutfun-Nisa had predeceased her and she wished that her pension—not a very rich dower—might be continued to her four grand-daughters. It is a satisfaction to note that her 11st letter (144) records her gratification at the Company's decision not to pull down a mosque and *madrassa* built by her father-in-law at Patna.

From the pale fading star let us turn to the sun at its zenith. 1791 found Mahadaji Sindhia a master of Delhi and Agra. The Rajput-Pathan coalition had completely collapsed. Severely defeated at Patan and Merta, Bijay Singh of Jodhpur had no other alternative but to sue for peace. His diplomatic negotiations with the ministers at Poona had yielded little result except widening the breach between Nana and Mahadaji. Pratap Singh of Jaipur had already come to terms with Sindhia in February 1790. Ismail Beg was now a helpless vagrant. The Raja of Jodhpur, therefore, was at the mercy of his Maratha adversary and agreed to pay him an annual tribute of five lakhs of rupees besides an indemnity of forty lakhs. The strategic fort and the district of Ajmir, as well as Sambhar, had to be ceded to the Marathas. In vain did the Rathor chief appeal to the Governor-General to restore order in the confused states of Hindustan. Mahadaji left for Ujjain (May 1790) and later proceeded to the Deccan (1792) carrying with him an imperial *shuqqa* and the *farmān* of *Vakil-i-Mutlaq* for the Peshwa. The *farmān* conferred on the Peshwa the style and status of an imperial noble, "the chief minister of the realm," "General of the army" and "the distinguished son," while Mahadaji, the real ruler of what was left of the Timurid empire, was merely the permanent deputy of Maharajadhiraj Sawai Madhav Rao Narayan.

The Rajput-Maratha war had revived for a while the apprehension of an Afghan invasion of India. In July 1790 news arrived from Jaipur that two messengers had arrived from Timur Shah, the Durrani king of Kabul, inviting the chiefs of Hindustan to join him in his war against Persia. Timur Shah apparently still considered himself the

suzerain of India as son and successor of Ahmad Shah, the victor of Panipat, and in 1791 he wrote to Mr. Stuart that he intended to visit his Indian possessions before long (1633). His letter to the Governor-General (1635) might be construed as a thinly veiled threat of invasion, but this threat, if seriously intended, was never carried out. Even in the nineties of the eighteenth century the possibility of an Afghan invasion could not be lightly dismissed.

Kabul was far off but Kathmandu was near. It was, however, not easy of access. Girt on all sides by the Himalayas, Nepal was for all practical purposes a *terra incognita*. The Gurkhas had brought the different parts of the kingdom under their sway and their dominion rapidly expanded until the northern limits of Bihar and Oudh and the southern frontiers of Nepal came together. Under such circumstances, particularly when the boundary lines were not well demarcated, disputes about outlying villages were bound to be frequent. Such disputes had already been in existence between Bhutan and Cooch Behar, a state tributary to the Company. But the Company were anxious to establish friendly relations with the Himalayan principalities and explore their commercial possibilities. At one time it was assumed that Tibet would offer a lucrative market for western commodities, and the way to Tibet lay through Nepal and Bhutan. Though petty princes ousted by the Gurkhas from their ancestral principalities sometimes sought shelter in the Company's territories and caused unnecessary embarrassment to the authorities at Calcutta, they were not prepared to force the issue in a hurry. Friendly correspondence was therefore maintained with Nepal and Bhutan and genuine efforts were made to get all outstanding disputes amicably settled. These pacific approaches were reciprocated by Nepal also at the time though subsequently frontier feuds led to open war between the governments of Calcutta and Kathmandu. When the Governor-General abolished all export and import duties with a view to facilitating trade with Nepal, the Raja, on his part, was prepared to make a similar gesture by centralizing all such imposts though he did not commit himself to a policy of complete free trade. It was no doubt as a token of his amity and regard for them that the Raja took the trouble of catching a wild rhinoceros at the request of his English neighbours. The postscript to his letter of October 12, 1791 throws some interesting light on the Nepalese invasion of Tibet, but ultimately China intervened in favour of Lhasa and Kathmandu had the worst of it.

Oudh was a source of some worry to the Company's government firstly because they had helped the Nawab Vazir to reduce Rohilkhand and were, therefore, under a moral obligation to protect the Rohilla princes from any undue oppression. As the correspondence shows, the Nawab Vazir accused Faizullah Khan of causing trouble in Almorah by lending his secret support to one of the contestants for the rajaship. Faizullah, on the contrary, denied the charge and protested that the Rohilla supporters of the Raja's brother received definite encouragement from Lucknow despite his emphatic protest. The Governor-General succeeded in patching up the differences between the Nawab Vazir and his Rohilla feudatory, for the latter, brood as he might over the wrongs

his family had suffered, could not possibly incur the displeasure of the only power that stood between him and complete ruin. Secondly, the chronic anarchy in Oudh was a source of disquiet in the neighbouring zamindari of Benares. The Salon incident (198-204) may be dismissed as an instance of natural misunderstanding. The Nawab would gladly chastise the accused as it offered him a welcome opportunity of humiliating Bahu Begam in whose employ they were and at the same time ingratiating himself with the British military officers at Cawnpore. But the other cases of disorder indicate laxity of administration in the border area. The Nawab did indeed try his best to bring the offenders in every case to book, but he was probably right when he complained that the culprits found a safe asylum as soon as they crossed the frontier and entered the Benares area. But the marauders of Oudh were certainly not so daring as the Sikhs who kidnapped Col. Stuart at Anupshahr.

We need not unduly condemn the Oudh officials for their failure to prevent disgruntled zamindars and desperadoes of their area from causing disturbances in their neighbourhood, for Calcutta and its environs were not free from lawlessness. In 1791 an armed band of 30 to 40 dacoits committed a robbery in the very precincts of the fort at Chinsura right under the *Faujdār's* nose and would have plundered the government treasury but for the intervention of the Portuguese guards in the employ of Mr. Redfearn. The previous year two cases of burglary were brought to the notice of the Governor-General himself. Two letters (987 and 1094) refer to a Muslim detective, Mirza Akbar Ali, the Sherlock Holmes of his time. When a porter disappeared with a bag of money belonging to one Khushhal Chand, a *mahajan*, and Mr. Motte, the zamindar of Calcutta, and his men failed to trace the absconder, the Governor-General was requested "to order Mr. Motte to refer the case to Mirza Akbar Ali who has a good experience of such cases and is certain to track down the thief." On the 5th April 1791 the house of Raja Sukhpat Ray was burgled and the thieves bagged 14,000 rupees in cash and goods. The case, as a matter of routine, was referred to Mr. Motte but the party aggrieved had no faith in him and requested the Governor-General to enlist the services of the Mirza. "Some time ago," the petitioner added, "a robbery was committed in the house of some merchants in which some persons were killed and others were rendered penniless. These merchants, who were aware of the great skill and experience of Mirza Akbar Ali in this line, presented a petition to his lordship asking him to refer their cases to him for investigation. His lordship passed on the application to Mr. Motte, and Mr. Cherry told the Mirza that it would give satisfaction to the Governor-General if he could detect the thieves and recover the stolen property. And in the space of 8 days the Mirza caught the thieves." Obviously this clever gentleman was not a member of the regular police force, or Mr. Cherry would not have found it necessary to invoke the name of the Governor-General in persuading him to take up the investigation. Mirza Akbar Ali was in all likelihood an amateur genius like the heroes of modern thrillers.

The concluding request in Raja Sukhpat Ray's letter is not without interest. As an alternative to entrusting his case to Mirza Akbar Ali the

Raja suggests that the Governor-General should compensate him for his loss from the salaries of the police officers. Fantastic as the demand may sound, it was based on a common practice that goes back to the early Hindu days and survived in some of the Central Indian States till the middle of the nineteenth century. The Governor-General seems to have had a harder time in those days when people expected him to attend personally to cases of robbery and theft.

Lord Cornwallis is best known in India for his administrative reforms. The only major reform referred to in this volume relates to administration of justice. The *Nizamat Adalat* was removed from Murshidabad and the district *Faujdari Adalats* were abolished. He also did away with the right of levying imposts at privately owned market places. But in every case he had to encounter some opposition from the vested interests. The private proprietors had to be compensated. The officers of the abolished *Faujdari Adalats* often removed the records and when Ali Ibrahim Khan was asked to administer an oath of office to the staff of the Benares court he protested that it would be derogatory to the honour of the persons concerned. At least in one case Lord Cornwallis refused to interfere with the ordinary course of law. When the Bibi of Cannanore requested him to settle a case in her favour she was told that it was the function of the Supreme Court to administer justice and she must ask her subjects to institute their suit in that court. Unfortunately such requests were not always turned down but a good beginning was made and it could be expected that henceforth the judiciary would be spared vexatious interference from the executive. The executive on its part did not blindly go by any economic theory. When the ingenuity of some clever speculators raised the price of coarse rice, the poor man's food, at Hooghly from eleven annas per maund to one rupee eleven annas, an embargo was laid on the export of rice and the city was spared the horrors of a famine.

In 1791 the British dominions were mostly limited to the shores of the Bay of Bengal. The Maratha empire was still intact ; Mysore had not yet been dismembered ; Oudh retained some semblance of independence ; the Nizam could still coquette with the idea of playing one power against another ; Assam was still a sovereign state though a prey to chronic anarchy ; the puppet at Delhi was propped up by the trained battalions of De Boigne and Perron. But the coming events had already cast their shadows. Pratap Singh of Alwar humbly solicited British friendship ; Bijay Singh of Jodhpur expected the British to save Hindustan from confusion and disorder ; the divine king of the Ahoms was soon to solicit British intervention against his own people. Obviously the stage had been set for the new architects of India's future. The Governor-General was fast gaining in stature and was not for long to be bothered with petty details of administration or formal correspondence with country magnates. He was soon to play a new role, the role of a benevolent despot, dispensing even-handed justice, reforming age-old abuses and showering on a long suffering people the blessings of *Pax Britannica*.

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE

1790

Jan. 2.

1. From Dinanath Upaddhaya.¹ Says that *sarkar*² Champaran³ in the *suba*⁴ of Bihar⁵ and *tappa*⁶ Rautahat⁷ in the Tarai⁸ at the foot of the hills are situated adjacent to each other on either side of the boundary line between the Company's territories and Nepal⁹ respectively. In 1194 *Fasli*¹⁰ (1786-7 A.D.) the *malguzars*¹¹ of *sarkar* Champaran disputed the possession of some land belonging to *tappa* Rautahat and made a false representation to the Collector of the district who thereupon stationed a guard of sepoys on the spot. The Maharaja (Ran Bahadur Sah¹²) on learning this wrote to the writer that he ever wished to preserve the friendly relations existing between him and the Company and so desired the writer to bring the mischievous conduct of the people of Champaran to the notice of the Collector. Accordingly the writer waited on the Collector and represented to him that the river Baghmati¹³ had formed the original boundary between the territories of the Company and that of the Maharaja and that it should be maintained as such even now. A map was also submitted to him showing the boundary. Thereupon the Collector was satisfied and he passed a decree accordingly and, having signed it in English, handed it over to the writer along with several *parwanas*.¹⁴ The dispute between the parties came to an end and the land belonging to the *tappa* was restored to it. Notwithstanding this decree the Collector, upon the representation of the *malguzars* of Champaran, has now despatched about a thousand Rajputs to take possession of the said land. Thus the dispute has been revived and disturbance is taking place in the said *tappa*. Requests his lordship therefore that orders may be issued to the Collector of Champaran directing him to revoke the improper action he has taken

¹ Vakil of the Maharaja of Nepal.

² P. tract of a territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding to a district or division under British rule; the government, or the supreme administrative body of a country.

³ District in Bihar.

⁴ P. province; viceroy under Mughal government.

⁵ Province in British India.

⁶ H. a small tract or division of country, smaller than a *pargana*, but comprising one or more villages.

⁷ In *pargana* Simraon, Nepal.

⁸ H. a moist swampy tract; the term is specially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayas.

⁹ Independent State on northern frontier of India.

¹⁰ P. harvest or revenue year. This era was instituted by Emperor Akbar.

¹¹ P. revenue payer, land holder, land lord, a manager of cultivation and village matters, a tenant, a subject.

¹² Ruler of Nepal. For biographical note, see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, vol. VII, p 363, f.n. 2.

¹³ A hill stream of Northern India. It rises in Nepal near Katmandu, enters Muzaffarpur District near Maniari Ghat and forms the western boundary of the district till near Narwa, where it begins to pursue an almost parallel course to the Little Gandak, which it joins near Rusera in Darbhanga District.

¹⁴ P. order, letter from a man in power to a dependant.

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contrary to the terms of the previous settlement. Requests that he may be favoured with a reply to be transmitted to the Maharaja. (OR 1; TR 30, pp 1-2, no 1.)

Jan. 5.

2. From the two widows of Ramanand Mukherji. Say that their husband, Ramanand Mukherji deceased, was an old servant of the Company and was employed in the Persian Translator's office. At the time of retrenchment in that office the Council in consideration of his old age granted him a pension of Rs 30 per mensem with effect from July 1788. He died on 20 *Katik*¹ (12 November 1789) leaving them nothing except the said pension to live upon. Request his lordship therefore to continue the pension to them so that they and their young children may pass their days comfortably. (OR 2; TR 30, pp 2-3, no 2.)

Jan. 5.

3. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah.² Forwards a *shuqqa*³ received from Qutlaq Sultan Begam⁴ and hopes for frequent letters. (CI 21, p 1, no 1; TI 36, p 1, no 1.)

Jan. 5.

4. To Haidar Beg Khan⁵ Is much pleased to learn from the letter of Mr Johnstone⁶ about the payment of the *qist*⁷ of subsidy to the Company at Lucknow.⁸ The bills drawn by Raja Bachhraj⁹ have been punctually paid by his *gumashla*¹⁰ and the Governor-General therefore commends the Raja to the Khan's favour. (CI 21, p 2, no 3; TI 36, pp 1-2, no 2.)

Jan. 5.

5. To Haidar Beg Khan. Is much pleased to learn from the letter of Mr Johnstone that the Khan has paid the *qist* of the subsidy for November 1789. (CI 21, pp 1-2, no 2; TI 36, p 2, no 3.)

Jan. 5.

6. To the Vazir (Nawab Asafud-Daulah).¹¹ Has received a letter from the Raja of Jainagar¹² saying that the servants of the Nawab Vazir have sequestrated some of his lands and buildings that were purchased by his ancestors at Allahabad¹³ and Oudh,¹⁴ and desiring his lordship to

¹ II. 7th Hindu solar month corresponding to October-November.

² For biographical note, see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, vol. VII, p 1, f.n. 4.

³ A. royal letter.

⁴ Widow of Prince Jahandar Shah.

⁵ For biographical note, see vol. VII, p 4, f.n. 5.

⁶ George Johnstone, Acting Resident at Lucknow. For biographical note, see vol. VII, p 385, f.n. 4.

⁷ A. instalment.

⁸ Town and district in United Provinces, former capital of Oudh.

⁹ Banker, for biographical note, see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VII, p 133 f.n. 4.

¹⁰ P. agent, representative, officers appointed by zamindars to collect their rents or by merchants to carry on their trade in different places.

¹¹ For biographical note, see vol. VII, p 4, f.n. 4.

¹² Jainagar or Jaipur, State in Rajputana. Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh was the Ruler from 1778 to 1803.

¹³ Town and district in U.P. Under Akbar the town of Prayag with the adjoining country was constituted a *suba* and named Allahabad. In 1773 the Nawab Vazir of Oudh purchased the *suba* from the English for 50 lakhs.

¹⁴ Indian province, forming part of the United Provinces, lying in the central portion of the Gangetic plain with the northern districts stretching into the submontane tract below the Himalayas. Under Akbar it formed a *suba* containing 5 *sarkars* and 38 *parganas*. Asafud-Daulah ruled over the province from 1775 to 1797 with his capital at Lucknow.

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write whatever he may think proper to the Nawab Vazir on this subject. As a firm friendship exists between the addressee and his lordship he brings the case to the Nawab Vazir's notice and will inform the Maharaja of whatever may be his decision. (*CI 21, pp 195-6, no 172 ; TI 36, pp 2-3, no 4.*)

Jan. 5. 7. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Condoles with him on the demise of Mirza Sultan Daud.¹ (*CI 21, p 196, no 173 ; TI 36, p 3, no 5.*)

Jan. 5. 8. To Nawab Khalilullah Khan.² To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 21, p 196, no 174 ; TI 36, p 4, no 6.*)

Jan. 5. 9. *Dastak*³ granted to Babu Bhojraj who is proceeding from Murshidabad⁴ to Pachet⁵ on a pilgrimage to Parasnath⁶ with his *Guru*⁷ and companions. (*CI 21, p 197, no 175.*)

Jan. 5. 10. *Dastak* granted to Dharam Narayan, Radha Charan Sahu and others, in all 7 persons, who are going in 7 boats from Calcutta to Donapur(?) for giving evidence in the case of Captain Duncan⁸(?) and have their provision and luggage with them. (*CI 21, p 197, no 176.*)

Jan. 6. 11. From Raja Bachhraj, Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan⁹ and Jagat Seth Harak Chand.¹⁰ Congratulate his lordship on the occasion of Christmas. (*OR 3-5 ; TR 30, p 3, nos 3-5.*)

Jan. 6. 12. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah¹¹ of Masulipatam.¹² Offers his hearty congratulations on the occasion of Christmas. Says that the Chiefs of Madras do not seem to have sent a reply to the enquiries which his lordship made from them regarding his case (restoration of his *jagir*¹³). Prays therefore that a reminder may be issued enjoining on them to expedite the reply. Refers him to Mir Saiyid Muhammad¹⁴ for further particulars and hopes that his lordship will give a patient hearing to his representations. (*OR 6 ; TR 30 ; pp 3-4, no 6.*)

Jan. 13. 13. From Raja Bakhat Singh.¹⁵ Longs for an interview and hopes to be favoured with letters in the meantime. (*OR 7 ; TR 30, pp 4-5, no 7.*)

¹ For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 15, *f.n.* 8.

² Son of Mirza Sultan Daud. For biographical note, see Vol. VIII, no. 73.

³ P. passport, permit, license.

⁴ Town in Bengal, former capital.

⁵ Pachet or Panchet is the most conspicuous hill in the north-east of Manbhum District in *pargana* Chaurasi, some 35 miles north of Purulia.

⁶ Temple and place of worship at Pachet.

⁷ S. spiritual teacher or guide.

⁸ He may be Lt. Duncanson who was court-martialled on the complaint of the Raja and Rani of Cooch Behar for not taking adequate steps to prevent their capture by the Nazir Deo.

⁹ Chief Judicial Magistrate of Benares. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 48, *f.n.* 3.

¹⁰ For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 230, *f.n.* 1.

¹¹ For biographical note, see Vol. VIII, no 1453.

¹² Sea-port and subdivision in Kistna District, Madras.

¹³ P. hereditary assignment of land and its rent as annuity.

¹⁴ Saiyid Mahammad, *alias* Allami Sahib, vakil of Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah of Masulipatam.

¹⁵ Raja Zalim Singh of Kotah?

14. From the *Diwan*¹ of Raja Bakhat Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR* 30, p 5, no 8.)

15. From Raja Mahip Narayan Singh,^{1a} Babu Sarabjit Singh,² Nawab Munirud-Daulah³ and Babu Mulchand.⁴ Congratulate his lordship on the occasion of Christmas. (*ORs* 8-11 ; *TR* 30, p 5, nos 9-12.)

16. From the Raja of Nepal. Is extremely pleased to receive his lordship's letter accompanying presents on the occasion of his marriage. Has received an '*arzi*'⁵ from Dinanath Upaddhaya together with a letter from Mr Cherry⁶ saying that the Collector of Purnea⁷ had complained to his lordship against the conduct of the *amala*⁸ at Morang⁹ and had recommended the name of Mr Baker to investigate the matter and settle the dispute. His lordship has therefore desired the Raja to depute a confidential person with powers to mark off the boundary line in concert with Mr Baker. Says that on receipt of the letter he immediately wrote to the *amala* at Morang, and in order to hold a thorough inquiry into the matter, he has summoned them to his presence. If on investigation it is found that their conduct has been petulant, they shall be punished. The writer is ever desirous of preserving friendship with the Company and his lordship. Notwithstanding this pacific and friendly disposition of the writer towards the English, the Collector, without considering the old friendship between the two governments, raises petty disputes and gives considerable trouble to the villages belonging to the Tarai. Formerly when the Provincial Council at Patna¹⁰ or the Collectors examined and enquired into the matters themselves, no dispute ever arose. Now that the Collectors depend solely upon their *amala* such disputes as these always occur. Hopes that Dinanath Upaddhaya has represented all these matters to his lordship. The writer is at all times ready to carry out whatever the Governor-General may order, but it will be difficult to settle the boundary with the Collectors who are under the influence of their *amala*. Requests his lordship therefore to depute an English gentleman from Calcutta who may impartially settle the boundary and whose decision may be final and meet with his lordship's approbation. He will then send a confidential person on his part with full authority to mark off the confines and settle the dispute in concert with that gentleman. Dinanath Upaddhaya will represent these particulars in detail.

¹ P. head of the revenue and finance departments, Minister, chief officer of the state.

^{1a} Raja of Benares. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 5, *f.n.* 10.

² Vakil of Raja Mahip Narayan Singh.

³ Shuja Quli Khan, eldest son of Nawab Munirud-Daulah I.

⁴ *Gumashta* of Arjunji Nathji at Calcutta.

⁵ P. petition.

⁶ George Frederick Cherry, Persian Translator. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 311, *f.n.* 3.

⁷ Town and district in Bihar.

⁸ P. ministerial officers, workers.

⁹ Old name of the Nepal Tarai lying north of Purnea District.

¹⁰ Also called Azimabad, capital of Bihar Province.

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Chan Chun, a *bakhshi*¹ of the Emperor of China, has arrived at Lhasa.² Through him the people of Lhasa opened peace negotiations with the writer. Conformably to his lordship's advice the writer has made peace with them on their agreeing to pay an annual tribute to him and has relinquished such places as he had taken from them.^{2a}

Has sent for Dinanath Upaddhaya from Calcutta in order to consult with him on several matters which the writer wishes to communicate through him to his lordship. Hopes he will be granted leave for a few months. Another person will be appointed in his stead, if required. (OR 12 ; TR 30, pp 5-8, no 13.)

- Jan. 13. 17. From Sa'adat Ali Khan.³ Complimentary. (OR 13 ; TR 30, p 8, no 14.)
- Jan. 13. 18. From Raja Radha Nath.⁴ Congratulates the Governor-General on the occasion of Christmas and sends *nazr*.^{4a} (OR 14 ; TR 30, p 8, no 15.)
- Jan. 13. 19. From Rai Ram Kanta⁵ (Diwan of the Raja of Dinajpur). To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 15 ; TR 30, p 9, no 16.)
- Jan. 13. 20. From Umdatun-Nisa Bahu Begam.⁶ Says that Mr Thomas Law⁷ has granted *dastaks* to the *kalals*⁸ who are the ryots of her *jagir* in *sarkar* Bihar for keeping distilleries, and demands *abkari*⁹ and *mutaharrifa*¹⁰ duties from them. Formerly this was not the practice and

¹ P. paymaster of the forces; civil paymaster.

² Capital of Tibet, seat of the Dalai Lama.

^{2a} The Raja of Nepal had invaded Tibet which was a dependency of China on the plea that a large quantity of base coin was in circulation in Tibet, which caused heavy losses to the merchants of Nepal trading with that country and that the Tibetan Lamas refused to withdraw the currency or fix a just rate of exchange between the base and the pure coinage. The Nepalese army having penetrated as far as Shikargong the Lamas opened negotiations for peace and at last through the mediation of Chan Chun, a Chinese Commander, who had been sent by the Emperor of China to reinforce the Tibetans, a peace was concluded by which the Lhasa Government agreed to pay the Gurkha Raja an annual tribute of Rs. 50,000 and the latter undertook to relinquish all his conquests in Tibet. And upon the payment of the first year's tribute the Nepalese army evacuated Khero, Kuti, Junga and Phullak and returned to Nepal.—Kirkpatrick: *Account of the Kingdom of Nepal*.

³ Brother of Nawab Asafud-Daulah. For biographical note, see Vol. VIII, no. 45.

⁴ Maharaja of Dinajpur. For biographical note, see Vol. VIII, no. 33.

^{4a} P. ceremonial present or gift generally from an inferior to a superior.

⁵ *Diwan* of the Raja of Dinajpur. For biographical note, see Vol. VIII, no. 236.

⁶ Widow of Nawab Siraju'd-Daulah. For biographical note, see Vol. VIII, no. 206.

⁷ Collector of Bihar (1787-9). For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 27, f.n. 2.

⁸ *Kalal* or *Kalar*, H. a class of Hindus whose profession originally was distilling spirits; an individual of that class; a distiller; a man who extracts the juice of the palmyra and date trees, a toddy-drawer; a seller of spirituous liquors, wine-merchant, tavern-keeper, inn-keeper.

⁹ P. duty on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquor, excise.

¹⁰ P. a tax or taxes levied on trades and professions, on the artificers of a village or their implements, as upon the weaver's loom, upon tradesmen and their shops and stalls, and sometimes upon houses.

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the *Nizamati*¹ officers never collected duties from the *kalals* of her *jagir*. When her vakil represented the matter to Mr Law he expressed his inability to stop the collection without an order from the Governor-General. Requests his lordship therefore to forbid Mr Law to levy *abkari* or *mutaharrija* duties in her *jagir*. (OR 16 ; TR 30, p 9, no 17.)

Jan. 13.

21. From Salamullah Khan.² Says that he reached Lucknow a month after leaving Calcutta and had the honour of an interview with Nawab Amirud-Daulah (Haidar Beg Khan) who received him cordially and showed every attention. Hopes to return to Calcutta in two months' time. (OR 17 ; TR 30, pp 10-11, no 19.)

Jan. 13.

22. From the widow of Lachhmi Narayan Ray,³ *Qanungo*.⁴ Says that his lordship has been kind enough to grant a *sanad* for the zamindari of *pargana* Rokanpur,⁵ etc. in the name of Suraj Narayan Ray.⁶ Requests that he may also be pleased to grant *parwana of qanungoi*⁷ to him. A sum of Rs 50,000 is due from her to the Government on account of *nazarana*.⁸ Requests that it may be deducted from her *rusum pao-laki*.⁹ To settle these affairs and also some of her domestic concerns she is deputing her brother, Rai Jagmohan Ghosh, to his lordship. Whatever he may represent and on whatever document he may sign will be accepted by her, but she will not be responsible for any document or obligation signed by Sri Narain Mustaufi.¹⁰

During the years 1195 and 1196 B.S. (1788-90 A.D.) Kishan Chand Ray formed the *band-o-bast*¹¹ of the above-mentioned *pargana* without her knowledge. He removed the zamindari offices from Deapara¹² to his own house (Maidapur).¹³ He embezzled large sums of money and did not pay a single pice for her household expenses. The Collector of Murshidabad never required her to nominate Kishan Chand when the *band-o-bast* was formed nor did she propose his name. Requests his lordship that a letter may be written to the Collector asking him to compel Kishan Chand to pay the revenue according to his written

¹ A. office of a *Nazim* or provincial governor.

² Brother of Tafazzul Hussain Khan, vakil of Nawab Asafud-Daulah.

³ Adopted son of Sheo Narayan Ray, *Qanungo* of the Rokanpur *pargana*. For note, see Vol. VIII, no. 483.

⁴ P. expounder of laws, applied specially to village revenue officers.

⁵ This zamindari which was the customary appendage of the office of *Qanungo* was dispersed throughout the *chaklas* of Bengal in the minutest division of lands taken from different zamindaris and computed in 1763 to yield a net annual revenue of Rs. 3,39,466.

⁶ Adopted son of Lachmi Narayan Ray.

⁷ P. office of a *qanungo*.

⁸ P. tribute, present especially from an inferior to a superior, a due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

⁹ H. the fee of a *qanungo* allowed by Government at the rate of 4 annas per 100 rupees on the net revenue of each district, to defray the expenses of the establishment.

¹⁰ *Naib* of Lachmi Narayan Ray.

¹¹ P. settlement of revenue to be paid by zamindar, renter or farmer to government.

¹² Suburb of Murshidabad.

¹³ Old civil station of Murshidabad.

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engagements and likewise to discharge her *mushahara*¹ for two years, and to forbid him from interfering in the collection of the revenues for the ensuing year. In case he fails to perform his engagements with the Government, hopes she will not be held responsible for the arrears. (OR 18 ; TR 30, pp 11-12, no 20.)

Jan. 13.

23. From Rai Dip Chand.² Is sorry not to have received any letter from his lordship for a long time. Says that his mind is uneasy due to his pecuniary embarrassments in consequence of which he has been forced to postpone the marriage of his daughter. Seeks his lordship's assistance. (TR 30, p 10, no 18.)

Jan. 13.

24. To the Vazir. Has already despatched a letter³ on the subject of the rebellious conduct of the *amils*⁴ and *jagirdars*⁵ of the districts of Mahul⁶ and Sikandra⁷ and hopes that the Nawab Vazir has perused it. The advice given in that letter is expected effectually to put a stop to these constant disputes on the frontier of the two states.

Says also that some time ago the whole village of Rampur in *Pargana* Ungli,⁸ belonging to Benares, was plundered and burnt by Ghulam Masud, *amil* of Sarharpur in the Vazir's dominions, and the inhabitants were robbed of their cattle and property. The frequent encroachments and inroads into the Benares District have been repeatedly made known to the Nawab Vazir as well as to Haidar Beg Khan by Mr Johnstone, Acting Resident at Lucknow. The most solemn assurances were given that restitution would be made and the perpetrators would be punished, but is sorry to learn that in no instance have these assurances been fulfilled. Another instance of the turbulent disposition of the Nawab Vazir's subjects occurred on 4 *Jamadi I*⁹ last, (31 January 1789) when Tikait Ray, zamindar of Sadat,¹⁰ plundered all the cattle and grain of the village. It is said that the Nawab Vazir had directed that orders should be sent to the local officers to redress the wrong and make Shaikh Masud and Tikait Ray, restore the cattle, etc., to the rightful owners. But it would appear that either the orders were not issued or if they were, they were treated with contempt.

Such frequent instances of plunders and rapine and such ill success in every attempt to obtain redress leave only one remedy whereby the Company's *ryot* can in any degree be compensated for their sufferings. This is to pay them the amount they declare upon their oaths that they

¹ A. salary, allowance. In Bengal, a monthly allowance granted to revenue payers and zamindars for collecting the revenue; a monthly allowance paid to zamindars from the proceeds of their estates when deprived of the management of them on their own behalf.

² *Diwan* of Nawab Dil Diler Khan.

³ *Vide* letter 1583, *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VIII.

⁴ A. a collector of revenue.

⁵ P. holder of a *Jagir*, i.e. assignment of land and its rent as annuity.

⁶ *Pargana* in Azamgarh District, United Provinces.

⁷ Probably Sikandarpur, town in Ballia District, United Provinces.

⁸ *Pargana* in Jaunpur District, United Provinces.

⁹ 5th month of the Muhammadan lunar year.

¹⁰ Small town in *pargana* Saidpur in Ghazipur District, United Provinces.

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have been plundered of. Mr Duncan¹ has accordingly been directed to order this money to be paid to them.

Requests therefore that the Nawab Vazir may issue orders immediately for the apprehension of Shaikh Masud, *amil* of Sarharpur, and Tikait Ray, zamindar of Sadat, and compel them to pay the sum advanced by this Government to the *ryot*. They should also be punished in a manner that shall tend to command respect for his (the Nawab Vazir's) government in the remote parts of his dominions and serve as an example to deter others from similar acts of wanton cruelty. Recommends also that measures be taken to fix a boundary-line between the territories of the two governments so as to put an end to the constant disputes that arise and the number of lives that are annually lost.

Has given explicit orders to Mr Duncan to depute a properly authorised *amin* to the districts bordering on the Vazir's dominions in order to make a minute enquiry regarding the boundary-line between the Nawab Vazir's dominion and the zamindari of Benares. Requests that the Vazir may also depute a similar *amin* on his part, so that the boundary may be fixed once for all. Mr Duncan is ordered to afford such assistance of troops as may appear hereafter necessary to subdue these refractory *amils* and *jagirdars* to enable the aforesaid *amins* to establish the line of boundary. Further particulars will be known from the representation of Mr Johnstone. (CI 21, pp 3-7, no 4; TI 36, pp 4-8, no 7.)

Jan. 13.

25. To Haidar Beg Khan. At the time when representations were made to the Khan by Mr Ives² regarding the rebellious conduct of Shaikh Masud and others on the confines of Benares, the Resident was given to understand that orders would be issued to make restitution of the plunder, or compensation in money would be paid to the sufferers. If such orders have been issued they have been treated with contempt and totally disregarded. Has ordered Mr Duncan therefore to reimburse the *ryot* for their losses and has sent intimation of this to the Nawab Vazir. Has also urged on the Vazir the expediency of adopting proper measures for fixing a boundary-line between their respective territories. Hopes that he will impress on the Vazir the necessity of adopting this plan and of inflicting proper punishment on the perpetrators of such wanton outrages. Refers him to his letter to the Nawab Vazir from which he will learn all particulars. (CI 21, pp 7-8, no 5; TI 36, pp 8-10, no 8.)

Jan. 14.

26. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Has learnt that Maharaja Sundar Singh³ is on his way to Murshidabad. To avoid any misunderstanding, hastens to write to the Governor-General that the Maharaja is coming of his own accord and not at the invitation of the writer. Hopes to be favoured with letters about his health now and then. (OR 19; TR 30, pp 12-13, no 21.)

¹ Jonathan Duncan, Resident of Benares. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p. 452, f.n. 2.

² Resident at Lucknow. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p. 370, f.n. 2.

³ *Diwan* of Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah (1783-87). For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p. 1, f.n. 5.

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Jan. 15.

27. *The Peshwa¹ and Nana Farnavis² to Lala Sewak Ram*. Shankar Ratan Singh, a zamindar of Benares, borrowed a sum of Rs 15,000/- from Baijnath Dikshit Ok who resides in that city. Afterwards he took another loan, but evades payment. Ram Chand Dikshit Ok, elder brother of Baijnath, who resides here (Poona) has represented these particulars to them. The addressee is therefore asked to lay the matter before the Governor-General and procure an order upon the Resident at Benares to cause Shankar Ratan Singh to pay back to Baijnath the amount of his dues with interest. (OR 20 ; TR 30, pp 13-14, no 22.)

Jan. 16.

28. To Beniram Pandit.³ Is glad to receive his letter expressing great satisfaction at the way in which Mr Duncan settled the case of his *jagir*. Assures him that Mr Duncan will always take interest in his case as he is a capable officer devoted to his duties. Informs him that Bishambhar Pandit⁴ has taken leave to go to Benares and his lordship has asked him to reassure the addressee that his affairs will always receive attention. (CI 21, pp 197-8, no 177 ; TI 36, p 11, no 10.)

Jan. 16.

29. *Dastak* granted to Bishambhar Pandit who is going from Calcutta to Benares by road and has 9 elephants, 9 *palkis*,⁵ 4 horses, 9 *chaupalas*,⁶ 6 *bahangis*,⁷ 2 camels and 75 companions. (CI 21, pp 199, no 178.)

Jan. 16.

30. *Dastak* granted for carrying 2 boats, laden with the luggage of Bishambhar Pandit from Calcutta to Benares. (CI 21, p 199, no 179.)

Jan. 17.

31. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Says that last year he had a mind to go to Pialapur, a place near Akbarnagar,⁸ for hunting but circumstances prevented him from doing so. Now it is his desire to go there in the month of *Phagun*⁹ and enjoy hunting for a few days. Since he looks upon his lordship as his master and patron he therefore thinks it necessary to take his permission. Hopes his lordship will grant it. (OR 21 ; TR 30, p 14, no 23.)

Jan. 17.

32. From Ali Ibrahim Khan. Hakim Ali Bakhsh accompanied Mir Abul Qasim¹⁰ as far as Rewah,¹¹ from where the Mir sent him back. The Hakim represented to him that in pursuance of his lordship's orders he was to attend on him, but the Mir insisted on his return saying that he was much better and strong enough to proceed on his journey. The Hakim has arrived in Benares and is desirous of proceeding to Calcutta, but the writer has detained him so that he may attend on Abdur Rashid Khan who has been ill for some time past. He will proceed to Calcutta

¹ Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa (1774-95 A.D.). For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 5, f.n. 12.

² Nana Farnavis, the famous minister of the Peshwah.

³ Mahratta Brahmin, *Jagirdar* of Bahriabad in District Ghazipur. For biographical note see, vol. VII, p 12, f.n. 1.

⁴ For biographical note see Vol. VII, p 12 f.n. 2.

⁵ H. palanquin.

⁶ H. litter sedan.

⁷ H. a stick or pole with slings at both ends for carrying baskets, boxes etc. on the shoulder.

⁸ Old name of Rajmahal, subdivision and village in Santal Parganas, Bihar.

⁹ H. 11th Hindu solar month corresponding to February-March.

¹⁰ The Nizam's wakil. For biographical note, see Vol. VIII, no. 833.

¹¹ Capital of the State of the same name in Central India.

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as soon as the Khan recovers. Dated 6 January 1790 A.D. corresponding to 19 *Rabi* II 1204 A.H. (OR 22 ; TR 30, pp 14-15, no 24.)

Jan. 17. 33. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Complimentary, enquiring after his lordship's health. (OR 23 ; TR 30, pp 15-16, no 26.)

Jan. 17. 34. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Sends a present of oranges. (TR 30, p 15, no 25.)

Jan. 18. 35. From the Deb Raja. Is greatly honoured to receive his lordship's letter. Has also received a letter from Mr McDowall¹ respecting the dispute about Bhutahat stating that his lordship has been pleased to order that the case will be investigated, provided the writer's *Vakil* attends the Court of Appeal at Calcutta within three months, otherwise it will be dismissed and a decree passed in favour of the opposite party. Says that he is pained to read the contents of the letter as he frequently wrote to his lordship on the subject and requested him not to pay heed to the false representations of the malicious people. Bhutahat is an insignificant place. Is at a loss to understand why the complainants repeatedly make unwarranted representations at Calcutta. The dispute about the place was settled during the time when Mr Bogle² was the Collector who had passed a decree, a copy of which will certainly be found in the present Collector's possession. The writer has no hesitation in sending his *vakil* to Calcutta but the journey is long and the scorching heat of the sun is unbearable for the people of this country. In case his lordship wishes to have possession of Bhutahat, the writer is ever willing to relinquish his rights over the place, for in his opinion it is unbecoming to be continually wrangling about such trifling matters.

In his previous letter he had requested his lordship to send him a seal of the same design as was sent to him formerly, but he is sorry to write that his request has not been complied with. Requests the Governor-General again to send the seal. Hopes to be favoured with letters about his health frequently. Sends a string of beads. (OR 24 ; TR 30, pp 16-17, no 27.)

Jan. 18. 36. To Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan, Nawab Shuja Quli Khan, Babu Sarabjit Singh, Raja Bachhraj, Jagat Seth, Raja Mahip Narayan Singh and Babu Mulchand. Has received their congratulatory letters together with *nazrs* through their vakils on the occasion of Christmas. Acceptance of *nazrs* is against his practice and he therefore returns them with thanks. (CI 21, p 200, no 180 ; TI 36, p 11, nos 11-17.)

Jan. 18. 37. To Nawab Sa'adat Ali Khan. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, pp 200-1, no 181 ; TI 36, p 12, no 18.)

Jan. 20. 38. From Raja Bijai Singh.³ Has already sent a reply to his lordship's letter accompanying some presents through Lala Dhan Singh.⁴ Professes sincere friendship for the Governor General and refers him to Lala Dhan Singh for further particulars. (OR 25 ; TR 30, p 18, no 28.)

¹ Collector of Rangpur. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 184, f.n. 4.

² George Bogle. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 183, f.n. 2.

³ Maharaja of Jodhpur (1753-93).

⁴ Vakil of Raja Bijai Singh.

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- Jan. 21. 39. To Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, pp 201-2, no 182 ; *TI* 36, p 12, no 19.)
- Jan. 21. 40. To Nawab Faizullah Khan.¹ Complimentary reply to his letter received through his vakil, Lala Raushan Ray. (*CI* 21, p 202, no 183 ; *TI* 36, p 12, no 20.)
- Jan. 21. 41. To Rai Dip Chand. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, pp 202-3, no 184 ; *TI* 36, p 12, no 21.)
- Jan. 21. 42. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Thanks him for the present of oranges received through Mir Kamalud-Din Husain Khan. (*CI* 21, p 203, no 185 ; *TI* 36, p 13, no 22.)
- Jan. 21. 43. To *Qaziul-Quzat*.² Complimentary reply to his letter received through his vakil, Kishan Parshad. (*CI* 21, p 203, no 186 ; *TI* 36, p 13, no 23.)
- Jan. 21. 44. To Salamullah Khan. Acknowledges the receipt of his *arzi* informing his lordship that he reached Lucknow and had the honour of an interview with the Nawab Vazir and Nawab Amirud-Daulah (Haider Beg Khan) and that the Khan hopes to return to Calcutta within two months. (*CI* 21, p 204, no 187 ; *TI* 36, p 13, no 24.)
- Jan. 21. 45. To Raja Uttam Chand. Is much pleased to receive his congratulatory letter together with a *nazr* through Lala Shambhunath on the occasion of Christmas. Acceptance of *nazr* is against his practice and he therefore returns it with thanks. (*CI* 21, p 204, no 188 ; *TI* 36, p 13, no 25.)
- Jan. 21. 46. To Kunwar Daulat Singh.³ To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI* 21, p 205, no 180 ; *TI* 36, p 13, no 26.)
- Jan. 21. 47. To Bhawani Das Sahu.⁴ Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, pp 205-6, no 190 ; *TI* 36, p 14, no 28.)
- Jan. 21. 48. To Raja Amba Shankar.⁵ Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, p 206, no 191 ; *TI* 36, p 14, no 29.)
- Jan. 22. 49. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Has received his lordship's letter complaining against the rebellious conduct of Himmat Ali, talukdar, and of the zamindars of Sikandra and others and requesting the Nawab to adopt proper measures to quell the disturbances and to punish the offenders adequately. His lordship has also suggested to the Nawab to depute to these places an adequate force with a view to effectually putting a stop to the constant disputes on the confines of the Company's territories and that of the Nawab and has offered the assistance of the Company's troops, should the Nawab think it proper to requisition them. Thanks him for this kind offer and says that he greatly values his lordship's advice and considers it to be conducive to his prosperity as well as

¹ Ruler of Rampur. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 4, j.n. 7.

² A. chief judge. Maulavi Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan was appointed *Qaziul-Quzat* in 1784.

³ Son of Raja Kalyan Singh, *Naib Nazim* of Bihar.

⁴ Brother of Gopal Das Sahu, a well-known banker of Benares.

⁵ *Darogha* of mint at Benares.

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to that of his people. He deems the protection of the Company's territories more important than that of his own. Has already issued strict instructions to his *amils* to obey all orders from Mr Duncan relative to the Company's affairs and is glad to inform that his *amils* have always complied with the orders which Mr Duncan issued to them from time to time. Has now directed the *amils* to take immediate step to chastise Himmat Ali, talukdar of Mahul, and also the zamindars of Sikandara, and has ordered the troops stationed in that district to demolish the forts and strongholds of these refractory people in order that they may be brought to their knees. Some of their forts have already been demolished and the rest will be totally destroyed by the end of this year. Every *amil* in the border district has also been instructed to send a confidential person to Mr Duncan to obey any command that the gentleman may give him for guarding the frontier so that none from one country may flee to the other or be guilty of any other misconduct. With regard to his lordship's offer to make use of the Company's troops in order to punish these people, says that such is the friendship between the two powers that he considers the Company's troops as his own, but to reduce these turbulent zamindars is a trivial affair and he is confident that his troops stationed in that quarter are quite sufficient to cope with the situation. Perhaps his lordship is aware that the inhabitants residing in the border districts consider the adjoining country as a convenient place of refuge. The zamindars of pargana Dalippur,¹ Bilkhar Patti,² Partabgarh,³ Azamgarh,⁴ etc. being heavily in arrears of revenue are very troublesome. When any of his *amils* attempts to punish them they rebel, desert the place and take refuge in certain parts of the zamindari of Benares like Badlapur,⁵ Singramau,⁶ pargana Garwara,⁷ Jaunpur,⁸ etc., from where they commit outrages. Last year and this year, too, when the zamindars of Bilkhar Patti and Dalippur rebelled, his troops punished them, but they fled to Singramau and to other parts of Benares. While his *amils* have no control over these places, the *amils* of Benares on their part took no step against the fugitives. Hopes that in future whenever his troops will chastise the rebellious zamindars of his dominions Mr Duncan will be careful to see that they do not receive protection in Benares. By this means they will be punished effectively and none will attempt to rebel. In the end the Nawab again assures his lordship that suitable action will be taken against the offenders. (OR 26 ; TR 30, pp 18-21, no 29.)

Jan. 22.

50. From Haidar Beg Khan. Has received his letter complaining against the mischievous conduct of the *jagirdars* and *amils* of Mahul and Sikandra and stating that the writer, in spite of being vested with full powers, took no step to punish the offenders. His lordship has also asked the writer to exert his utmost, in collaboration with Mr Duncan, in

¹ In Partabgarh District, United Provinces.

² Also called Yahiapur, village in Partabgarh District, United Provinces.

³ Town, tahsil and District in Fyzabad Division, United Provinces.

⁴ Town, tahsil and District in United Provinces.

⁵ Village in pargana Rari in Jaunpur District, United Provinces.

⁶ Village in pargana Chanda in Jaunpur District, U. P.

⁷ In Partabgarh District, United Provinces.

⁸ City, tahsil and District in United Provinces.

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conducting the administration of the Nawab Vazir's dominions in a proper manner and to put a stop to the constant disputes occurring on the borders of Benares District. Says that ever since he has been entrusted with the charge of the Nawab Vazir's affairs he has left no stone unturned in the proper handling of the administrative affairs or in the suppression of the rebels. During the tenure of his office many rebellious zamindars and rajas who waged war with the Vazir's troops have been put to death and their property confiscated. Will, however, be more zealous and earnest in the discharge of his duties and will assiduously apply himself to the affairs of the *sarkar*. Severe action will be taken against the turbulent zamindars and every measure will be adopted to put a stop to the constant disputes occurring on the confines of the two territories to the entire satisfaction of his lordship and Mr Duncan. The punishment of these rebels is by no means a difficult task. The troops stationed in the disturbed area have been ordered to chastise the tumultuous people and in a few days a full detail of the operations will be sent to his lordship for information. The Nawab Vazir has ordered every *amil* of the border districts to send a confidential person to Benares who in conjunction with Mr Duncan may make enquiries and having ascertained the facts from the *qanungos* and *chaudhris* of both the sides may settle the dispute finally. The zamindars of Bilkhar Patti, Dalippur, Partabgarh and Azamgarh are very troublesome and are heavily in arrears of revenue. Whenever any action is taken against them they flee to the Company's territories and take shelter in Singramau, Badlapur, *pargana* Garwara and Jaunpur. Hopes that Mr Duncan will henceforth prevent them from taking shelter in the Company's territories so that they may be suppressed completely. (OR 27 ; TR 30, pp 21-4, no 30.)

Jan. 22. 51. From Nawab Hasan Riza Khan and Nawab Haidar Beg Khan. Congratulate his lordship on the occasion of Christmas and send a *nazr* of 101 *ashrafis* each. (ORs 28-9 ; TR 30, p 24, nos 31-2.)

Jan. 25. 52. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Has received his letter of condolence on the sad demise of Mirza Sultan Daud. The late Mirza depended on the friendship and support of his lordship and was recipient of many favours from him. Hopes the Governor-General will also extend the same patronage to his sons. (OR 30 ; TR 30, p 25, no 34.)

Jan. 25. 53. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Informs his lordship that his sister, widow of Nawab Shamsheer Ali Khan deceased, has betrothed her daughter to Mir Himayat Ali Khan who comes of a good family and resides at Benares. (TR 30, pp 24-5, no 33.)

Jan. 25. 54. To Bhao Bakhshi.¹ Complimentary reply. (CI 21, pp 206-7, no 192 ; TI 36, pp 17-18, no 32.)

Jan. 25. 55. To the Queen of Cannanore.² Acknowledges the receipt of her

¹ Minister of Mahadaji Sindhia, for biographical note see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VII, p 5, f.n. 15.

² Cannanore is a town and port in Malabar District, Madras. The Queen was styled Ali Raja Bibi. Ali Raja or more correctly Ari Raja which literally means 'lord of the deep', was a title conferred on the head of the Cannanore

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letter complaining against a sailor (Agha Muhammad) who, having defrauded her of a considerable sum of money had absconded to the Company's territory, and stating that she was sending Haji Muhammad Said, a sailor, with a ship to his lordship to inform him of the full particulars on her behalf and requesting that the case might be settled favourably. Informs her that the adjudication of the matter depends on the Supreme Court and she should therefore direct her servants to take the case there. Requests frequent letters. (*CI 21, p 207, no 193 ; TI 36, p 18, no 33.*)

Jan. 25. 56. To the Nawab Vazir. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter through Tafazzul Husain Khan relative to Mr Ives's departure for Calcutta and informs the Nawab Vazir that Mr Ives now returns to Lucknow. (*CI 21, p 208, no 194 ; TI 36, p 18, no 34.*)

Jan. 25. 57. To Diler Himmat Khan,¹ Nawab of Farrukhabad, and Nawab Khiradmand Khan.² Complimentary reply. (*CI 21, pp 208-9, no 195.*)

Jan. 25. 58. *Dastak* granted to the dependents of Bhagwant Rao⁵ who are going from Calcutta to Benares and have 2 boats, 15 companions and provision, etc., with them. (*CI 21, p 209, no 196.*)

Jan. 25. 59. To Mirza Shigufta Bakht. Is honoured to receive his two *shuqqas* complaining that he has not received any share from the property of his late father, Prince Jahandar Shah, and expressing his dissatisfaction with his present allowance and stating that he can make no further reduction in his establishment as it will be derogatory to his rank and dignity. Is sorry that he cannot obey the Mirza's orders on subjects which appertain solely to the domestic concerns of the late Prince's family. Any interference on his part in the concerns of that nature, which rest on the rules and customs established by the Muhammadan Law, would be considered wholly inconsistent with his respect for those laws and for the family of his late Royal Highness. (*CI 21, pp 8-10, no 6 ; TI 36, pp 10-11, no 9.*)

Jan. 25. 60. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Is glad to receive his two letters intimating his wish to go on a hunting excursion to Pialapur near Akbarnagar in the month of *Phagun* and informing that Raja Sundar Singh intended to come to Murshidabad of his own accord. Says that he has no objection to the Raja's visit to Murshidabad, but cautions the addressee against admitting him to any influence in his affairs or to any connection with him in any shape whatsoever. Acquiesces in the Nawab's

family by the ruling Kolattiri prince in 1550. The lords of Cannanore had a big fleet of their own and were soon in a position to defy their nominal suzerain. In 1790 Cannanore was stormed by General Abercromby, but in 1793 the Bibi or Queen's dominions were leased to her. Three years later by an agreement dated 28 October 1796 she consented to pay Rs. 15,000 per annum as *jama* or land revenue. The dignity of the house was, however, maintained and the Bibi was regularly supplied with a guard of honour from the military station at Cannanore.

¹ Nawab of Farrukhabad. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 5, *f.n.* 9.

² Brother-in-law of Diler Himmat Khan.

⁵ Yakil of Bhao Bakhshi and Mahadaji Sindhia. For note, see *ibid*, p. 29, *f.n.* 1.

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desire to go out hunting. For further particulars refers him to Mr Harington.¹ (*CI* 21, pp 10-11, no 7 ; *TI* 36, pp 14-15, no 30.)

Jan. 25.

61. To Haidar Beg Khan. Has received his friendly letter through Tafazzul Husain Khan and is happy to find that the addressee and the Nawab Vazir are fully satisfied with the conduct of Mr Ives. Mr Ives has endeavoured to remove the impressions which several recent circumstances had made upon his lordship about the weakness of the Nawab Vazir's government, more especially in the remote parts of his dominion. Has full confidence in the good intentions of Mr Ives, but confined as he is to one spot, and prevented by the system laid down between the two governments from interfering in the internal affairs of the Nawab Vazir's administration, he cannot be acquainted with everything that passes at a distance nor can he intimate his sentiments on various subjects. Consequently the addressee will observe that much depends on his exertions to discover existing evils and to apply effectual remedies to them. As Mr Ives has great regard for the addressee he is unwilling to credit anything that is urged in his disfavour. But recent circumstances lead his lordship to believe, notwithstanding the representations of Mr Ives, that the administration of the Lucknow government is very defective. Many abuses occur in the supply of provisions, etc., to the troops. Robberies and murders are rampant in the country and the inhabitants across the frontier of Benares commit depredations on the Company's possessions. Relies on the assurances given to him by Mr Ives that the addressee has in several instances endeavoured to check evils and that he is sincerely attached to the Nawab Vazir and the Company. Is much pleased to learn that the Company's *qists* are being paid punctually. (*CI* 21, pp 11-15, no 8 ; *TI* 36, pp 15-17, no 31.)

Jan. 27.

62. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan.² Complimentary, accompanying a present of oranges. (*OR* 31 ; *TR* 30, p 25, no 35.)

Jan. 27.

63. From Mahadaji Sindhia.³ Shiv Ling of the *Linga'it*⁴ sect is an old inhabitant of Benares and holds some lands and houses attached to a *math*⁵ by virtue of *sanads* granted to his ancestors by the former kings. Has heard that for some time past he has been deprived of the possession of these lands. Requests his lordship to reinstate him in possession of his property after examining his *sanads*. (*OR* 32 ; *TR* 30, pp 25-6, no 36.)

Jan. 27.

64. From Jagat Seth Harak Chand. Says that his family has been residing at Murshidabad for more than a hundred years and enjoyed the confidence of the rulers who in every respect upheld their prestige. If any *mufassal* officer attempted to discredit their firm, they immediately applied such remedies as served as a warning to others. The business

¹ Paymaster of the Nizamat Stipend and Collector of Murshidabad. For biographical note, see Vol. VIII, no. 603.

² *Naib Nazim* of Bengal. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 2, *f.n.* 2.

³ Mahadaji Sindhia, the famous Mahratta Chief of Gwalior.

⁴ H. a sect of Hindus who worship the lingam and wear representation of it around the neck.

⁵ S. cell, chamber or hut of an ascetic, the house of a devotee and his disciples, a monastery ; a college for young Brahmins.

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of the firm was therefore carried on smoothly without any interruption. But now the debtors of the firm behave in an exceedingly mischievous manner. Although it has not been the tradition with this firm to prefer complaints against anyone, yet there is no other alternative. On several occasions the firm has been treated with contempt like the common people. Many false claims have been preferred against it on account of which the reputation of the House has been seriously injured. Has written all these particulars in detail to Lala Vaziri Mal who will represent them to his lordship. Counts on his lordship's support and hopes that patient hearing will be given to his representations. Without his lordship's patronage it is impossible for him to reside at Murshidabad. (OR 33 ; TR 30, pp 27-8, no 38.)

Jan. 27.

65. From Nawab Qutbud-Daulah Sa'dud-Din Khan. Says that there existed a great friendship between the English and the late Nawab Majdud-Daulah.¹ The latter was always engaged in promoting the interests of the English Company and wished that the control over the whole country of Hindustan might be vested in them. But his death intervened and the state of affairs at the Capital on account of the evil designs of the enemies and inattention of the nobles took a different turn. The cherished desires of his heart therefore remained unfulfilled. The writer is however convinced that the time will come when the whole country of Hindustan will gradually pass under British rule. The writer belongs to a family which is one of those among the nobles of Hindustan who held high administrative and judicial offices under the Kings of Delhi. He is the successor of the late Nawab by virtue of his last will, and so he is sincerely attached to the English.

Maharao Raja Pratap Singh,² one of the great and powerful Rajas of Hindustan and equal in power to the Rajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur, is anxious to be on friendly terms with the English. He himself has taken the initiative in opening a correspondence with his lordship and at present he has no other motive in view except sincere friendship. Hopes his lordship will favour the Maharao and the writer with a reply to their letters and will keep up the correspondence in future. (OR 34 ; TR 30, pp 28-30, no 39.)

Jan. 27.

66. From Raja Pratap Singh of Macheri.³ Has learnt about the good qualities of the addressee from Nawab Qutbud-Daulah, son of Nawab Ziaud-Daulah Sadud-Din Khan⁴ and a relation of the late Nawab Majdud-Daulah. At present he is staying with the writer who is earnestly desirous of establishing friendly relations with the English and has himself taken the initiative in writing a letter to his lordship. Hopes he will be favoured with a reply. On its receipt he will write to him on several affairs. (OR 35 ; TR 30, pp. 30-1, no 39(1).)

Jan. 27.

67. From Mirza Sulaiman Shikoh.⁵ Is delighted to receive his

¹ Majdud-Daulah Abdul Ahad Khan Bahram Jang was a favourite minister of Shah Alam. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 96, f.n. 1.

² Rao Raja of Macheri. For biographical note, see Vol. VIII, no. 445.

³ Enclosure to the above.

⁴ He was steward of the King's household and commander of the artillery.

⁵ Son of Shah Alam II, Emperor of Delhi.

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lordship's letter in answer to his two *shuqqas*. Says that the Nawab Vazir in compliance with his lordship's wishes invited him to an entertainment. Accordingly he, accompanied by Mr Johnstone, went to the Vazir's house. The Vazir performed every act of hospitality and paid every attention to him. Expresses his deep gratitude to his lordship for this favour. (*TR* 30, p 26, no 37.)

Jan. 27. 68. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. To the same effect as no. 60 above. (*CI* 21, pp 209-10, no 197 ; *TI* 36, pp 18-19, no 35.)

Jan. 27. 69. To Babu Ausan Singh.¹ Acknowledges his letter of congratulation on the occasion of Christmas and returns the *nazr* accompanying it. (*CI* 21, p 210, no 198 ; *TI* 36, p 13, no 27.)

Jan. 27. 70. To Nawab Dil Diler Khan. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter saying that Nawab Muzaffar Jang² has himself opened a correspondence with him asking him to supply a fighting cock and stating that he has complied with his request and seeking his lordship's permission to carry on a correspondence with the Nawab in future. Says in reply that as the Nawab is the brother of the addressee, the Governor-General has no objection to his writing to him. (*CI* 21, pp 210-11, no 199 ; *TI* 36, p 19, no 36.)

Jan. 29. 71. To Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Says that it has always been his aim to preserve friendship and good understanding with every power, both in Hindustan and the Deccan. Thus a perfect harmony subsists between the Company on the one hand and the Peshwa, the Nizam, the addressee and every other power of the Deccan and Hindustan on the other. But Tipu Naik, notwithstanding the terms of the treaties, disturbed the tranquillity of all the Deccan. It is reported from Madras that he has without provocation attacked the territory of the Raja of Travancore whom the Company is bound by treaty to protect. The Governor-General will not suffer the Company's allies to be ruined. Intends therefore to proceed to Madras and has determined to send some troops from Bengal to that quarter. They will proceed through Cuttack and his lordship is certain that in view of the old friendship between the Company and the addressee, there will be no objection to this step on the part of the Maharaja. Yet as Rajaram Pandit is not present at Cuttack, his lordship hastens to inform the addressee of the march of the troops, so that their enemies may not have it in their power to spread reports injurious to their friendship and contrary to his lordship's designs. (*CI* 21, pp 15-18, no 9 ; *TI* 36, pp 19-22, no 37.)

Jan. 30. 72. From³ the Newswriter at Hyderabad.⁴ Says that he had gone to Narayanpur⁵ on business. 'Yesterday' he returned to Hyderabad. Five days ago a newspaper was received mentioning that since 1 *Rabi* II

¹ Babu Ausan Singh was one of the most influential people of Benares. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 87, *f.n.* 1.

² Title of Diler Himmatt Khan, Nawab of Farrukhabad.

³ Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

⁴ Capital of the Hyderabad State in Southern India.

⁵ Probably Narayanpet, town in Mahbubnagar District, Hyderabad State.

(19¹ December 1789 A.D.) Tipu Sultan² had been encamped in the neighbourhood of Coimbatore,³ 10 *kos* from Tattamangalam.⁴ Every day he is having skirmishes with the zamindars of the country. All efforts of the Sultan to subdue them have failed. They have fixed upon the hills as their stronghold and whenever they get an opportunity they sally forth from there, plunder his provisions and harass his men. War materials and stores are being prepared in every part of the Sultan's dominions and transported to the army. Qutbud-Din Khan⁵ and Ali Riza Khan,⁶ envoys of Tipu Sultan, have arrived at Shamsabad, six miles from the city (Hyderabad). The writer will represent personally full particulars of the events on his arrival at Calcutta. It is reported from Poona that Nana Farnavis is indisposed.

On 8 *Rabi* II (26 December 1789 A.D.) news reached that Tipu Sultan was encamped at the village of Matkesar. He had sent 2,000 men to cross over the river (Chitwa) and attack the Dutch who attacked them in return and took 200 prisoners. The rest of the Sultan's men retreated to Matkesar.

News from Hyderabad. On 12 *Rabi* II (30 December 1789 A.D.) Nawab Azamul-Umara⁷ wrote letters to Qutbud-Din Khan and Hafiz Faridud-Din Khan⁸ saying that it was highly improper on their part to go hunting on the Hyderabad side of the river Kistna⁹ without the Nizam's permission and asking them to refrain from doing so. He told them further that they should halt at Farrukhnagar until they were sent for. The Nawab has suggested the Nizam to accommodate the Khans in the garden-house of Gobardhan Das, now in the possession of Nasirul-Mulk, and to station 400 men over them so that there may not be any intercourse between the people of the town and the attendants of the Khans. He also proposed to keep a strict vigilance over their activities. At night Gobind Rao Kishan¹⁰ and others, vakils of Poona, waited on the Nawab and held a consultation with him till midnight.

On 13 *Rabi* II (31 December 1789) it was learnt from the Poona newspapers that the Peshwa, on hearing that Ismail Beg Khan¹¹ had sowed the seed of discord among the Rajas, held a consultation with Nana Farnavis and wrote letters to Sindhia, Tukoji Holkar¹² and Ali

¹ 15, according to the volume of translations.

² Ruler of Mysore (1782-99 A.D.).

³ Town and district in Madras.

⁴ Town in Cochin State, Madras.

⁵ Possibly *Qiladar* of Gooty. For biographical note, see Vol. VIII, no 707.

⁶ A person of highest rank in the service of Tipu Sultan.

⁷ His name was Ghulam Saiyid Khan and his titles were Suhrab Jang, Mu'inud-Daulah, Mushirul-Mulk, 'Azamul-Umara, Arastu Jah. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 14, *f.n.* 2.

⁸ Nizam's envoy to Tipu Sultan. For biographical note, see Vol. VIII, no. 249.

⁹ River in South India, which runs across the Deccan from the Western to the Eastern Ghats.

¹⁰ Gobind Rao Kishan held a *jagir* from the Nizam and the appointment of wakil on the part of the Peshwa at his Highness's court. *Poona Residency Correspondence*, Vol. III, p 318.

¹¹ For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 394, *f.n.* 1.

¹² For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 277, *f.n.* 5.

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Bahadur advising them to sink their differences and to work unanimously for the *sarkar* as jealousy among them would throw the affairs into confusion and be harmful to the interests of the state. He also urged on them to act in a way that the administration of the country might run smoothly.

On 14 *Rabi* II (1 January 1790) news was brought by a couple of *harkaras*¹ from the camp of Qutbud-Din Khan that he had arrived at Farrukhnagar on 12 *Rabi* II (30 December 1789) and was halting there. He intended to resume his journey by the 15th of the same month if so permitted by the Nizam.

On 15 *Rabi* II (2 January 1790) orders were issued to the shroffs of the city not to put into circulation the coins struck by Tipu Sultan at Seringapatam² which were brought by Qutbud-Din Khan. The same day news reached that Tipu Sultan was encamped at Matkesar and intended to go across the river. About 300 of his men succeeded in crossing over to the other side of the river when the army of Ram Raja³ threw them back killing several and taking the rest as prisoners. The Sultan gave up the idea of crossing over the river and intended to advance by clearing the forest track as he did on a previous occasion. Another report arrived from Nagpur⁴ that Raja Raghuji Bhonsla had an intention to proceed on a journey for taking a bath in the river Godavari.⁵ Preparations were being made and tents had been pitched outside the city. The ghat at which the Raja would take the bath will be intimated when it is known.

Ever since his entry into the Nizam's dominions, Qutbud-Din Khan, according to the instructions of Tipu Sultan, goes out into the country that lies on both sides of the road, under the pretence of hunting, and having gathered information of 'this' quarter despatches them to the Sultan. The writer's brother who has been deputed by the Nizam to attend on the Khan reported the matter to the Nizam, who issued orders prohibiting the Khan from hunting. 'To-day' it is again reported that Qutbud-Din Khan in spite of the restriction imposed upon him goes hunting in the country every day. This enraged the Nizam who spoke to Mushirul-Mulk about the Khan's insolent behaviour. Mushirul-Mulk replied that the report was wrong, being a fabrication of the *naiks*.⁶ The Nizam thereupon remarked that the Khan should again be urged to desist from hunting.

News from Poona, 23 to 29 Rabi II (10 to 16 January 1790). A sum of 12 lakhs of rupees is payable to the Peshwa by Tipu Sultan on account of *chauth*.⁷ This has fallen two years in arrears. Anand Rao

¹ P. messenger, courier, emissary, spy.

² Island and town in Mysore, capital of Tipu Sultan.

³ Ruler of Travancore.

⁴ Town and District in Central Provinces.

⁵ River of Southern India running across the Deccan. Sacred to the Hindus.

⁶ H. guide, leader, a native officer of the lowest rank (corresponding to the English 'corporal').

⁷ S. assessment equal to one-fourth of the actual government collections demanded by the Mahrattas from the princes of India as the price of forbearing to ravage their countries.

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Rastia,¹ a *sardar* of high rank in the court of the Peshwa, wrote a letter to the Sultan on the subject who in reply stated that he would send his *vakil* to settle the payment and requested for a conciliatory letter from the Peshwa. The Rao presented the letter to the Peshwa. On 28 *Rabi* II (15 January 1790) the Peshwa held a consultation with Nana Farnavis, Hari Pandit² and Gangadhar Rao³ for six hours and decided to send a conciliatory letter to the Sultan desiring him also to send back the *vakil* deputed at his court.

A person named Shaikh Muhammad who had come to Poona for collecting secret news brought 4 horses and despatched them to Tipu Sultan. When this was reported to Nana Farnavis he took the agent under custody and handed him over to Raghu Pandit. The said agent, told the Pandit that at the time when the Peshwa was on a visit to Nasik,⁴ he along with other *harkaras* was deputed to Poona. Accordingly he had already sent 4 pairs of *harkaras* to the Sultan with the news of that quarter. Six more pairs were still with him. The man is still under custody.

On 27 *Rabi* II (14 January 1790) Hari Pandit Phadke invited Mr Malet⁵ to a dinner party to celebrate the marriages that were solemnised last year. The gentleman went to the Pandit's residence in the afternoon. Music and nautches were held. At the time of departure Hari Pandit presented Mr Malet with a dress of five pieces for himself, a dress of three and a half pieces for each of his five attendants, a *shamla*⁶ and turban for each of his other five attendants and two *saris*,⁷ *cholis*⁸ and two *orhnis*⁹ for the Bibi.¹⁰ The gentleman accepted them and after taking *pan*¹¹ and *itr*¹² he departed. (OR 36; TR 30, pp 31-2, no 40.)

Jan. 30. 73. To the Peshwa, Nana Farnavis, Mahadaji Sindhia, the Nizam and Azamul-Umara. To the same effect as no. 71 above. (CI 21, pp 18-21, no 10; TI 36, p 22, nos 38-42.)

Jan. 30. 74. To the King. Informs His Majesty that Tipu Naik, son of Haidar Naik deceased, has without any provocation and without assigning any cause, made an attack on the territories of the Raja of Travancore who is by treaty under the protection of the Company. It is well known

¹ Anand Rao Rastia was the brother of Gopika Bai, wife of Balaji Rao Peshwa. He was a powerful *jagirdar*.

² Mahratta General, better known as Haripant Tatyā. For biographical note see Vol. VII, p 214, f.n. 1.

³ He appears to be Gangadhar Rao of the celebrated Patvardhan family who after dividing the family estate became *jagirdar* of Miraj while his nephew Chintaman Rao took Sangli.

⁴ Town and district in Bombay Presidency.

⁵ Resident at Poona. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 75, f.n. 3.

⁶ P. the worked or embroidered end of a turban or *kamar-band* (sometimes tucked in the folds, and sometimes left flying loose); a narrow kind of shawl (for tying round the waist or the head).

⁷ H. a kind of dress worn by Hindu women, a long piece of cloth wrapped round the body and passed over the head (in some parts of India it is worn in the manner of a *lungi*).

⁸ S. a small jacket, a bodice.

⁹ H. a woman's sheet or mantle thrown loosely over the shoulder.

¹⁰ P. lady, mistress, wife.

¹¹ H. betel-leaf.

¹² A. perfume.

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to His Majesty that since his arrival in India his lordship's sole object has been friendship and good understanding with all the powers of Hindustan and the Deccan. Intends to proceed to Madras in person to punish Tipu for his unprovoked breach of Treaty and shall set out in a few days. (*CI 21, pp 21-2, no 11 ; TI 36, p 23, no 43.*)

Jan. 30. 75. To the Vazir. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 21, pp 22-3, no 12 ; TI 36, p 23, no 44.*)

Jan. 30. 76. To Hasan Riza Khan, Haidar Beg Khan, Muzaffar Jang, Faizullah Khan, Saadat Ali Khan, Mubarakud-Daulah, Muhammad Riza Khan and Maharaja Pratap Singh. To the same effect. (*CI 21, pp 24-5, no 13 ; TI 36, pp 23-4, nos 43-8 and 50, 51, 55. 56.*)

Jan. 30. 77. To the Begams at Fyzabad.¹ To the same effect. (*CI 21, p 25, no 14 ; TI 36, p 24, no 49.*)

Jan. 30. 78. To Muzaffar Jang. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter received through Mr Ives. (*TI 36, p 24, no 57.*)

Jan. 30. 79. To Khiradmand Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 36, p 24, no 58.*)

Jan. 31. 80. To Rajaram Pandit. Informs him that a detachment of troops under the command of Col. John Cockerell² shall pass through Cuttack on the way to Madras and requests him therefore to issue a *parwana* for its free passage. Recommends that the addressee may depute a confidential person to meet the detachment on the frontiers and to accompany it through his districts so that he may arrange for the supply of provisions and other requirements of the army. The route of the troops and the camping grounds should be so selected as to avoid causing the least inconvenience to the inhabitants. Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla has also been informed of the march of the troops. (*CI 21, pp 26-7, no 15 ; TI 36, pp 25-6, no 59.*)

Feb. 2. 81. To the King and Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Had informed them of his intention to proceed to Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik for his unprovoked breach of treaty between him and the Company. But as the Company has now appointed General Medows,³ an officer of great experience and military abilities, for this purpose, he (the Governor-General) has postponed his departure to Madras. (*CI 21, pp 27-8, no 16 ; TI 36, pp 26-7, nos 60 and 77.*)

¹ Bahu Begam and Sadrun-Nisa Begam, mother and grandmother, respectively, of Nawab Asafud-Daulah.

² For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 445, *f.n.* 1.

³ Medows, Sir William (1738-1813). Son of Philip Medows; born December 31, 1738; joined the 50th regt., served in Germany, America, at Brandywine, 1776; at St. Lucia; at the Cape of Good Hope, 1781; to India, 1782; co-operated with Sir E. Hughes in dispersing the French fleet under Suffrein; Governor and C-in-C., Bombay, from September 1788 to January 1790; held similar appointments at Madras from February 1790 to August 1792; took to field, 1790, against Tipu; took some places but the campaign was generally unsuccessful; Cornwallis took command in person in 1791-2; Medows captured Nandidrug, October 19, 1791; led a column in the attack on Seringapatam, February 1792; to England in 1792; K.C.B. General, 1798; Governor of the Isle of Wight; C-in-C. in Ireland 1801; died November 14, 1813.—Buckland: *Dictionary of Indian Biography*.

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Feb. 2.

82. To the Vazir, Hasan Riza Khan, Haidar Beg Khan, Begams at Fyzabad, Nawab Muzaffar Jang of Farrukhabad, Nawab Faizullah Khan, Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, Maharaja Pratap Singh,¹ Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah, Munni Begam,² Babbu Begam,³ Muhammad Riza Khan, the Peshwa, Nana Farnavis, the Nizam, Azamul-Umara, Mahadaji Sindhia and Raghuji Bhonsla. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 21, pp 28-9, no 17; TI 36, pp 27-8, nos 61-76 and 78-9.)

Feb. 3.

83. From Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, son of Nawab Faizullah Khan. Says that Munshi Muje Lal⁴ had been in possession of a small *jagir* for many years under the protection of the English by virtue of a *sanad* granted to him by the Nawab Vazir. Some time ago this *jagir*, along with the others, was resumed by the Nawab Vazir. As this year most of the confiscated *jagirs* have been restored to the former grantees, requests his lordship to use his good offices to get the Munshi reinstated in possession of his lands. (TR 30, p 33, no. 41.)

Feb. 3.

84. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complimentary. (TR 30, p 34, no 42.)

Feb. 3.

85. From Mirza Khalilullah Khan. Thanks his lordship for his letter of condolence on the sad demise of his father. (TR 30; p 34, no 43.)

Feb. 3.

86. From Raja Madho Singh.⁵ Offers his New Year greetings and sends *nazr* on the occasion which, he hopes, will be accepted. Says that his lordship must have known his difficulties from the representations he has submitted to the Council. Hopes the Governor-General will give a patient hearing to the representations of his vakil, Sardar Singh. (TR 30, pp 34-5, no 44.)

Feb. 3.

87. From Sadasheo Rao, son of Rajaram Pandit. Biswas Varmanand, *mahant*⁶ of the *gwalas*⁷ of *suba* Orissa, has represented to him that he went to Murshidabad to collect the *mahant* fees from the *gwalas* of that quarter. A *mahant* named Uchanand lodged a false complaint in the *adalat* of that place declaring that he was the rightful *mahant* and that Varmanand was an imposter. In consequence of this the Superintendent of the *adalat* confined Varmanand. Says that Varmanand is the hereditary *mahant* of the *gwalas* and holds jurisdiction over several districts for his support left to him by his ancestors. On the contrary Uchanand possesses a false *sanad* under the seal of the *qazi*. Requests his lordship therefore to direct the Superintendent of the *adalat* to release Varmanand. (TR 30, pp 35-6, no 45.)

Feb. 3.

88. Rajaram Pandit to Bishambhar Pandit. Some time ago a dispute arose between Varmanand Das *mahant* and one of his relations, Uchanand, over the mahantship of the *gwalas* and it was settled at

¹ Ruler of Jaipur (1778-1803 A.D.).

² Wife of Mir Jafar, Nawab of Bengal.

³ Wife of Mir Jafar, mother of Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah.

⁴ Munshi of Nawab Faizullah Khan of Rampur.

⁵ Zamindar of Darbhanga.

⁶ H. head of a religious establishment of the mendicant orders of the Hindus. Here obviously the chief priest or *guru* of the *gwalas* community is meant.

⁷ H. name of a caste whose occupation it is to tend cattle; milkman.

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Cuttack in favour of Varmanand, while the claim of Uchanand was rejected. Uchanand acts as the *mahant* of fifteen or sixteen *gwalas* who reside at Murshidabad but the *gwalas* of Cuttack do not recognise him. The addressee is directed to represent this matter to the Governor-General and procure an order from him so that Varmanand may be recognised as the rightful *mahant* of the *gwalas* and that he may return to his country with the money he has collected from them. Encloses a letter addressed to the Governor-General. (*TR* 30, p 36, no 46.)

- Feb. 3. 89. *Notification*. Notice is hereby given that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to authorise Captain McFarlane, the clerk of the Market, to fix the retail prices of corn from the 1st of March next. Dated 3 February 1790 corresponding to 24 *Magh* 1196 Bengali. (*CI* 21, p 215, no 207.)
- Feb. 4. 90. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Thanks his lordship for granting him permission to go on a hunting excursion. Says that he will set out for Pialapur and Akbarnagar on 4 *Jamadi* II (19 February.) (*TR* 30, p 37, no 47.)
- Feb. 5. 91. From Munni Begam. Has learnt that his lordship intends to proceed to Madras in order to adjust certain affairs of that quarter. Prays for his lordship's safe return and hopes that his efforts will be crowned with success. (*TR* 30, pp 37-8, no 48.)
- Feb. 6. 92. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Informs the Governor-General of the birth of a son to Mirza Khurram Bakht.¹ (*TR* 30, p 38, no 49.)
- Feb. 6. 93. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Has received his lordship's letter mentioning that he had learnt from the letters of Maharaja Pratap Singh that the officers of the Nawab's government had sequestered the Jai-singhpuras (lands and buildings belonging to the Maharaja) situated in Oudh and Allahabad. Says that in accordance with his lordship's wishes he has given orders for relinquishing these places together with the *ganjs*² and villages belonging thereto. Hopes to be favoured with letters frequently. (*TR* 30, pp 38-9, no 50.)
- Feb. 6. 94. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Has received his friendly letter. Says that he considers his lordship to be his sincerest friend and a well-wisher of his family and therefore he keeps no secrets from him. Requests him to persuade the Begam (Qutlaq Sultan) to relinquish the intention of a union between her family and that of the Nawab through marriage, for according to the custom of his house no marriage can be effected with anyone except a Saiyid.³ As he cannot act contrary to the custom, he is sorry that he is unable to comply with the Begam's wishes. Desires his lordship to send him the draft of a reply to the Begam's *shuqqa* couched in suitable terms so that he may have it written out fair and forward it to his lordship for transmission to the Begam. The Begam's *shuqqa* received as an enclosure from his lordship is returned herewith. (*TR* 30, pp 39-40, no 51.)

¹ *Alias* Muazzam Shah, son of Prince Jahandar Shah.

² P. market.

³ A. A. descendant of Muhammad: lord, chief.

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Feb. 6.

95. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Is highly honoured to receive his lordship's letter accompanying a *shuqqa* from Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Says that the union which the Begam proposes to effect between her family and that of the Nawab will undoubtedly increase his rank and honour but there are certain obstacles in the way of his attaining this distinction. The Nawab is thoroughly convinced that he cannot make preparations for the ceremonies on a royal scale¹ and hence this affair can never be effected. Hopes his lordship will convey his objections to the Begam so that she may drop the idea. (TR 30, p 40, no 52.)

Feb. 6.

96. *The Resident at Benares to Nawab Haidar Beg Khan.*² Has learnt from Mr Johnstone how the Nawab had paid prompt attention to the writer's complaint against Himmat Ali. Says that the case is not so bad as he had at first thought it to be, when he wrote to the Governor-General about Himmat Ali's men having actually killed a British subject, Safwat Ali. From the report submitted by the wakil of the *amil* of Mahul, it appears that there subsisted an old feud between the parties and that the murder of Safwat Ali was occasioned in a night scuffle between them and their servants. As Himmat Ali has since made amends for his past conduct, no punishment should be inflicted on him and the proceedings taken against him should be dropped.

With regard to Shaikh Masud's raids and the burning of the village of Rampur, says that as the boundary dispute is being settled, it is hoped that there will be an end to all these troubles. Neither the writer nor the Governor-General will insist upon the punishment of the persons involved in the dispute but will be satisfied with mere indemnification for the past damages as proved at the Jaunpur *adalat*.

P.S.—Has received a letter from Himmat Ali saying that he intended to see the writer but could not do so as he waited for the arrival of the Nawab Vizir's *amin*. He may be summoned to Lucknow to answer for his conduct, if this is considered necessary. (TR 30, pp 41-4, no 53.)

Feb. 8.

97. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Is honoured to receive his lordship's letter stating that Tipu Naik in violation of his treaties and engagements and without any provocation has attacked the territory of the Raja of Travancore who is an ally of the English, and that in consequence of the alliance between the Company and the Raja, his lordship has decided to go in person to Madras in order to punish the aggressor. Prays for the victory of the English troops and hopes that Tipu will soon get his deserts. (TR 30, pp 44-6, no 54.)

Feb. 8.

98. To Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan. Doubtless the Nawab will have learnt that due to Tipu's treacherous and unprovoked attack on the territory of the Raja of Travancore. His lordship had determined on going in person to Madras. Information has since been received that General Medows had been appointed Governor of Madras. Has therefore post-

¹ The English translation reads as follows: "The principal (obstacle) is this that I am thoroughly convinced that this business with its preparations and ceremonies can never be performed". The Persian original is not available.

² Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Benares. The translation in the volume is vague and diffuse.

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poned his departure as he has every confidence in the abilities of the General who is well known for his courage and military skill. (*CI* 21, pp 211-12, no 200 ; *TI* 36, p 28, no 80.)

Feb. 10.

99. From Munni Begam. To the same effect as no 97 above. (*TK* 30, pp 46-1, no 55.)

Feb. 10.

100. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter stating that in consequence of the appointment of General Medows to the command of the Company's forces, he has postponed his departure. Says that his lordship's intended departure was a source of anxiety to all well-wishers. So it afforded him great comfort when he learnt that he had postponed his journey. Hopes that General Medows, who is an officer of exceptional merit, will conduct the war skilfully and gain a speedy victory over the enemy. (*TR* 30, p 48, no 56.)

Feb. 10.

101. From Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR* 30, p 49, no 57.)

Feb. 10.

102. *Intelligence from Hyderabad.*¹ 'Yesterday' (17 January) two pairs of *qasids* arrived at Kurnool² and brought secret news from the army of Tipu Sultan. It is reported that the Sultan is encamped on the borders of his own territory near a village called Khatgura. The Zamindar of Gooji in pursuance of the orders from Ram Raja of Malevar³ sent a body of 700 men to the assistance of Ali Raja of Calicut.⁴ On 28 or 29 December 1789 Ali Raja attacked the baggages of the Sultan and wounded about four hundred of his men. He also took possession of 5 colours carried by horsemen, 70 horses, 35 camels and 400 heads of cattle. Next day the Sultan's army attacked the troops of Ali Raja who took shelter in the hills, but carried on the engagement with rockets. Many people were wounded on both sides. Six men from the army of Ali Raja were taken prisoners and blown up from a gun. The Sultan's troops have laid waste the entire country 70 *kos* deep from the coast. Ghayas, a *chela*⁵ of Haidar Naik, has written to Ali Raja urging him to remain firm and promising to provide funds for carrying on the struggle for ten years, if need be. All the zamindars have united against the common enemy in accordance with the advice of Ghayas and the orders of Ram Raja. Every day they are having skirmishes with the Sultan and plundering his provisions and harassing him. The Sultan has fallen into distress and cannot retreat. He is carrying on negotiations with the Mahrattas and the Nizam for assistance. He has stationed *dak* messengers from his army to the Pagtur ghat. Dharm Das, *Diwan* of Tipu Sultan, is in confinement. He will get his release if he pays 3 lakhs

¹ Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

² Town and District in Madras.

³ Term loosely applied to mean Travancore.

⁴ Queen of Cannanore seems to be meant.

⁵ The *chelas* were a body of personal dependents or slaves who were fed, clothed and lodged by their employer, had mostly been brought up and trained by him and had no other home than his camp. They were recruited chiefly from children taken in war or bought from their parents during famine. On them a man could place entire reliance as being ready to follow his fortunes in both fair weather and foul.

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of rupees due as *peshkash* to Nawab¹ Khan. The latter awaits the issue of the battle. (*TR* 30, *pp* 49-51, *no* 58.)

Feb. 10.

103. From Maharaja Pratap Singh of Jaipur. Is sorry not to have received a reply to his two letters which he wrote to the Governor-General mentioning the secrets of his heart and seeking his lordship's advice on matters of moment. Says that in consequence of the Mahratta inroads into Rajputana, he and Maharaja Bijai Singh (of Jodhpur) have assembled an army of 40,000 men and are contemplating to raise more. The writer has no aggressive aims. That is why he at first tried to settle the dispute by deputing confidential persons to negotiate an accommodation, but the proposal was turned down by Mahadaji Sindhia. Should he now dare to invade the Rajput territories, he will meet with a stiff resistance. The writer considers his lordship to be his sincerest friend and is therefore writing to him again for his advice in the matter. (*TR* 30, *pp* 51-2, *no* 59.)

Feb. 10.

104. To Nawab Hasan Riza Khan. To the same effect as no. 69 above. (*CI* 21, *p* 212, *no* 201 ; *TI* 36, *pp* 28-9, *no* 81.)

Feb. 10.

105. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Complimentary reply to his letter informing his lordship about the marriage of the daughter of Nawab Shamsher Ali Khan, deceased, with Mir Himayat Ali Khan. (*CI* 21, *pp* 212-3, *no* 202 ; *TI* 36, *p* 29, *no* 83.)

Feb. 10.

106. To Muhammad Riza Khan. Thanks him for the present of oranges received through Hikmat Maab Khan.² (*CI* 21, *p* 213, *no* 203 ; *TI* 36, *p* 29, *no* 84.)

Feb. 10.

107. To Radha Nath, Maharaja of Dinajpur. To the same effect as no. 45 above. (*CI* 21, *p* 213, *no* 204 ; *TI* 36, *pp* 29-30, *no* 85.)

Feb. 10.

108. To Bhao Bakhshi. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI* 21, *p* 30, *no* 18 ; *TI* 36, *p* 30, *no* 86.)

Feb. 11.

109. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Is delighted to receive his lordship's letter accompanying two others for the Begams (Sadr-un-Nisa Begam and Bahu Begam). Says that he had forwarded the letters to the Begams whose replies are enclosed herewith for his lordship's perusal. (*TR* 30, *p* 52, *no* 60.)

Feb. 11.

110. From Sadr-un-Nisa Begam, grandmother of Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Is greatly pleased to receive his lordship's letter professing friendship and attachment to her. Asks him to keep up a regular correspondence. (*TR* 30, *p* 53, *no* 61.)

Feb. 11.

111. From Bahu Begam, mother of Nawab Asafud-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR* 30, *p* 53, *no* 62.)

Feb. 11.

112. To Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Congratulates her on the birth of a son to Mirza Khurram Bakht and sends a *nazr* of 51 *ashrafis* on the occasion. (*CI* 21, *p* 214, *no* 205 ; *TI* 36, *pp* 30-1, *no* 87.)

Feb. 11.

113. *Dastak* granted to Rai Ram Singh, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai

¹ The space is left blank in the Vol. of translations.

² *Vakil* of Muhammad Riza Khan.

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Pratap Singh, who is going from Calcutta to Murshidabad with his luggage and provision. (*CI 21, p 215, no 206.*)

Feb. 12. 114. From Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. Mir Muhammad Husain¹ has left Hyderabad for Calcutta due to his prolonged illness. He is a man of great talents and has served both the governments with zeal and assiduity. Commends him to his lordship's favour. (*TR 30, p. 54, no 63.*)

Feb. 12. 115. From Mir Muhammad Husain. Says that he spent the major portion of his life in the service of the Company and only resigned his post due to bad health. Has reached Calcutta but is sorry that owing to illness he could not pay his respects to his lordship. Hopes to accomplish this object soon. (*TR 30, pp 54-5, no 64.*)

Feb. 12. 116. From Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. Has learnt that his lordship intends to go to Madras in order to adjust certain affairs relating to that quarter. Says that he is anxious to have an interview with the Governor-General but when he considered that his lordship would have left the place before he (the Nawab) could reach there, he postponed his visit to Calcutta. Prays for his lordship's success and speedy return. (*TR 30, p 55, no 65.*)

Feb. 12. 117. *Dastak* granted to Dinanath Upaddhaya, wakil of the Raja of Nepal, who is taking four boats from Calcutta to Nepal laden with goods for the Maharaja. (*CI 21, p 215, no 208.*)

Feb. 12. 118. *Dastak* granted to Sakat (Sakti) Ballabh Bhattacharji who is going with his dependents from Nepal to Benares by road, and has his luggage and provision with him. (*CI 21, p 215, no 209.*)

Feb. 15. 119. *Dastak*. Two sepoy and 8 camels appointed for Mir Muhammad Husain by the Nizam are going back from Calcutta to Hyderabad. They should be allowed to proceed without interruption of any kind. (*CI 21, p 215, no 210.*)

Feb. 16. 120. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating that his lordship intends to proceed to Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik. Says that the steadfastness of the English to their treaties and engagements is known to everybody. As his lordship strictly adheres to his pledges and has declared war on Tipu merely to assist the Raja of Travancore, who is an ally of the English, the Nawab is confident that the Company's troops will gain a speedy victory over Tipu. In view of the firm alliance with the English, the prosperity of the Nawab and his family depends on the success of the Company. Offers prayer for his lordship's victorious return and is confident that his efforts will be crowned with success. (*TR 30, pp 56-8, no 66.*)

Feb. 16. 121. From Babbu Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 30, pp 58-9, no 67.*)

Feb. 16. 122. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. To the same effect as no. 100 above. (*TR 30, pp 59-61, no 68.*)

¹ Governor-General's newswriter at Hyderabad.

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- Feb. 16. 123. From Babbu Begam. To the same effect. (*TR* 30, pp 61-2, no 69.)
- Feb. 17. 124. From Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. To the same effect as no. 120 above. (*TR* 30, pp 62-3, no 70.)
- Feb. 17. 125. From Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. To the same effect as no. 100 above. (*TR* 30, pp 63-4, no 71.)
- Feb. 17. 126. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Is surprised that his lordship did not inform him of his intention to go to Madras personally in order to punish Tipu Sultan for his having invaded the territory of a certain Raja¹ of that quarter who is an ally of the Company. Says that if it be the intention of his lordship to go in person to the field, the writer is also prepared to accompany him. Should it be deemed necessary to send the troops only, the writer may be informed accordingly so that he may place his cavalry also at the disposal of his lordship just as he did in the last war.² (*TR* 30, pp 64-5, no 72.)
- Feb. 17. 127. From Nawab Hasan Riza Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR* 30, p 65, no 73.)
- Feb. 17. 128. From Haidar Beg Khan. To the same effect, adding that if he is permitted to accompany his lordship to the field, he will make adequate arrangements for the smooth working of the administration during his absence. (*TR* 30, p 66, no 74.)
- Feb. 17. 129. *Dastak* granted for 3 boats going from Lucknow to Calcutta in the charge of Salamullah Khan. (*CI* 21, p 216, no 211.)
- Feb. 18. 130. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Has learnt that his lordship intends to go to Madras in order to subdue a turbulent chief. Says that her son (Khurram Bakht Muazzam Shah) is anxious to accompany his lordship to the field and may be permitted to do so. (*TR* 30, pp 66-7, no 75.)
- Feb. 18. 131. To Maharaja Ran Bahadur Sah, Shamsher Jang. In compliance with the Maharaja's request Dinanath Upaddhaya has been given leave to return to Nepal. (*CI* 21, pp 216-17, no 212; *TI* 36, p 31, no 88.)
- Feb. 18. 132. *Dastak* granted for 3 elephants and a parcel of cloth sent by Rai Ram Singh for the Maharaja of Jaipur from Murshidabad. (*CI* 21, p 217, no 213.)
- Feb. 18. 133. *Dastak* granted for 2 horses going from Calcutta to Captain Kennaway³ at Hyderabad. (*CI* 21, p 217, no 214.)
- Feb. 19. 134. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter intimating that he intends to proceed to Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik. Prays for his lordship's victory and successful return from the battlefield. Says that her son, Mirza Khurram Bakht,

¹ Raja of Travancore.² A body of cavalry known as "Candahar Horse" under the command of Abdur Rahman Khan was sent with General Goddard in his march to Gujrat in 1779.³ Resident at Hyderabad. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 430, f.n. 1.

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is anxious to accompany his lordship to the field and may be permitted to do so. Asks him to persuade Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to accede to her request of a union between her family and that of the Nawab through marriage. (*TR* 30, pp 67-9, no 76.)

Feb. 19. 135. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. A complimentary reply to his lordship's letter informing her that in consequence of the appointment of General Medows to the command of the forces he has postponed his departure. (*TR* 30, p 69, no 77.)

Feb. 19. 136. From Hari Bhadar Pandit.¹ Has received a letter from Bishambhar Pandit informing him that he has reached Birbhum² on his way to Benares. Will inform his lordship when he arrives at his destination.

Some time ago he learnt from Mr Duncan that his lordship intended to go to Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik, but is now informed that he has postponed his departure. Has communicated every particular to the Maharaja and has also requested Sadasheo Rao, son of Rajaram Pandit, to provide supplies for the (English) troops. Is sure that adequate arrangements will be made for this purpose. (*TR* 30, pp 69-70 no 78.)

Feb. 20. 137. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Sends a present of oranges. (*TR* 30, p 70, no 79.)

Feb. 21. 138. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter intimating that he intends to go to Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik. The rest of the letter is to the same effect as no. 126 above. (*T.R.* 30, pp 71-3, no 80.)

Feb. 21. 139. From Nawab Hasan Riza Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR* 30, p 73, no 81.)

Feb. 21. 140. From Nawab Haidar Beg Khan. To the same effect. (*TR* 30, p 73, no 82.)

Feb. 21. 141. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Is greatly pleased to receive his lordship's letter mentioning that in consequence of the appointment of General Medows to the Government of Madras, he has postponed his departure. Offers the services of his cavalry to the Company for prosecuting the war. (*TR* 30, pp 73-4, no 83.)

Feb. 21. 142. From Nawab Hasan Riza Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR* 30, p 74, no 84.)

Feb. 21. 143. From Nawab Haidar Beg Khan. To the same effect. (*TR* 30, p 74, no 85.)

Feb. 22. 144. From Lutfun-Nisa Begam.³ Some time ago she had addressed an *arzi* to the Governor-General requesting that the *masjid*,⁴ the *madrassa*⁵

¹ Brother of Beniram Pandit.

² District in Bengal.

³ Widow of Nawab Siraju'd-Daulah. For biographical note, see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VII, p 260, f.n. 1.

⁴ A mosque.

⁵ A. school, college.

and houses built by the late Nawab Haibat Jang¹ in the city of Patna, might not be pulled down and was informed that orders to that effect had been issued to the Judge of the *adalat* at Patna. Says that acting upon those instructions Mr Law had sent some persons to make local enquiries which established her claim to the property. The *masjid* and the *madrasa* have therefore been left intact but the houses are being pulled down. Requests that this too may be stopped. (*TR* 30, p 75, no. 86.)

Feb. 24. 145. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Sends a present of preserves and pickles and a small bottle of '*itr*'. (*TR* 30, p. 75, no 87.)

Feb. 24. 146. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter complaining against the mischievous activities of Ghulam Masud and Tikait Ray who had plundered and burnt several villages situated in the Company's territories and requesting the Nawab to punish the offenders adequately and to cause them to reimburse the sum advanced by the Company as compensation to the ryots who were robbed of their cattle and property. Says in reply that on receipt of the information about the disturbance created by Shaikh Ghulam Masud, he immediately issued explicit orders asking him to restore the plundered property and cattle to the inhabitants of Rampur village. He also ordered a guard of sepoy to be stationed over him and dismissed him from service. The Shaikh has since paid the compensation as settled by the *amil* of Jaunpur. With regard to the mischievous conduct of Tikait Ray, says that he will be ordered to appear before Mr Duncan to answer for his conduct, if his lordship so desires.

Has already sent a reply to his lordship's letter of complaint against Himmat Ali and communicated to him the action he had taken against this rebel. Further, Mir Saidud-Din Khan has been deputed on the part of the Nawab to proceed to the spot and in conjunction with an agent on the part of Mr Duncan to mark off the boundary line of Himmat Ali's lands so that no disputes may arise in future. (*TR* 30, pp 76-8, no 88.)

Feb. 21. 147. From Nawab Haidar Beg Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR* 30, pp 78-9, no 89.)

Feb. 24. 148. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Says that immediately on receipt of the information that the *kotwal*² and *peshkar*³ of *pargana* Salon⁴ had molested the *beoparis*⁵ of the Camp Bazar at Cawnpore⁶ and had resisted the sepoy sent by the Colonel of that station, he ordered them to be confined and prosecuted before him. He was inclined to put all of them to death for having taken part in the affray but reserved his orders till he should know his lordship's mind. Encloses the copies of the depositions of the accused made before the *darogha* of the *adalat*,

¹ *Haibat Jang* (P. awe in war), title of Zainud-Din Ahmad Khan, father of Nawab Siraju'd-Daulah.

² P. police officer.

³ P. deputy, clerk of the court.

⁴ *Tahsil* and ancient town in Rae Bareli District, United Provinces.

⁵ H. merchant, travelling trader.

⁶ A. town and district in U. P.

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together with the *fatwa*¹ pronounced by the Mufti,² for his lordship's perusal. The holy law is to be respected above everything, but in the affairs of government it is necessary to act in a manner that may serve as a warning to others. In the opinion of the Nawab, Bhawani Singh, *kotwal*, who did not let the goods pass duty free and originated the turmoil as also Jivan Ram, *peshkar*, who entered into the quarrel, both deserve the sentence of death. Desires his lordship to communicate his views so that the accused persons may be dealt with accordingly. (TR 30, pp 80-1, no 90.)

Feb. 25. 149. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Sends a present of ice. (TR 30, p 81, no 91.)

Feb. 26. 150. From Sadasheo Rao, son of Rajaram Pandit. Has received his lordship's letter mentioning that the English troops under the command of Colonel Cockerell will proceed towards Madras by way of Cuttack and assuring that the march of these troops will not cause any inconvenience to the ryots. His lordship has also desired the writer to depute a confidential person to meet the Colonel and to provide necessary supplies of grain to the troops marching through the Maharaja's territories. Says in reply that in view of the friendship subsisting between the two governments, there is no objection to the march of the troops but for the past two years the scarcity of grains, etc., in the districts through which the troops are to pass has been so severe that one-third of the inhabitants have perished of hunger and a great many have migrated to the neighbouring districts. The scarcity still exists and it will take at least a month and a half to arrange for the supply of sufficient quantity of grain for their use. Requests that the march of these troops may therefore be postponed for two months so that arrangements may be completed in the meanwhile.

His lordship has done well by referring the matter to the Maharaja whose permission is necessary before the writer can comply with his lordship's wishes. In view of the friendly relations between the two governments, it is hoped that the Maharaja will readily accede to his lordship's request.

With regard to the deputing of a confidential person to meet the Colonel, says that he himself will meet him and see that every facility is provided to the troops. But the arrival of troops at the present moment will only occasion difficulties. Hopes that his lordship will postpone their march till after two months. Has also learnt that a train of artillery with Europeans will land at Balasore.³ Requests that they may be ordered to go by water to Ganjam.⁴ (TR 30, pp 81-4, no 92.)

Feb. 26. 151. From the newswriter at Kurnool.⁵ News has been received from Tipu Sultan's camp that he died on 18 Rabi II (5 January 1790) after a week's illness and that the news has been kept secret from his

¹ A. a judicial decree pronounced by a *Mufti*; judgment, sentence.

² A. one whose sentence has the authority of the law, an expounder of Muhammadan law.

³ Town and district in Orissa.

⁴ Town and district in the Madras Presidency.

⁵ Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

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army. As this report was not well authenticated, the Nawab (of Kurnool) has sent another person with a promise of reward to obtain the correct information. Further details will be intimated when they are known. Dated 1 February 1790. (*TR* 30, pp 84-5, no 93.)

- Feb. 26. 152. To Qutlaq Sultan Begum. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, pp 219-20, no 215 ; *TI* 36, p 31, no 89.)
- Feb. 26. 153. To Munni Begam. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, p 220, no 216 ; *TI* 36, p 31, no 90.)
- Feb. 26. 154. To Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, pp 220-1, no 217 ; *TI* 36, p 32, no 91.)
- Feb. 26. 155. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Complimentary, thanking him for the present of oranges received through Mir Kamalud-Din Husain Khan. (*CI* 21, p 221, no 218 ; *TI* 36, p 32, no 92.)
- Feb. 26. 156. To Madho Singh, Raja of Tirhut¹ (Darbhanga). To the same effect as no. 45 above. (*CI* 21, pp 221-2, no 219 ; *TI* 36, p 32, no 93.)
- Feb. 27. 157. To Hari Bhadar Pandit. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, p 222, no 220 ; *TI* 36, p 32, no 94.)
- Feb. 27. 158. To Muhammad Riza Khan. Thanks him for the present of pickles and preserves, etc. (*CI* 21, p 223, no 221 ; *TI* 36, pp 32-3, no 95.)
- Feb. 27. 159. *Dastak* granted to Kundan Bai, Maharasht Brahmini, who is going from Calcutta to Jagannath on a pilgrimage and has her luggage and provision with her. (*CI* 21, p 223, no 222.)
- Feb. 28. 160. To Sadasheo Rao, son of Rajaram Pandit. Has received his letter reporting the scarcity of grain, etc. in the districts through which the troops under the command of Colonel Cockerell are to march for Madras and requesting that the march of these troops may be postponed for two months so that he may arrange to provide a sufficient quantity of grain, etc. for their use. Says in reply that the present situation is very critical and the smallest delay shall be attended with unpleasant consequences. His own experience will point out to him that the success of a war depends to a greater extent on the despatch and exertions made in its initial stages. Hopes that the addressee will fully exert himself in implementing those measures which his lordship has thought necessary to adopt and that he will take a similar interest in them as he would take in the affairs appertaining to Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla's government. Has also written to Rajaram Pandit and the Maharaja on this subject. The troops are now assembled at Midnapore and will be on the frontiers of Cuttack in a fortnight from today. Is therefore replying to him instantly on receipt of his letter, and hopes that he will prove his attachment to the Company and will maintain the friendship between the two governments by providing facilities to these troops passing through his jurisdiction without the least delay. His intention to meet the Colonel has afforded his lordship great pleasure. Has directed the

¹ Former district of Bengal, now divided into Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in Bihar.

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Colonel to be particularly careful of the conduct of the troops under his command and hopes that the march of the detachment will not injure the ryot. Is sure that by the good management of the Colonel and his (the addressee's) own readiness to assist him, the requirements of the troops will be supplied easily, notwithstanding the scarcity that has lately existed in Cuttack. (CI 21, pp 31-3, no 19; TI 36, pp 33-5, no 96.)

Mar. 2.

161. From Raja Bijai Singh. Has already replied to his lordship's two friendly letters. Since the day of arrival of the English in the eastern countries, the fame of their friendly disposition towards the other ruling chiefs has spread far and wide. The princes and zamindars of India are convinced that the *sallanat'* of Hindustan which has been overrun several times by the foreign invaders and now by the tyrannical *Junubis* (lit. Southerners i.e., the Mahrattas) will begin to flourish again, if the English enter into an alliance with the Rajput Rajas. It is Mahadaji Sindhia who brought destruction to the country and ruin to many distinguished and noble families. He never keeps his faith with any one. He got possession of the fort Gwalior by attacking the English troops and deceiving the chiefs by his false treaties. He treacherously murdered Nawab Afrasiab Khan² and his treatment of the late Nawab's descendants is known to everybody. He will be false to the English also but so long as his mind is not easy with regard to these two Rajas (of Jodhpur and Jaipur), he will continue to be on friendly terms with them (the English). If the hostilities between him and the writer were to cease this day and good will were established, then the insolent Sindhia will not hesitate to break his relation with the English and may even declare war on them. But he as well as the Raja of Jaipur has no confidence in his words or engagements.

Has learnt that several self-interested people have made unwarranted representations against the writer to his lordship but the addressee who possesses a thorough knowledge of affairs and can discriminate between truth and falsehood will not lend ear to their fabrications. He and the Raja of Jaipur have a stake in the country of Hindustan from the beginning of time and the prosperity or adversity of this land depends on them. If his lordship enters into an offensive and defensive alliance with them, by the help of Providence, it will be a source of many advantages and the supremacy of the Marathas will be overthrown. Has deputed Sangram Singh Rathor to Calcutta to acquaint his lordship with their views and sentiments. Hopes his lordship will give a patient hearing to his representations. (OR 37; TR 30, pp 85-8, no 94.)

Mar. 2.

162. From Bishambhar Pandit. Having taken leave of his lordship he reached Benares on 6 *Jamadi* II (21 February 1790) and paid his respects to his mother and his elder brother (Beniram Pandit). Says that he was much upset on hearing that Tipu Sultan, in violation of his treaties and engagements, had commenced hostilities and that his lordship

¹ P. dominion, empire, sovereign, kingdom.

² For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 67, f.n. 2. It is doubtful if Mahadaji Sindhia had anything to do with Afrasiab Khan's death.

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had decided to go in person to the field in order to punish him, but his mind became easier when he learnt that the Governor-General had postponed his departure and had instead sent troops under the command of Colonel Cockerell.

Some time ago Hari Bhadar Pandit transmitted a letter from Beniram Pandit addressed to Sadasheo Rao, son of Rajaram Pandit, desiring him to provide supplies for the English troops passing through the Maharaja's (Raghuji Bhonsla's) territories. He has also transmitted the letters addressed to the Maharaja. Requests the Governor-General to inform him of the date of departure of Colonel Cockerell so that he may intimate it to the Maharaja. Asks also for the copies of the two letters sent by his lordship to the Maharaja. (OR 38 ; TR 30, pp 89-90, no 95.)

Mar. 3. **163.** From Nawab Mubarak'ud-Daulah. Intimates that having left the city (Murshidabad) on 10 *Jamadi* II (25 February 1790) he reached Sagardighi¹ safe and sound. (OR 39 ; TR 30, p 90, no 96.)

Mar. 3. **164.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Is delighted to receive his lordship's letter in reply to his own. Says that he is a friend to both governments and is trying his best to strengthen the friendly relations subsisting between the English and Maharaja Sindhia. Professes friendship and refers him to Bhagwant Rao for further particulars. Conformably to his lordship's desire a consultation was held between the Maharaja and Major Palmer at which the writer was also present. Full particulars of the discussions will be known from the letters of Major Palmer. (OR 40 ; TR 30, pp 90-1, no 97.)

Mar. 3. **165.** From Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan of Arcot.² Says that some years ago he executed a will and deposited it with His Majesty the King of Great Britain. One copy of it was lodged with the Company in England, another with the Governor-General of Bengal and a third with the Government of Madras. He now wishes to make some alterations in the will and has therefore desired His Majesty to deliver it to his agent who will transmit the same to him. The Company as well as the Government of Madras have likewise been requested to return the copies deposited with them. Requests his lordship also to send to him the copy that was deposited with the Governor-General for necessary alteration. (OR 41 ; TR 30, pp 91-2, no 98.)

Mar. 3. **166.** From Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan. Has learnt that his lordship intends to proceed to Madras in order to punish Tipu Sultan for his unprovoked breach of treaty between him and the Company. Prays for his lordship's victorious return from the battle-field. Dated 7 February 1790. (OR 42 ; TR 30, p 92, no 99.)

Mar. 3. **167.** From Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan. Is honoured to receive his letter intimating that General Medows having been appointed the Governor of Madras, his lordship had postponed his departure to that quarter.

¹ Village in Lalbagh subdivision, Murshidabad District, situated 10 miles north-east of Azinganj. Here there is a large tank, Sagardighi which is said to have been excavated by a Raja named Mahipal who has been identified with Mahipala of the Pala dynasty.

² Muhammad Ali Khan, Nawab of Arcot (1749-95).

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May God crown his lordship's efforts with success. Dated 17 February 1790. (OR 43 ; TR 30, pp 92-3, no 100.)

Mar. 3.

168. From the Raja of Nepal. Is overjoyed to receive his lordship's letter accompanying the wedding gifts of a string of pearls, *sarpech*,¹ some pieces of cloth, etc. on the occasion of the Raja's marriage. Has already written all the particulars relating to Lhasa affairs and hopes that Dinanath Upaddhaya has represented these matters fully to his lordship. Requests the Governor-General to continue writing letters to him frequently. Sends some animals² and a musk-deer as a present which, he hopes, will be accepted.

At present a dispute has arisen with the people of Kumaun.³ Will communicate full details when he has obtained victory over them. (OR 44 ; TR 30, pp 93-4, no 101.)

Mar. 3.

169. To Nawab Mubarak'ud-Daulah. Thanks him for the present of ice received through Mir Kamal'ud Din Husain Khan. (CI 21, pp 223-4, no 223 ; TI 36, p 35, no 97.)

Mar. 3.

170. To Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, p 224, no 224 ; TI 36, p 35, no 98.)

Mar. 3.

171. To Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, son of Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, p 225, no 225 ; TI 36, pp 35-6, no 99.)

Mar. 5.

172. From Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan of Arcot. Complimentary. (OR 45 ; TR 30, pp 94-5, no 102.)

Mar. 5.

173. From Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter stating that Tipu Naik in violation of his treaties and engagements has attacked the territory of the Raja of Travancore and that in consequence of the alliance between the Company and the Raja, his lordship has thought it necessary to go in person to Madras in order to drive out the invader from the Raja's country. Says in reply that it is incumbent on princes and those in authority to abide by their engagements and treaties. As his lordship strictly adheres to his pledges, the writer is confident that victory shall go to the allies and that Tipu Naik shall soon meet with his deserts. Praises his action in hastening to the rescue of the Raja of Travancore as it is the duty of the strong to protect the weak. Will also write to the Peshwa and Nawab Nizam Ali Khan on the subject. For further particulars refers him to the letters of Major Palmer.⁴ (OR 46 ; TR 30, pp 95-7, no 103.)

Mar. 5.

174. From Mirza Shigufta Bakht. Is extremely pleased to receive his letter through Mr Ives in answer to his *shuqqa* expressing his inability to interfere in the domestic affairs of the late Prince (Jahandar Shah). Says that he counts on the support of his lordship and that of the Nawab Vazir. There exists a great friendship between his lordship and the

¹ P. ornament of gold, silver or jewels generally placed in front of the turban.

² Birds, according to the vol. of translations.

³ The most northern division of the United Provinces, situated entirely in the Himalayas, and extending from the borders of Tibet to the damp submontane tract known as the Tarai.

⁴ Resident with Sindhia. For biographical note see vol. VII, p. 6, f.n. 2.

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Vazir, and in view of the close alliance between the two governments he came to Lucknow. In his previous *shuqqas* he explained to him the difficulties he was experiencing for want of resources. Is however glad that the addressee as well as the Vazir are treating him with every mark of cordiality and friendship. His mind is uneasy on account of his present pecuniary embarrassments, but he will try to curtail all his unnecessary expenses so that he may find some relief. Is perfectly satisfied with the conduct of Mr Ives who is at all times engaged in the performances of the acts of civility and obedience. Hopes his lordship will write to him now and then. (OR 47 ; TR 30, pp 97-100, no 104.)

Mar. 5.

175. To Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Deputes Mr Forster¹ to Nagpur. He will fully explain to the Maharaja the causes of sending the English detachment to Madras under the command of Colonel Cockerell² without having obtained his previous consent. Mr Forster will proceed by way of Cuttack and will convince the *naib* there of the necessity of adopting this measure, notwithstanding the objections urged by him against it. The Colonel has been given positive orders to take care that no inconvenience is caused to the inhabitants by the march of the troops. Says that the faithless conduct of Tipu will afford him (the Governor General) an opportunity of proving his adherence to treaties and his determination to protect his friends against an enemy, whose ambitions are known to the world and who has inflicted so much injury to the Maratha State also. Is sure therefore that the Marathas will consider it to be their duty to take this opportunity of recovering their territories that were unjustly seized by the hellish Haidar Naik, by joining with the Company in punishing a man who is the enemy of all mankind and whose heart is bent on the destruction of every sect, Hindu and Christian. If in consequence of the friendship subsisting between the Peshwa and the Company, the forces of the Maratha State should join the Company in the prosecution of the war against Tipu, his lordship is sure that he (Tipu) will soon meet with his deserts. Has no doubt about the co-operation of the addressee with the Company in this matter. Has invested Mr Forster with full powers to execute any agreement, on his lordship's behalf, that may tend to promote their mutual honour and advantage.

For further particulars refers him to Mr Forster who will also deliver to him a few articles as a present on behalf of his lordship. (CI 21, pp 34-8, no 20 ; TI 36, pp 36-49, no 100.)

Mar. 5.

176. To Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. As firm friendship exists between the Company and the addressee and as both their territories are contiguous to each other, the trade between the merchants under the respective governments may be improved to considerable advantage to the two states and to the merchants as well. This subject has frequently occurred to his lordship who has therefore thought it proper to depute Mr Forster to reside at his (addressee's) court. Refers the addressee to him for further particulars.

¹ For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p. 442, f.n. 2.

² For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p. 445, f.n. 1.

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The intention of this Government is to secure to both states the advantages that will arise from adopting measures that may tend to the prosperity of their respective subjects by encouraging and protecting the trade in salt, etc. between Cuttack and Bengal. Asks him therefore to invest his *naib* at Cuttack with proper authority to conclude agreements on this subject with the Company's officers who may be charged with such a commission from hence. (*CI 21, pp 39-40, no 21 ; TI 36, pp 40-1, no 101.*)

Mar. 5.

177. To Sadasheo Rao. Having thought it proper to depute Mr Forster to the court of Maharaja Raghujii Bhonsla, his lordship has instructed him to proceed through Cuttack and see the addressee and explain to him the necessity of ordering the march of Colonel Cockerell's detachment without delay, notwithstanding the objections urged in his (the addressee's) letter. He will propose to him the mode most likely to prevent any inconvenience to the inhabitants in marching the troops through Cuttack. Has also desired Mr Forster to consult him on the most advisable method of supplying the Company with the salt manufactured in Balasore and other places and preventing the clandestine import of it into the Company's provinces. In this way the Cuttack government will derive the advantages of its own manufactures and the Company will be secured against the losses arising from smuggling. Has also written to the Maharaja on this subject. (*CI 21, pp 40-2, no 22 ; TI 36, pp 41-3, no 102.*)

Mar. 5.

178. To Raja Ajit, Raja of Sambalpur. Informs him that Mr Forster has been deputed to Nagpur and will pass through the Raja's districts. Takes this opportunity of commencing a correspondence with the Raja and requests him to treat Mr Forster with civility and kindness. (*CI 21, p 42, no 23 ; TI 36, p 43, no 103.*)

Mar. 6.

179. From Mir Abul Qasim. Has already informed his lordship how he had fallen ill (on his return journey to Hyderabad). When he reached Benares, Mr Duncan secured for him the services of Hakim Ali Bakhsh Khan, a very able physician of Jaunpur, whose treatment proved beneficial to him and his health improved. He accompanied him up to Mirzapur¹ and took great care of him. When the writer felt better he sent him back to Benares.

Hakim Ali Bakhsh Khan holds a *jagir* of two villages yielding a sum of Rs 300 annually and he has also got the grant of a daily allowance of Rs 3 out of the *sair* of Jaunpur. But only one rupee daily is actually paid to him, and the collection from the *jagir* is also unsatisfactory as the mischievous zamindars contrive to evade payment. Requests his lordship to direct Mr Duncan to pay him his daily allowance of Rs 3 in full and to arrange the affairs of his *jagir* on a satisfactory footing. (*OR 48 ; TR 30, pp 100-1, no 105.*) *

Mar. 6.

180. *Mir Abul Qasim to Mr Duncan*². Conformably to the addressee's

¹ Town and district in the United Provinces. Letter no 32 has Rewa for Mirzapur.

² Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Benares.

1790

orders Hakim Ali Bakhsh Khan accompanied him and took great care of him. As he is now better, he has sent the Hakim back to Benares. Commends the Hakim to his favour.

He reached Mauganj¹ on the last day of *Rabi* I (18 December 1789). Every attention was shown to him in that part of his journey which lay in the English territories. At Mauganj the zamindar of the place stopped him and demanded duties from him. As the zamindar's conduct is very reprehensible, he has decided to leave the place and will resume his journey onward the next day. (OR 49 ; TR 30, pp 101-2, no 106.)

Mar. 8.

181. From the King. Has learnt from the Governor-General's *arzi* that he is leaving for Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik for his unprovoked breach of treaty between him and the Company and for his having invaded the country of the Raja of Travancore, who is an ally of the English. Says that whoever deviates from his engagements and treaties deserves punishment. As the English are under the protection of Heaven, their efforts will be crowned with success and their enemy will soon meet with his deserts. (OR 50 ; TR 30, pp 102-3, no 107.)

Mar. 8.

182. From the King. Has received his two *arzis*. In the first he has mentioned that he is proceeding to Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik for his unprovoked breach of treaty while in the second he has stated that in consequence of the appointment of General Medows, an officer of great military skill and exceptional merit, to the Governorship of Madras, he has postponed his departure. Says that on hearing of his intention to go in person to Madras, his mind was a bit disturbed as he considers him to be one of the pillars of the state and a real well-wisher of the throne, but it afforded him great comfort when he learnt that he has postponed his departure. Hopes General Medows will speedily gain victory over Tipu, the violator of the treaties. (OR 51 ; TR 30, pp 103-4, no 108.)

Mar. 8.

183. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Has received his lordship's letter stating that some time ago he intended to go in person to Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik for his having invaded the country of the Raja of Travancore, who is an ally of the English ; but that in consequence of the appointment of General Medows as the Governor of Madras, he postponed his departure and that as the affairs of the Company are running smoothly in the province of Bengal, his lordship has now determined to proceed to Madras as soon as the shipping arrangements can be made complete. Says that in view of the close alliance between the two governments he had readily intimated his willingness to accompany his lordship to Madras but his offer was declined. Now that his lordship has again determined to go to Madras, it will be a great source of joy to the Nawab, if he is permitted to accompany his lordship to the field. Professes friendship and says that it is not possible that any deviation can ever take place in the cordial relations existing

¹ Village and *tahsil* in Rewa State, Central India.

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between them. Offers prayer for his lordship's victory and hopes that his endeavours will be crowned with success. (*OR* 52.)

Mar. 8.

184. To the Vazir. Has received his four¹ letters stating the Vazir's intention to accompany his lordship to Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik who has attacked the territories of the Raja of Travancore and saying that if his lordship intends to send a detachment of troops the Nawab Vazir will also send a detachment of his cavalry to help the Company's troops in the prosecution of the war. The Nawab Vazir has further expressed his satisfaction at the appointment of General Medows to Madras. Is much pleased to learn his sentiments. Has instructed Mr Ives to communicate his thanks to the Nawab Vazir for the offer made by him of the services of his troops and to explain to him the reasons for not accepting the offer at present. He will also acquaint the Nawab Vazir that though Tipu has not committed any act of hostility against the Company's dominions yet his lordship has been induced to adopt vigorous measures in order to obtain ample reparation from him for his faithless conduct. His lordship desires to show to the world his strict regard to the faith of treaties and his determination to protect the allies of the Company from insults and injuries. (*CI* 21, *pp* 42-5, *no* 24 ; *TI* 30, *pp* 43-5, *no* 104.)

Mar. 8.

185. To Hasan Riza Khan and Haidar Beg Khan. Has received their three letters expressing their abhorrence at Tipu's faithless and unprovoked attack on the territories of the Raja of Travancore and offering to accompany his lordship to Madras to punish him. Expresses his satisfaction at their offer and their high sense of friendly obligations. Is sure that Tipu will soon meet with his deserts. (*CI* 21, *pp* 45-6, *no* 25 ; *TI* 30, *p* 45, *no* 105.)

Mar. 9.

186. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Is honoured to receive his lordship's letter through Mr Ives intimating his intention to go to Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik for his having invaded the territory of the Raja of Travancore, who is an ally of the English. Says that though his lordship's personal visit to the field is a source of anxiety to the Nawab, yet it is highly proper as the emergency demands it. May God crown his lordship's efforts with success! (*OR* 53 ; *TR* 30 ; *pp* 104-5, *no* 109.)

Mar. 9.

187. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. To the same effect as *no* 107 above. (*TR* 30, *p* 105, *no* 110.)

Mar. 9.

188. From Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR* 54 ; *TR* 30, *p* 106, *no* 111.)

Mar. 9.

189. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter of congratulations accompanying *nazr* on the birth of a son to Mirza Khurram Bakht. Thanks him for this kindness and prays for his prosperity. (*OR* 55 ; *TR* 30, *p* 106, *no* 112.)

Mar. 9.

190. From Sahib Ram, newswriter at Hyderabad. Says that Mir Muhammad Husain had engaged him for collecting news, and that

¹ Three, according to the volume of translations.

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conformably to his lordship's orders his salary was fixed at Rs 200 a month with effect from February 1788. His salary was drawn along with that of the Mir and was paid to him up to the month of November 1789. Now that Mir Muhammad Husain has left for Calcutta, requests his lordship to issue an order to Captain Kennaway to pay him his salary from December 1789 and to transmit his newspapers for his lordship's perusal. (OR 56 ; TR 30, p 107, no 113.)

Mar. 10. 191. From Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter stating that in consequence of the appointment of General Medows as the Governor of Madras, he has postponed his departure. Refers him to Major Palmer for further particulars. (OR 57 ; TR 30, p 107, no 114.)

Mar. 10. 192. *Dastak* granted to Munshi Khuda Bakhsh for 2 boats going from Calcutta to Lucknow with his luggage and provisions. (CI 21, p 225, no 226.)

Mar. 10. 193. *Notification*. A representation having been made before the Governor General in Council by the opium contractors on the subject of the safeguarding of their privileges, notice is hereby given that all British subjects who shall be detected acting contrary to the regulations of Government, limiting the supply and manufacture of opium to the public contractors, shall, upon proof of the offence, forfeit the Company's protection and shall be sent back to Europe.

An Indian found guilty of the same offence shall, upon proof thereof being established in any of the courts of the *Dewan Adalat*, be punished with a fine of Rs 375 sicca rupees for every maund of opium, which he may be convicted of having illegally provided. One half of the above fine shall be paid to the informer and the other half to the Government. Dated 10 March 1790 corresponding to 29 *Phagun* 1196 Bengali. (CI 21, pp 225-6, no 227.)

Mar. 12. 194. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Complimentary reply to his letter received through Mir Kamalud-Din Husain Khan intimating that the Nawab had left Murshidabad for Rajmahal on a hunting excursion. (CI 21, p 226, no 228 ; TI 36, p 46, no 107.)

Mar. 12. 195. To Munni Begam. Condoles with her on the demise of Nawab Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan Ghalib Jang. (CI 21, p 227, no 229 ; TI 36, pp 46-7, no 108.)

Mar. 12. 196. *Dastak*. Some money in cash is being remitted by Manohar Das from Calcutta to the camp of the Company's army. Let the guards and watchmen on the road be very careful on their duty so that it may pass safely through their respective jurisdictions. (CI 21, p 227, no 230.)

Mar. 14. 197. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. To the same effect as no 148 above. (OR 58 ; TR 30, pp 107-8, no 115.)

Mar. 14. 198. Nawab Asafud-Daulah to Shaikh Ahmad Ali, *amil* of Salon and other mahals in the jagir of (Bahu) Begam, and to Muhammad Tahsin Ali Khan.¹ Dilsukh Ray has been ordered to wait on Colonel

¹ This and the following 6 letters were received as enclosures to no 197.

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Macleod at Cawnpore with some sepoys and *harkaras*. He has also been directed to provide an escort of a few sepoys and *harkaras* to every *beopari*, who may be authorised by the Colonel or the Paymasters of the English brigade to bring in grains from different parts of the Nawab's territory for consumption of troops. The *naib amils*, *sairdars*,¹ *rahdars*² and zamindars should not levy any duty on such of the goods as are specified in the *parwana*. If any person is found guilty of realising duty on the exempted articles, he should be taken into custody and sent up to the Nawab to be dealt with according to law. On the other hand, if any *beopari* is found bringing goods meant for the brigade but not exempted to pass duty free from the Nawab's territory, he should be required to pay the duty according to the usual custom at every *chauki* of the *sarkar*, and also if any of the goods brought in duty-free for the consumption of the brigade is found to be carried away to some other place, the usual duties should be levied on it. Again if any *beopari* is discovered bringing goods without a *dastak* from the Colonel and refusing to pay the usual duties, he should be taken into custody and prosecuted before the Colonel.

The above orders are communicated to the addressees for their information. They should instruct their *naibs*, *sairdars* and zamindars to act accordingly. Dated 26 *Zil-hijja*³ 1202 A.H. corresponding to 24 September 1788. (OR 59 ; TR 30, pp 108-9, no 115.)

Mar. 14.

199. *Deposition of Balgobind, grain merchant.* He was going to Cawnpore and had with him 3 boats laden with grains. At Mustafabad⁴ he went to the *mushrif*⁵ and the *qanungo* and represented to them that in spite of being in possession of the *parwana-i-muaafi*⁶ for 4 boats bearing the seal of Colonel Fullarton,⁷ he had been obstructed at several places by their *chaukidars*⁸ and required to pay the duties. The *mushrif* and the *qanungo* took a copy of the *parwana* and told him that they would forward the same to Bhawani Singh, *kotwal*, who had stationed them at that place and that if the *kotwal* instructed them not to take any duty, they would let the boats pass. He then went to Bhawaniganj where he had some business but when he returned to Mustafabad, he did not find the *mushrif* and the *qanungo*. He then went to Karauli ghat and told the people on board the boats that they should resume their journey on Saturday morning. Accordingly in the morning when the boatmen took the boats from Karauli ghat to Badshahpur,⁹ Bakhshi and Munna, *chaukidars* of Badshahpur ghat, beat the boatmen and

¹ P. collector of duties.

² P. one who has charge of the public roads ; collector of tolls or transit duties.

³ A. 12th month of the Muhammadan lunar year.

⁴ Tahsil in Mainpuri District, United Provinces.

⁵ A. an examiner, an inspector ; an officer of the treasury who authenticates accounts and documents.

⁶ P. order of exemption from duty.

⁷ Officer commanding at Cawnpore, For biographical note, see Vol. VIII, no 1531.

⁸ H. watchman, guards, sentinel ; village watchman.

⁹ Also called Mungra-Badshahpur, town in Jaunpur District, United Provinces.

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ordered them to go back to Karauli ghat. The boatmen protested but the *chaukidars* would not listen and themselves took the boats to Karauli ghat. The boatmen swam back to report the incident to him. He immediately went to Karauli ghat and inquired of the *chaukidars* why they had interrupted. They replied that they had been so ordered by Bhawani Singh, *kotwal*. He then showed them the Colonel's *parwana* but they told him that without a written order from Bhawani Singh they would not let the boats go. Consequently he went to Bhawani Singh at Mirganj¹ and related the whole matter to him but he paid no heed to the Colonel's *parwana* and asked him (Balgobind) to pay the duties at Rs 40 per boat, without which he would not permit the boats to pass. As he had no ready money with him, he offered Bhawani Singh to take 40 maunds of grain in lieu of cash, but he did not accept this and asked him to bring a *parwana* either from the (Bahu) Begam or from Mian Bahram.² To this proposal he (Balgobind) did not agree as it was beyond his power to get a *parwana* from the Begam and requested Bhawani Singh to permit two boats to go and to keep one boat as security, but Bhawani Singh would not listen to this. He then went to the Colonel at Cawnpore and related the matter to him. The Colonel provided an escort consisting of one *jamadar*, 14 sepoys, 2 *havildars* and 2 *naiks* to him. Dated 21 Rabi II 1204 A.H., corresponding to 10 December 1789.

Deposition of Khush-Hal Singh, a jamadar in Col. Fullarton's brigade. Colonel Fullarton commanded him to go with Balgobind to apprehend and bring the *kotwals* of Bhawaniganj and Mirganj to Cawnpore. In case he was not successful in seizing the *kotwals*, he was ordered to bring their *naibs* but he was forbidden to molest any women or children or seize the boats. Accordingly he, accompanied by Balgobind and other sepoys, went to Mirganj and reached there in six days. At first Balgobind accompanied by one sepoy went to the *kotwal* but did not find him. His *naib* told Balgobind that it was no use bringing a sepoy, for without a *parwana* he would not let the boats go. In the meantime he came up with the other sepoys and took the *naib* as well as the *qanungo* into custody. He then set out with the arrested persons and as he left Mirganj he met Jiwan Ram, Revenue *Diwan* of that place, standing near a watercourse with 25 men mounted on horseback. Jiwan Ram inquired of him why he had arrested the *naib kotwal* and the *qanungo*. He told him that he had arrested them in accordance with the orders of the Nawab Vazir and Colonel Fullarton and that he was taking them to Cawnpore. He then crossed the watercourse and noticed one of Jiwan Ram's sepoys rushing towards the fort of Mirganj. He continued his journey and reached a village on the roadside between Mirganj and Mustafabad. There he saw a number of peasants coming after his party shouting and yelling. He left the Mustafabad road and took the open plain. When the pursuers overtook them he stopped his men and addressed the peasants saying that he and his

¹ *Tahsil* in Bareilly District, United Provinces.

² He appears to be a servant of Babu Begam.

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sepoys were the servants of the Nawab Vazir and Colonel Fullarton and warned them that if the least harm was inflicted on his party they would strike back. He had hardly finished his speech when the peasants, dividing themselves into three groups, went their way. He and his party resumed their journey but, shortly after, the peasants on their right side began to fire at them. At that time he and his sepoy threatened to kill the prisoners (*naib kotwal* and *qanungo*) if the firing was not stopped. Thereupon the prisoners appealed to the peasants not to create any disturbance as they were being taken before the Colonel who would release them, but nobody listened to them and as a result of firing one sepoy was wounded. Even then he did not order his sepoy to fire in return, though some of them were pressing him, but asked them to move on. They had not gone far when the peasants surrounded and attacked them and one of the peasants struck one of his sepoy with a spear but the blow did him no harm. At this juncture he reluctantly ordered his men to fire. At this the peasants dispersed and fled. His party resumed their journey but the peasants again surrounded and attacked them. They however managed to reach Karauli ghat where they got into a boat and asked the boatman to take them to Cawnpore. The boat had not gone far, when the force of the wind drove it back to the shore, where four or five hundred people had already assembled and were firing at them. He and his sepoy immediately went on the top of the boat and returned the fire till all their gunpowder was exhausted. In the meantime Balgobind and 15 other sepoy having been wounded dropped exhausted into the boat and the prisoners fell into the water. A sepoy struck the prisoners with his bayonet, but he (*jamadar*) does not know whether they were wounded or not. At this time Faqir Shah, zamindar of Karauli, accompanied by Mohan Singh came to the ghat and asked the peasants to desist from firing. The peasants did not listen to him and attacked them (*jamadar's party*) with drawn swords, but afterwards at the bidding of Mohan Singh they dispersed; Faqir Shah having instructed the sepoy (of the *jamadar*) to retaliate if they were attacked again, went back to his house. It was unsafe to stay at that village during the night, so he sent his *amaldar*¹ to Faqir Shah to request him to provide them with two or three boatmen in order that they might cross the Ganges. Faqir Shah came to the ghat and desired of them to stay with him for the night but he (the *jamadar*) did not agree to this. Consequently Faqir Shah provided him with 4 boatmen, but as the boatmen were going to shove off the boat, he (Faqir Shah) asked him for a *pan* as a pledge that protection would be afforded to him (by the English) or else he would have to leave the village. He replied that he had no *pan* with him but the boat was bespattered with human blood and he could take that instead. He promised him that he would recommend his name to the English that he might live in security and prosperity. They (the *jamadar* and his party) then set out but the weather being unfavourable they were again drawn ashore. Bhua Ram, zamindar of Hatgaon taluk, came on a *dongi*² from the other

¹ P. one who has command or who exercises authority; an administrative officer; an Indian Collector of revenue.

² H. a small boat.

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side of the river with a few boatmen sent by Balgobind's father to their assistance. They then resumed their journey and he and his sepoy dressed their wounds. They reached Ramnagar ghat, where Bhua Ram went ashore and brought some food from his house. In the morning he brought some coolies, charpoys and a cart. Bharat Singh, a sepoy, who was seriously wounded, expired when he was being shifted from the boat to the charpoy. They therefore threw him into the Ganges. Bhua Ram then took them all to his house. Next night two other sepoy died of their wounds. In the morning they were also thrown into the river. None of the other wounded persons is fully recovered yet. (OR 60 ; TR 30, pp 108-19, no 115.)

Mar. 14.

200. *Deposition of Bhawani Singh, kotwal of Salon.* Seven or eight days ago he was appointed *kotwal* of Salon. He came to Mirganj to appoint some one as his *naib*. Balgobind, grain merchant, came to him and having shown a *parwana* bearing the seal of a certain European of Cawnpore, he requested him to let 4 boats pass free of duty, as they were being taken to Cawnpore for consumption of the English brigade. As the *parwana* was issued in Ganga Ram's name he asked Balgobind to bring the proper man. Balgobind replied that he himself was the son of Ganga Ram and saying so he left the place angrily. He then sent for Bhawani Bakhsh, *qanungo* of *sair*, and asked him about the boats. The *qanungo* told him that the boats belonged to the Camp Bazar at Cawnpore and that they should not be molested. So he gave an order in writing to the *ghatwala*¹ to let the boats go and himself went to Salon. Dated 10 Rabi I 1204 A.H., corresponding to 29 November 1789.

Deposition of Jiwan Ram, Revenue Peshkar of Mirganj. One day he was coming to Mirganj from Mustafabad. Near Mirganj he met a guard of sepoy who had arrested Bhawani Bakhsh *qanungo*, Sital Parshad *mushrif* and Kirpa Pasi *sairdar*. On seeing him Kirpa told the guards that the Revenue Diwan of Mirganj was coming. The guards warned him (Jiwan Ram) to keep to one side of the road so that there might not be any contact with the prisoners. He obeyed their order and reached Mirganj. Kirpa Pasi somehow or other managed to run away from the guards. At Mirganj it occurred to him (Jiwan Ram) that the *qanungo* and the *mushrif* might have been arrested for *begar*² and he therefore ordered two Mewatis to hasten to the guards and inquire of them why they had arrested the *qanungo* and the *mushrif*, but he prohibited them to enter into any arguments with the sepoy. He ordered only two Mewatis to go but he does not know whether two, or four or five went there. They met the sepoy near Muinuddinpur. He cannot say what passed between them as a result of which two Mewatis were killed. A crowd collected there and began to fight with the sepoy. Later he came to know that Bhawani Singh had stopped the boats which were being

¹ H. a ferryman ; a person in charge of a landing-place or of a mountain pass.

² P. compelling to work for nothing ; compulsory labour with or without pay.

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taken to Cawnpore and on account of that the sepoy had arrested the *qanungo* and the *mushrif*.

Deposition of Harsukh Mewati. When Jiwan Ram arrived at Mirganj from Mustafabad, Kirpa Pasi, who had escaped from the guard of sepoy, came to him. Jiwan Ram, having taken three of the Mewatis with him, went towards the sepoy accompanied by Kirpa. They had not gone far when Jiwan Ram asked them (the Mewatis) to go ahead of him and tell the sepoy to stop for a minute as he (Jiwan Ram) wanted to speak to them. They obeyed his order and marched off. When they overtook the sepoy they asked them to stop. At this the sepoy began to fire at them as a result of which two of his companions were killed. He (Harsukh) stood by the corpses. Meanwhile Jiwan Ram arrived at the spot. The sepoy went their way and they returned to Mirganj, but Kirpa ran away. At Mirganj they (Harsukh and Jiwan Ram) heard that a number of peasants had gathered on the *ghat* of the river and a free fight was going on with the sepoy.

Deposition of Sital Parshad Mushrif and Bhawani Bakhsh qanungo. Balgobind, grain merchant, came to Bhawani Singh, *kotwal* of Mirganj, and said that 4 boats laden with grains had arrived at Badshahpur ghat and were being taken to Cawnpore. He showed the *parwana* of Colonel Fullarton issued in Ganga Ram's name and another *parwana* of the Nawab Vazir. Bhawani Singh asked Balgobind either to bring a *parwana* from the Begam or else to fetch Ganga Ram, the proper person in whose favour the *parwana* was issued. After this Bhawani Singh went to Salon and Balgobind being annoyed went to his camp. After two or three days he (Sital Parshad) held a consultation with Bhawani Bakhsh and told him that he did not know what to do. Bhawani Bakhsh replied that Ganga Ram's boats had never before been stopped and that they should be permitted to pass free of duties. Accordingly he let the boats go. Some days after Balgobind brought some sepoy from Cawnpore and took them (Sital Parshad and Bhawani Bakhsh) into custody. The sepoy also arrested Kirpa Pasi and started for Cawnpore. They had hardly come out of Mirganj, when Kirpa managed to escape from the guards. Not far from that place they saw the Mewatis, in the service of the Begam stationed at Mirganj, coming in hot pursuit. When they arrived near, the *jamadar* warned them that they must not come near the prisoners. The Mewatis told the *jamadar* that they were sent by Jiwan Ram to enquire of him why he was taking the prisoners and whether the sepoy were in the service of the Nawab Vazir or that of the English. The *Jamadar* answered that he was taking them (the prisoners) in accordance with the orders of the Nawab Vazir and the English. Then an altercation took place and the sepoy fired at the Mewatis killing two of them. They (Bhawani Bakhsh and Sital Parshad) were then taken to the *ghat* of the river where, guarded by the sepoy, they got into the boat. In the meantime the peasants appeared at the *ghat* and fired on the boat. Balgobind and the sepoy were wounded. At that time the *jamadar* threw both of them (Sital Parshad and Bhawani Bakhsh) into the river. They came out of the river and the fighting stopped.

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Deposition of Risal Singh, zamindar of village Shahzadpur, Dhan Singh, zamindar of Beransa, Adhar (Singh)¹ zamindar of Kamoli, Naval (Singh)¹ zamindar of Koknah and Sawan (Singh)¹ zamindar of Serai Bhan. Ganga Ram, *beopari*, always came to Mirganj and Salon to buy grains and he was never molested either by the zamindars or the *sairdars* on account of customs. Bhawani Singh, who has recently been appointed *kotwal*, stopped the boats of Ganga Ram as they were passing the Karauli ghat on their way to Cawnpore. Balgobind, son of Ganga Ram, went to Bhawani Singh and requested him to release the boats but Bhawani Singh did not let them go and told him to bring a *parwana* addressed to his (Bhawani Singh's) name. Balgobind showed him the *parwana* from a certain European of Cawnpore and another from the Nawab Vazir, but he did not let the boats go. At this Balgobind became angry and went to Cawnpore. After his departure the *mushrif* and the *qanungo* permitted the boats to go. After some days Balgobind brought some sepoys with him and arrested Bhawani Bakhsh *qanungo*, Sital Parshad *mushrif* and Kirpa Pasi. When he was taking the arrested persons to Cawnpore, Jiwan Ram, the Revenue *Diwan* of Mirganj, met him on the way. Jiwan Ram on reaching Mirganj sent some Mewatis to enquire of the sepoys why they had arrested the *qanungo* and the *mushrif*. The Mewatis went to the sepoys and some altercation took place between the two parties and two Mewatis were killed. The sepoys went their way. Presently Kirpa collected the peasants at Karauli ghat and attacked the sepoys. The fighting ceased when the sepoys released the *qanungo* and the *mushrif*. They (the zamindars) did not take part in the affray.

Deposition of Seona Pasi, inhabitant of village Dumkia. He is a cousin to Kirpa and has been living separately from him. He has therefore no concern with Kirpa. The *faujdar* has sent for him, but he does not know anything about the dispute or the scuffle.

(The zamindars, the kotwal, Jiwan Ram, the *mushrif* and the *qanungo* all unanimously attested his statement and gave evidence that the deponent knew nothing of the circumstances of the affray. (OR 61 ; TR 30. pp 119-26, no 115.)

Mar. 14.

201. In his cross-examination on 11 Rabi I 1204 A.H. (30 November 1789) Bhawani Singh *kotwal* denied having told Balgobind that he would not let the boats go without realising Rs 40/- per boat as duty. He never rejected the offer of Balgobind when he requested him to take 40 maunds of grain in lieu of cash and let the boats go. He also denied that Balgobind ever asked him to permit 2 boats to go and to keep one boat as security but admitted that Balgobind told him that there was only one boat laden with grain and that he (Bhawani Singh) should let that go unmolested. After enquiring the facts from the *qanungo* and the *mushrif* he permitted the boat to go.

In their cross-examination Bhawani Bakhsh, *qanungo* and Sital Parshad, *mushrif*, denied that their *chaukidars* realised any duty from Balgobind or that they beat the boatmen when the latter were taking the boats from Karauli ghat to Badshahpur.

¹ According to the Volume of translations.

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In his cross-examination Jiwan Ram denied that he had sent his man to assemble the peasants or that he had any connection with them. In reply to another question he said that Kirpa Pasi having escaped from the sepoys went to his own village and did not come to him. He denied that he instigated Kirpa to collect the peasants.

In his cross-examination Khush-Hal Singh, *jamadar*, admitted that Jiwan Ram took part in the fight along with the peasants. In reply to another question he stated that a Mewati struck one of his sepoys with the spear and the sepoy fired at him but that he did not know whether that Mewati was alive or got killed.

In his cross-examination Harsukh Mewati declared that a Mewati, Dhokal by name, was killed by the sepoys but he did not know whether he (Dhokal) had first attacked them with a spear.

When called upon to give evidence in the case, Muhammad Bahram asserted that he was away at a distance of 7 *kos* from the place of occurrence on that day.

Khush-Hal Singh testified to the correctness of Muhammad Bahram's statement. (OR 62 ; TR 30, pp 126-9, no 115.)

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202. *Fatwa by the Mufti.* It is proved that Bhawani Singh, *kotwal*, and others were guilty of disobeying the orders of the ruler of the realm and that Jiwan Ram originated the turmoil by instigating the peasants. The ruler may therefore inflict on them such punishment as he pleases. According to the Muhammadan Law they may be punished either with flogging from 3 to 39 strokes, or they may be awarded imprisonment with flagellation, or they may be banished.

Balgobind has already been compensated by the ruler for the loss of his grain. The claim of the heirs of the persons who were killed in the disturbance may be admitted, provided the murderers are identified and their guilt proved. In the same manner, the claim of the wounded may also be admitted if the persons who inflicted the wounds are identified. (OR 63 ; TR 30, pp 129-31, no 115.)

Mar. 14.

203. *Nawab Asafud-Daulah to Shaikh Ahmed Ali, amil of Salon and other mahals in the jagir of (Bahu) Begam.* This is the duplicate copy of no 198 above. (OR 64 ; TR 30, p 131, no 115.)

Mar. 14.

204. *Colonel Fullarton's account of the distraintment of grains belonging to Balgobind beopari, by the kotwals of Nawabganj and Mirganj and that of the skirmish which took place between the sepoys and the peasants of Mirganj.* Balgobind, a *beopari* of Camp Bazar at Cawnpore, had advanced a considerable sum of money to certain persons of *pargana* Salon for the purchase of grains. In the month of *Zilqada* 1203 A.H. (August 1789) he went to Salon to collect grain from those persons to whom he had advanced money and to forward the same by boat to Cawnpore for the consumption of the English troops. Ram Nath stopped his goods at Bhawaniganj and demanded from him Rs 40/- on account of duty. Although Balgobind tried to impress on Ram Nath that the supply was meant for the English troops at Cawnpore yet the latter did not yield. At last Balgobind gave him brass utensils as a pledge

in lieu of the money but told him that as soon as he would bring a *parwana* from the Colonel, he would take back his pawned articles. Ram Nath agreed to it and let the goods pass. Balgobind then proceeded to Karauli ghat but on the way he was again stopped by Bhawani Singh, *kotwal* who demanded Rs 140/- from him on account of duties. When Balgobind saw that he was being stopped at every toll-gate, he immediately came to Cawnpore and applied to Colonel Fullarton for a *parwana* entitling him to bring grain to Cawnpore free of duties. The Colonel granted him a *parwana* and gave him a letter addressed to Ram Nath asking him (Ram Nath) to exempt the goods from duties. With these papers Balgobind went back to Bhawaniganj and showed them to Ram Nath's son who asked him to take those papers to his father, then at Nawabganj, and told him that he would act according to his father's directions. Accordingly Balgobind went to Ram Nath at Nawabganj and presented the papers to him. After the perusal of the papers Ram Nath told Balgobind that he was appointed there on the part of Tahsin Ali Khan and that he would release the goods if Balgobind could procure a *parwana* bearing the seal of the Khan. Balgobind replied that he belonged to the Camp Bazar and had brought a *parwana* from the Colonel and that he had nothing to do with Tahsin Ali Khan. He further told Ram Nath that in case the Colonel's *parwana* was not accepted, he would refer the matter to the Colonel and would act according to his orders. Ram Nath replied that he might go back and complain to the Colonel whom he did not fear and that without Tahsin Ali Khan's *parwana* he would not release the goods.

Balgobind then went to Mustafabad and presented the Colonel's *parwana* to the *darogha* of the place who was stationed there on the part of Bhawani Singh and requested the release of his goods. The *darogha* took a copy of the *parwana* and sent it to Bhawani Singh at Mirganj. Balgobind then despatched one of his boats to Cawnpore and himself went to Hatgaon. Soon after he got information from a boatman that the boats had been seized by two sepoys of Mirganj, who had taken them back to Mirganj. On hearing this news he immediately rushed to the spot and inquired of the sepoys why they had stopped the boats. They replied that they had been so ordered by Bhawani Singh and the *darogha* of Badshahpur. Balgobind went to Bhawani Singh and showed him the Colonel's *parwana*. Bhawani Singh paid no attention to the Colonel's *parwana* and asked him to bring a *parwana* from the Begam without which he would not let the boats go. Being helpless he returned to Cawnpore on 4 September 1789, and reported the matter to Colonel Fullarton.

On 7 September 1789, Colonel Fullarton provided Balgobind with an escort consisting of one *jamadar*, 2 havildars, 2 *naiks* and 14 sepoys that he might release the grains and ordered Khush-Hal Singh, *jamadar*, to apprehend and bring Bhawani Singh and Ram Nath to Cawnpore telling them that they were wanted by the Nawab Vazir in connection with a complaint preferred against them by Balgobind *beopari*. In case the *jamadar* was not successful in seizing the *kotwals*, the Colonel ordered

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him to bring their *naibs* but forbade him to molest any person. Accordingly Balgobind accompanied by the sepoys went to Mirganj and reached there after six days. At first Balgobind and one sepoy went to Bhawani Singh who was not present on the spot. Balgobind requested his *naib* to let the boats go but he did not agree and gave a flat refusal in contemptuous language. In the meantime the *jamadar* with other sepoys arrived at the place and took two persons into custody. They were bringing the prisoners to Cawnpore when on the way they met a person mounted on horseback whom one of the prisoners identified as the *Diwan*. On enquiry the *jamadar* was told that he was Revenue *Diwan* of Mirganj. When the party came near the horseman, he demanded to know who they were and what their business was. Khush-Hal Singh, *jamadar*, replied that he was a *jamadar* in the Company's service and that he had arrested the two persons by the order of the Nawab Vazir and Colonel Fullarton. This was the only conversation that passed between them. The horseman with his attendants immediately rode off towards a fortress adjacent to Mirganj. When they entered the fortress, it was observed that a person was coming out of it in great haste. Shortly after a party of the Mewatis supposed to be about 40 or 50 in number sallied from the fortress. They were armed with matchlocks and other weapons and were headed by the *Diwan* who was on horseback. They came near the *jamadar* and his party and the *Diwan* demanded the immediate release of the two persons. The *jamadar* replied that he had arrested them in accordance with the orders of his masters. At this the *Diwan* commanded the Mewatis to snatch the muskets from the sepoys and not to allow them to go away. Accordingly the Mewatis turned towards the sepoys and began to fire at them as a result of which one of the sepoys was fatally wounded. The *jamadar* and his sepoys somehow proceeded up to Muinuddinpur where one of the Mewatis struck Bulaqi, a sepoy, with a spear. Up to this time the *jamadar* did not order his sepoys to fire in return but at last he reluctantly ordered one of his men to fire at the spearman. In the meantime it was observed that the *Diwan* despatched a person on his horse to Muinuddinpur for collecting more persons. Later it was known that the messenger was Kirpa Pasi. Kirpa rode into the village and instantly a mob of people gathered at the spot. The *jamadar* and his party resumed their journey and the peasants followed them behind. With great difficulty they reached Karauli ghat where they got on a boat. A huge crowd numbering 4000 to 5000 assembled at the *ghat*. Out of 5 boatmen there was only one present on the boat, the rest had fled. The boat shoved off but it had not gone far when the force of the current drove it back to the shore. The peasants assembled at the *ghat*, fired at the boat and as a result of firing three were killed and others including Balgobind were wounded. The sepoys also returned the fire till all their gunpowder was exhausted. In the meantime the two prisoners escaped and Faqir Shah, zamindar of Karauli, shouted that fire must cease and it was stopped. The peasants dispersed and went their way. Bhua Ram, a zamindar of Dandua, on the other side of the river Ganges, on hearing of the incident sent some boatmen who took

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the wounded sepoys to his house where their wounds were dressed and every attention was paid to them.

Witnesses:—

Balgobind, *beopari* of Cawnpore.
 Parshad, *gumashla* of Balgobind.
 Pahlwan Singh, *naik*.
 Khush-Hal Singh, *jamadar*.
 Nath Singh and Man Singh, *havildars*.
 Umed Singh and Sardha Singh, *naiks*.
 Khush-Hal Singh, *sepoy*.
 Faqir Shah, *zamindar* of Karauli.

(*OR* 65 ; *TR* 30, pp 131-41, no 115.)

Mar. 15.

205. To Bishambhar Pandit. Has received his *arzi* saying that he had arrived safely at Benares and that Beniram Pandit had addressed a letter to Sadasheo Rao, son of Rajaram Pandit, desiring him to provide supplies for Colonel Cockerell's troops. The addressee has further enquired about the day of the Colonel's march so that he may inform Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla accordingly. Says in reply that in consequence of the intimacy subsisting between the Maharaja and his lordship, he wrote him every particular immediately and as the addressee was not here (Calcutta) his lordship desired Mr Duncan to make known to him the contents of the letter that was sent to the Maharaja. As regards the march of the troops under the command of the Colonel by the way of Cuttack to Madras, which was absolutely necessary, his lordship wrote every particular to Sadasheo Rao in the first instance. It was afterwards thought proper to send Mr Forster to facilitate this business. As the addressee is not here, he informs him of this circumstance and sends a duplicate of the letter which was written after his departure and forwarded to the Maharaja through Mr Duncan. (*CI* 21, pp 47-8, no 26 ; *TI* 36, pp 45-6, no 106.)

Mar. 15.

206. To Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter stating that the Marathas are again planning mischief although the Maharaja wishes to avoid all disputes and had also sent an envoy to them to bring about reconciliation. As they paid no attention to his overtures he and Maharaja Bijai Singh have assembled about forty thousand cavalry and are engaged in raising further troops and seek his lordship's advice in the matter. Says in reply that it affords him great satisfaction to see that the Maharaja consults him on all important affairs. The Maharaja must have received his letter informing him of the wanton and unprovoked attack made by Tipu on the territories of the Raja of Travancore and of his lordship's despatching a large detachment of troops to carry on the war with vigour and to punish Tipu for his faithless conduct. Says that he is ever anxious to maintain peace and good understanding among all the powers of Hindustan and by the blessings of God this desirable end will one day be achieved. This attack upon an ally of the Company and a Hindu Prince of ancient family of the Deccan proves fully the ambitious designs of Tipu, whose sole object is the ruin and destruction of every religion and every power in

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the Deccan. But, by the help of Providence, the English nation will not neglect any measure that will tend to defeat his malicious intentions and he (Tipu) will shortly meet with the reward his conduct so justly merits. The addressee will perceive that the Company is fully engaged in protecting its friends and proving its faith to engagements. For further particulars refers him to Rai Ram Singh with whom he has discussed the affairs of Hindustan and who will inform him fully of his earnest desire to preserve peace and good understanding with everyone. (*CI 21, pp 48-51, no 27 ; TI 36, pp 47-9, no 109.*)

Mar. 15.

207. To Maharaja Bijai Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his friendly letter. Has understood all the particulars and is exceedingly happy at the expressions of friendship contained therein. Says that the addressee will have observed how earnest he is to maintain peace and friendship with every chief. His lordship is on terms of good understanding with every power of Hindustan and the fame of the Company in this respect has spread throughout the world. The ambition and restless disposition of Tipu Naik is known to all the world. From the malice and deceit inherent in his mind, he has now disturbed the tranquillity of the Deccan by an unprovoked attack on the territories of the Raja of Travancore. The turbulent mind of this tyrant urges him to try every measure that may tend to the ruin of every kind of religion, whether Hindu or Christian. He is continually attempting to destroy every power in the Deccan whose strength he conceives an obstacle to his designs of totally annihilating the religion of the Hindus and of establishing his own tyrannical authority throughout those countries. But, by the help of the Providence, the Company will not neglect any measure that will tend to defeat his malicious intention and he (Tipu) will shortly meet with the reward that his conduct so justly merits. With this object in view his lordship is fully engaged in carrying on the war against him and has deputed a large detachment of the Company's army to Madras. Has been induced by his regard and friendship for the addressee to mention these particulars to him and hopes that he will continue to make him happy by letters of friendship and the accounts of his health. (*CI 21, pp 51-5, no 28 ; TI 36, pp 49-52, no 110.*)

Mar. 16.

208. Intelligence.¹ News has been received from Seringapatam that Tipu Naik died on 22 *Rabi II* (9 January 1790), 3 days after he was wounded and that his family is in mourning, but the commanders of his army still give out that he is alive in order to prevent dissension arising in the army.

The Nawab (of Hyderabad) has sent several *qasids* to the army of Tipu Naik in order to obtain secret intelligence. The followers of the zamindars of Khalikot (Calicut presumably), etc. in conjunction with the Malevar (Travancore) troops had fortified themselves on the hills, 5 *kos* from Tattamangalam. On 17 *Rabi II* (4 January 1790) Tipu Sultan attacked them with one lakh infantry and he was hit with an arrow-shot and 3 musket balls. (*OR 66 ; TR 30, p 141, no 116.*)

¹ Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

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Mar. 16.

209. *Dastak* granted for 5 horses, going in the charge of Sahajram, from Calcutta to Madras for Colonel Marcorah (?). (*CI* 21, p 228, no 231.)

Mar. 17.

210. From Sadasheo Rao, son of Rajaram Pandit. Is honoured to receive his lordship's letter in answer to his own. Says that he is arranging to provide every facility to the British troops marching through his jurisdiction. Hopes that the addressee has directed Colonel Cockerell to be particularly careful that no injury is caused to the country by reason of the march. The writer has also issued explicit directions to his *amils* to fulfil every requirement of the troops. Agreeably to his lordship's desire, Shaikh Kamal Muhammad, *jamadar*, has been sent to meet the Colonel.

There is a duty on pilgrims which forms the revenue of Prushottam Chhatr (Jagannath). If any pilgrims accompany the troops they may perform their pilgrimage by paying the usual duties. A light tax will be charged on soldiers employed in his lordship's service. While performing their religious ceremonies, they will also be required to pay the duties. The *ihlimamdar*¹ of the temple, who is appointed by the Maharaja (Raghuji Bhonsla) also receives a small fee from the visitors. Hopes that his lordship will issue necessary instructions to the Colonel on this subject also so that there may not be any loss to the Maharaja's revenues. (*OR* 67 ; *TR* 30, pp 142-3, no 117.)

Mar. 17.

211. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complimentary reply to his lordship's letter. (*OR* 68 ; *TR* 30, p 143, no 118.)

Mar. 17.

212. From Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. To the same effect as no 191 above, adding that he has already written to the Peshwa on the subject and will write to him again. (*OR* 69 ; *TR* 30, pp 143-4, no 119.)

Mar. 17.

213. From Bhao Bakhshi. Is highly honoured to receive his lordship's letter intimating that in consequence of the appointment of General Medows as the Governor of Madras, he had postponed his departure to the coast. The contents of the letter addressed to the Maharaja (Mahadaji Sindhia) were read out to him and he talked to Major Palmer for a long time about the bad conduct and evil disposition of Tipu. Later, it was decided to adjust the affairs at Poona and bring them to a speedy conclusion.² The writer is aware that the English repose great confidence in the Maharaja for strengthening their friendly relations with the Peshwa and assures him that the Maharaja always exerts himself in this direction. For further particulars refers him to Bhagwant Rao and the letters of Major Palmer. (*OR* 70 ; *TR* 30, pp 144-6, no 120.)

Mar. 17.

214. From Maharaja Pratap Singh of Jaipur. Has already sent two letters mentioning the particulars of the affairs of 'this' quarter. Hopes the Governor-General has perused them and learnt the details from the representations of Rai Ram Singh. Says that his lordship must be aware of the fact that when Sindhia (Mahadaji) solicited the writer's assistance

¹ P. curator, manager, agent.

² This refers to the conclusion of the tripartite treaty among the English, the Nizam and the Peshwa.

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to fight Colonel Camac¹ in the district of Sironj, he flatly refused him for the sake of his friendship with the English. After his (Sindhia's) peace with the English the helm of the affairs of the *saltanat* passed into his hands. At last on account of the grudge that he bore towards him, he declared war on the Maharaja. But in those days the slightest exertion on the writer's part would have made 'this' part of the country too hot for him. The Muhammadan nobles also did not like him (Sindhia). But out of regard to the ancient friendship between him and the Peshwa, the Maharaja took little notice of his designs. Now that Sindhia has arrived in 'these' districts, he has again commenced hostilities. The writer with a view to settling the disputes and promoting harmony between the two powers, deputed confidential persons to negotiate a peace, but he turned down his proposals and his envoys returned without any success. The Maharaja has assembled a large force of his own people and the Rajas of Jodhpur, Kotah, Bundi, etc., with their armies will join him in his campaign against Sindhia. Should Sindhia dare to invade his territories, he will face an opposition from the combined forces of the Rajput Rajas.

The writer is on friendly terms with his lordship as well as with the Nawab Vazir. Desires the Governor-General to advise him in the matter and to suggest a solution for putting an end to all these disputes with Sindhia. For other particulars refers him to Rai Ram Singh. Hopes to be honoured with frequent letters. (OR 71 ; TR 30, pp 146-8, no 121.)

Mar. 17. 215. From Rawat Bhim Singh, *naib* of the Rana of Udaipur. Complimentary reply to his lordship's friendly letter. (OR 72 ; TR 30, p 148, no 122.)

Mar. 17. 216. *Dastak* granted for 2 horses, going in the charge of Sahajram from Calcutta to Madras for Mr Ascoli. (CI 21, p 228, no 232.)

Mar. 18. 217. *Memorandum*² delivered by Nawab Nizam Ali Khan to Captain Kennaway. The addressee has represented on the part of the Governor-General that his lordship is firmly resolved to chastise Tipu for his unprovoked breach of treaty and that he wanted the Nizam's co-operation for the prosecution of war against him (Tipu Sultan). Before the addressee received the letter from the Governor-General, the Nizam was already contemplating a meeting with the Peshwa in order to have a consultation with him on this very subject.

In the year 1195 *Fasli* (1787-8 A.D.) the Peshwa, being engaged in war against Tipu, solicited his (Nizam's) assistance by virtue of the treaty that subsisted between the two powers. The war then came to an end. Afterwards Tipu requested the Peshwa to get a treaty of alliance concluded between him and the Nizam. It was agreed that the Nizam would first offer his terms and then Tipu would submit his proposals.

¹ Colonel Camac invaded Malwa in 1781. After reducing Sipri he advanced on Sironj which he reached on 16 February. Here he was surrounded by Sindhia in person and reduced to great distress for want of provisions and forage. Colonel Camac retreated to Mahantpur and on 24 March he faced about and offered battle to his pursuers inflicting a severe defeat on them.—Beveridge: *Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, pp 464-5.

² Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

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but when the Nizam sent his terms to the Peshwa, Tipu retracted from his position and did not transmit his proposals. It is needless to mention here how afterwards he sacked Adoni, carried off the ryots and forcibly took possession of certain lands belonging to the writer. At present Tipu's vakils, accompanied by the writer's envoys who were sent to him (Tipu) for the adjustment of disputes relating to Qaimul-Mulk's *taluk*, have arrived at his (Nizam's) court and have represented to him that the Sultan is desirous of making an offensive and defensive alliance with the Nizam. As the proposal involved the infraction of treaties with the other powers and the atrocities of Tipu were still fresh in his memory, he rejected his offer and plainly told the vakils that the Nizam would never enter into such an engagement with the Sultan. He has also desired them to communicate to him the reply that the Sultan might give to this. In the meantime the writer intended to consult the Peshwa and in conjunction with him to take steps to punish Tipu and wrest back from him the possessions that he had forcibly seized. His lordship's proposals therefore coincide with the motives and designs of the Nizam who has accordingly desired the Peshwa to have an interview with him at a particular place near the borders of the Sultan's territories.

Captain Kennaway is requested to urge upon the authorities that the Company's troops which are on the march must speedily enter the enemy's territory. The Nizam is meeting the Peshwa 20 miles from the enemy's borders and it will take them only two or three days to march into Tipu's country from that direction. The Captain should also obtain his lordship's views about the conclusion of peace at the end of the war, whether the three powers—the English, the Peshwa and the Nizam—would be at liberty to conclude peace independently or they must do so with the knowledge and concurrence of one another. It is essential that this point should be clarified at this stage. (OR 73 ; TR 30, pp 150-4, no 124.)

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218. From Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. Informs the Governor-General that Mir Abul Qasim Musavi has arrived at Hyderabad and delivered to him his lordship's *kharita* containing the draft of the treaty. Had several projects in view which he is now more firmly resolved to carry into effect and the particulars of which will be communicated to his lordship by the Mir. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (OR 74 ; TR 30, p 154, no 125.)

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219. From Mir Abul Qasim. Says that on 26 *Jamadi* I 1204 A.H. (11 February 1790) he arrived in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad and 4 days after, he paid his respects to the Nawab and presented to him the Governor-General's *kharita* containing the draft of the treaty.

Before his arrival at Hyderabad, Captain Kennaway had already communicated to the Nawab his lordship's intention to declare war on Tipu for his unprovoked breach of treaty and his (Governor-General's) request for the Nawab's co-operation in the campaign. The writer also pointed out to the Nawab how his neutrality in the former wars between the English and Haidar Ali Khan had left a bad impression on his lord-

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ship's mind. This time the Nawab is determined to lend his whole-hearted support to the English in their war against Tipu and will no longer play the role of neutrality, because he is more anxious to take vengeance on Tipu on account of his several improper acts. Now that he (the Nawab) has informed his lordship of his intention of co-operating with the English in the war, desires him (Governor-General) to communicate his views about the conclusion of peace at the end of the war whether the three powers—the English, the Peshwa and the Nizam—would be at liberty to conclude peace independently or they must do so with the knowledge and concurrence of one another. It is essential that this point should be clarified at this stage. Requests his lordship also to keep ready the two regiments of cavalry equipped with guns, etc. according to the agreement,¹ so that there may not be any delay in their despatch, when the Nawab places his requisition for them. (OR 75 ; TR 30. pp 154-7. no 126.)

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220. From Mir Abul Qasim. Says that after his arrival at Hyderabad he paid his respects to Nawab Azamul-Umara and communicated to him all that the Governor-General told the writer at Calcutta. He was pleased to hear about his lordship's friendly disposition and sincere attachment to him. When Captain Kennaway informed him of his lordship's intention to wage war on Tipu and requested the Nizam's co-operation for the prosecution of war against him, he out of regard for his lordship's friendship promptly agreed to the proposal. The rest of the letter is to the same effect as the second para of no 217 above. (OR 76 ; TR 30. pp 157-60. no 127.)

Mar. 18.

221. From Mir Abul Qasim. Says that on his arrival at Hyderabad he learnt that the gentlemen of Madras and Masulipatam had tendered only 4 lakhs out of the total arrears (of the *peshkash* due to the Nizam) and even that amount had not yet been deposited into the Nizam's treasury on the plea of there being no arrangement for exchange. He has also been informed that they are desirous of paying the balance in *pagodas* instead of silver according to the agreement. The Nizam however agreed to accept the *pagodas* at their market value provided no loss was occasioned to him on account of this change. Still the payment has not yet been made. Out of the *peshkash* for 1198 *Fasli* (1790-1) not a single pie has been received as yet and the first instalment for 1199 *Fasli* (1791-2) has also fallen due. Requests his lordship that the gentlemen at Madras and Masulipatam may be directed to expedite the payment. (OR 77 ; TR 30. pp 160-1. no 128.)

Mar. 18.

222. From Nawab Azamul-Umara. Complimentary, professing friendship for the Governor-General and referring him to the letters of Mir Abul Qasim for particulars. (OR 78 ; TR 30. pp 161-2. no 129.)

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223. Intelligence from the camp of Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. During a conversation with Bhao Bakhshi and Appa Chitnavis, Sindhia

¹ By the agreement of 1789, the English had engaged to supply 2 battalions of sepoys and 6 pieces of cannon, manned by Europeans, to the Nizam upon his requisition, subject to the provision that those were not to be employed against any power in alliance with the Company.

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said that owing to dissension among his men, the war with the Raja of Jaipur took an unfavourable turn and that the Chiefs of Hindustan as well as His Majesty (Shah Alam) were bent on ruining his affairs. He further remarked that while everything was in confusion and the Peshwa's ministers were dilatory in sending him reinforcements, Rao Raja (of Macheri) and Raja Ranjit Singh Jat remained firm in their friendship. When he crossed over the river Chambal, the chiefs of Hindustan fancied that he would never be able to return to that side. Although His Majesty sent many *shuqqas* to the Governor-General inviting him to settle the affairs of Hindustan, yet the Governor-General did not act contrary to the dictates of friendship and took no notice of the invitations. Sindhia then referred to the arrival of Tukoji Holkar and Ali Bahadur and said that they had gained authority without exertion and claimed a share of his conquests, but they could not conceive what immense wealth he (Sindhia) had spent on the prosecution of the war. Bhao Bakhshi replied that Sindhia had performed all the duties of allegiance to the Peshwa. Thereupon Sindhia observed that that was true but he wished that if the Rajput affairs could be adjusted according to his own inclination, he would leave a *naib* at Gwalior and himself proceed to the Deccan to join the Peshwa and the English in their war against Tipu Sultan. Thus he would have the opportunity of reimbursing the heavy expenses which he had incurred in the recent war from the collections of the country that might be conquered. At the same time he would be enabled to settle some outstanding questions with the Peshwa. (TR 30, pp 149-50, no 123.)

Mar. 19. 224. *Dastak* granted to Gosain Brijeshwar who is going from Calcutta towards the west. He has with him 4 *raths*,¹ 2 *bahlis*,² 2 horses, 50 companions, 2 *bahangi-bardars*³ and his luggage etc. (CI 21, p 228, no 233.)

Mar. 22. 225. From Beniram Pandit. After recounting the services that he rendered to the English during their wars with Haidar Naik and the great confidence that Mr Hastings reposed in him, intimates his lordship that he has now retired from active service and has handed over the charge of his work to his brother, Bishambhar Pandit, who will carry out his lordship's commands assiduously. Some time ago letters mentioning his lordship's intention of going to Madras were forwarded to the Maharaja (Raghuji Bhonsla) by Mr Duncan and the writer also wrote to him (Maharaja) on the subject. Is glad to learn that Mr Forster has been deputed to Nagpur. Bishambhar Pandit, who recently took leave of his lordship and came to Benares, has again set out for Calcutta by road and will soon reach there. (OR 79 ; TR 30, pp 162-3, no 130.)

Mar. 22. 226. From Bishambhar Pandit. Says that after taking leave of his lordship he set out for Benares. At Birbhum he heard that Tipu Naik had commenced hostilities and that his lordship had decided to proceed

¹ S. a chariot, a carriage.

² H. a small two-wheeled vehicle without spring, drawn by two oxen.

³ H. man who carries baggage etc. with the *bahangi* i.e. a stick or pole with slings at both ends for carrying boxes, baskets etc. on shoulder.

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to Madras in order to punish him. He then thought of returning to Calcutta but when he considered that his lordship would have left the place before he reached there, he did not return. At Benares he learnt that his lordship had postponed his departure and decided that it would suffice to send the troops. Intends to return to Calcutta with his brother, Hari Bhadar Pandit, and requests his lordship to grant them a *dastak* and to direct the district officers to see to their comfort on the way. (OR 80 ; TR 30, pp 163-4, no 131.)

Mar. 23. 227. *Dastak* granted to Hari Bhadar Pandit, wakil of Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla, who is going from Benares to Calcutta by road. He is taking with him 2 *palkis*, 2 camels, 7 horses, 2 elephants, 100 attendants and provisions etc. (CI 21, pp 228-9, no 234.)

Mar. 23. 228. *Dastak* granted to Hari Bhadar Pandit, wakil of Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla, who is going from Benares to Calcutta by water with 6 boats, 2 *palkis* and 55 attendants. (CI 21, p 229, no 235.)

Mar. 23. 229. To Mahadaji Sindhia. Is much pleased to receive his friendly letters through Major Palmer and has perfectly comprehended the subject of his conversation with the Major. Says that at this time when Tipu, without the least provocation, has attached the territories of the Raja of Travancore and has disturbed the tranquillity of the Deccan, it has become most essential to check his designs and to crush his turbulent spirit, otherwise the Maratha and the Nizam's states are also in great danger. His lordship's former letter and the representations of Major Palmer will have informed the addressee of the measures he has adopted to secure these objects. Considers Tipu not only as an enemy of the Company but also as a common enemy to the peace of the Deccan who will, when opportunity offers, renew his old conduct towards the Maratha government and continue his unjust designs against the Nizam also. It has afforded great pleasure to his lordship that Sindhia concurs with his views and sentiments. Participation in adversity and prosperity is the strongest mark of friendship and his lordship has desired the Major to communicate to the addressee the high sense he entertains of his (Sindhia's) attachment. Is thoroughly convinced of the importance of his experience and wisdom in the counsels of the Peshwa and doubts not but his advice contributed greatly to induce the Poona ministers to join heartily and immediately with him in the war against Tipu. The present is a favourable opportunity for recovering the countries that have been taken from the Marathas by Tipu or his father. The Peshwa, the Nizam and the Company in their own interests should unite against the common enemy. Refers him to Major Palmer for further particulars. (CI 21, pp 55-60, no 29 ; TI 36, pp 52-6, no 111.)

Mar. 23. 230. To Bhao Bakhshi. Has learnt with great pleasure of the zeal that the addressee has shown in the present situation of affairs to promote the friendship between the Company and Mahadaji Sindhia by the letters of Major Palmer as well as those of the addressee himself. Has desired Major Palmer to assure him of the high sense that his lordship entertains of his firm attachment to him. Regrets that he could not find an oppor-

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unity for a personal interview with him while he was in Hindustan. For, he could then have expressed himself fully on the value he sets on Sindhia's friendship and the addressee's conduct. But while he laments that the interview did not take place, he feels a particular pleasure in reflecting that while he was so anxious to testify his friendship for Sindhia, an opportunity offered to depute Major Palmer to him. It affords his lordship great happiness to learn that through the exertions of the Major, Sindhia's friendship with the English has increased to such a degree that he is now ready to participate with them in their adversity and prosperity. Refers him to Major Palmer for further particulars. (CI 21, pp 60-2, no 30 ; TI 36, pp 56-8, no 112.)

Mar. 24. 231. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Sends a present of Persian fruits. (OR 81 ; TR 30, p 164, no 132.)

Mar. 24. 232. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Informs the Governor-General of his arrival at Akbarnagar. (OR 82 ; TR 30, pp 164-5, no 133.)

Mar. 24. 233. From Rai Dip Chand. Complimentary reply to his lordship's letter. (OR 83 ; TR 30, p 165, no 134.)

Mar. 25. 234. To Mahadaji Sindhia. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, pp 62-3, no 31 ; TI 36, p 68, no 116.)

Mar. 25. 235. To Bhao Bakhshi. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, pp 63-4, no 32 ; TI 36, p 68, no 117.)

Mar. 25. 236. To Mir Abul Qasim. Has been made extremely happy by the receipt of his letter reporting that he safely arrived at Hyderabad on 26 *Jamadi I* (11 February 1790) and paid his respects to the Nizam and that he delivered his lordship's letter concerning their treaty and represented in a proper manner the particulars of his lordship's friendship. The addressee has further informed his lordship that he has represented to the Nizam the particulars of his lordship's intention relative to the war with Tipu and that the Nizam has cheerfully agreed to join with the English in this war. Is so fully impressed with his zeal and exertions to increase the friendship and good understanding between the Nizam and his lordship that he was overjoyed to hear of his arrival at Hyderabad in good health particularly so, as he had been very uneasy at the repeated accounts that he had received of his ill health during his journey. Is glad to learn that the Nizam is keen on strengthening the good understanding between himself and the Company and that Nawab Azamul Umara is similarly disposed. Although Tipu has caused no injury to the Company by his faithless character which he has inherited from his father, yet his lordship has decided to wage war against him for his unprovoked attack on one of their allies. Considers Tipu as an enemy not only of the Company but also of the Peshwa and the Nizam. On this account his lordship has requested the co-operation of the Nizam and the Peshwa with the Company to check his (Tipu's) ambitious designs and to punish him for his flagrant breach of public faith. This offers a favourable opportunity to avenge the injuries and insults they have received and to recover the territories unjustly taken from them by him

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and his father and to put an end to the continual apprehension of his tyranny and oppression.

With this view his lordship has authorised Captain Kennaway to assure the Nizam of his firm intention to abide by the former treaty. Has fully explained every part of that treaty between the Nizam and the Company, through Captain Kennaway and the addressee, even that relating to the expenses of the battalions and the compliment of artillery agreed to be furnished to the Nizam by the Company, and this subject requires no further elucidation.¹ It is the desire of his lordship that every power of Hindustan and the Deccan may place confidence in the Company's friendship and by the blessings of God this will be the result of the measures he is taking in the cause of the Raja of Travancore. Has written to Captain Kennaway to inform the Nizam that his lordship has given the most positive orders to the Government of Madras to furnish promptly two battalions and six pieces of artillery to the Nizam upon his requisition, according to the stipulations of the treaty explained in his lordship's letter to the Nizam sent through the addressee. (*CI* 21, pp 64-9, no 33 ; *TI* 36, pp 56-62, no 113.)

Mar. 25.

237. To the same. Is much delighted to receive his letter informing him that he has paid his respects to Nawab Azamul-Umara who is much impressed by his lordship's good qualities and whose friendship with his lordship is now a thousand times stronger than before and that when Captain Kennaway informed the Nawab of his lordship's intention to wage war against Tipu, he showed his eagerness to take part in it. Says in reply that he has so long been acquainted with the good qualities of the Nawab that his regard for him is more than he can find words to express and the friendship between him has now increased a thousand-fold. Has fully understood what the addressee has written relative to the acquiescence of the Nizam to join in the present war against Tipu and it is all due to the exertions of Nawab Azamul-Umara. Has also learnt the particulars of the arrival of the vakils from Tipu and the answer they received from the Nizam. Having regard to the interest of the common cause, it seems highly improper that these vakils should remain at the Nizam's presence any longer. They should be dismissed.

Has written an answer to the letters of the Nawab and hopes that their friendship will increase day by day and he shall be made happy with frequent letters from him. (*CI* 21, pp 69-72, no 34 ; *TI* 36, pp 63-5, no 114.)

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238. To the same. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter reporting that the Government of Madras and the gentlemen of Masulipatam have tendered only four lakhs out of the total arrears due and this amount too has not yet been deposited into the Nizam's treasury on the plea of there being no arrangement for exchange and that they are desirous of paying the remainder in *pagodas* instead of silver according to the agreement and that the first instalment of the *peshkash* for 1198 *Fasli* (1790-1) has fallen due and requesting that the Government of Madras and the

¹ *Vide* Vol. VIII, Nos 1272 and 1433.

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gentlemen at Masulipatam may be directed to pay up without further delay. Regrets the delays that have taken place in the discharge of the bills. Has written to the Government of Madras on this subject. His lordship has also directed Captain Kennaway to assure the Nizam that the engagements made with him will be fulfilled and inform him that the most explicit orders have been given to the Government of Madras desiring them to discharge the bills drawn on them without any further delay. Is certain that notwithstanding the additional expenses which the present situation of affairs has brought on the Company, the bills will be paid and the current *qists* will be discharged as they fall due. Has made arrangements at Benares and other places for regular monthly remittances to Hyderabad to avoid any delay in paying the bills in future and to supply the Government of Madras during the present hard times with funds. Requests for frequent letters. (*CI* 21, *pp* 72-5, *no* 35 ; *TI* 36, *pp* 65-8, *no* 115.)

- Mar. 25. 239. To the Nizam. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI* 21, *pp* 75-6, *no* 36 ; *TI* 36, *p* 68, *no* 118.)
- Mar. 25. 240. To Nawab Azamul-Umara. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI* 21, *pp* 76-7, *no* 37 ; *TI* 36, *pp* 68-9, *no* 119.)
- Mar. 27. 241. From Munni Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter of condolence on the death of Nawab Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan Ghalib Jang. (*OR* 84 ; *TR* 30, *p* 165, *no* 135.)
- Mar. 27. 242. From Munni Begam. Says that during the last illness of Nawab Ghalib Jang deceased, she had sent for Saiyid Riza Ali Khan, youngest son of late Nawab Ihtiramud-Daulah, who was at Rajmahal, but he did not come. After the death of Ghalib Jang, she requested Mr Harington to transfer the family stipend to the name of Mir Mahdi Ali Khan, son of the deceased, and is sure that the gentleman will have represented these facts to his lordship. Saiyid Riza Ali Khan has now come here and represented to her that after the death of the late Nawab Ihtiramud-Daulah, the stipend was paid to his eldest brother, Nawab Abul Qasim Khan and on his death it was paid to his second brother, Nawab Ghalib Jang and that likewise it should now be paid to him. The eldest son of Nawab Abul Qasim Khan also argues that if it is paid to Mir Mahdi Ali Khan, why can it not be paid to him? Mir Mahdi Ali Khan's nomination has thus given rise to disputes in the family which the Begam is always anxious to avoid. She has therefore requested his lordship by a separate letter to pay the stipend to Saiyid Riza Ali Khan, who is 30 years of age and is capable of managing the affairs of his family. (*OR* 85 ; *TR* 30, *pp* 165-6, *no* 136.)
- Mar. 27. 243. From Munni Begam. Says that Nawab Ihtiramud-Daulah, brother of the late Nawab Jafar Ali Khan, had at the time of his death committed his family and dependants to her care. She therefore, after his death, requested the Governor-General to continue his stipend to his eldest son, Saiyid Abul Qasim Khan. When he also died she recommended the name of Ghalib Jang, second son of the deceased Nawab, and

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the Governor General acceded to her request. Now that Ghalib Jang is dead and he has left a large number of dependants besides those of Nawab Ihtiramud-Daulah and Abul Qasim Khan, requests his lordship to continue the stipend to Saiyid Riza Ali Khan who is 30 years of age and capable of managing the family affairs. Requests also that Mr Harington may be directed to pay the stipend to him. This will afford her great satisfaction. (OR 86 ; TR 30, pp 166-7, no 147.)

Mar. 27. **244.** From Nawab Diler Himmat Khan. Has received his lordship's two letters. In the first he has intimated his intention of going to Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik for his unprovoked breach of treaty between him and the Company and for his having invaded the country of the Raja of Travancore, who is an ally of the English. In the second he has mentioned that in consequence of the appointment of General Medows to the Government of Madras, he has postponed his departure. Says that the steadfastness of the English to their treaties and engagements as well as the amicable disposition of his lordship is known to everybody. The writer is confident that the English will gain victory by a trifling exertion and that Tipu will soon meet with his deserts. (OR 87 ; TR 30, pp 168-9, no 138.)

Mar. 27. **245.** From Nawab Diler Himmat Khan. Complimentary reply to his lordship's letter. (OR 88 ; TR 30, p 169, no 139.)

Mar. 27. **246.** From Saiyid Riza Ali Khan. Informs his lordship that his elder brother, Nawab Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan Ghalib Jang, died on 12 *Jamadi II* 32 *Julus* (27 February 1790) and left a large number of dependants besides those of the late Nawab Ihtiramud-Daulah and Saiyid Abul Qasim Khan deceased. They have no other means of support except the family stipend. Requests his lordship therefore to direct Mr Harington to continue the stipend to him so that he and other dependants of his family may pass their days comfortably. (OR 89 ; TR 30, pp 169-70, no 140.)

Mar. 31. **247.** From Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Has received his lordship's letter stating that notwithstanding the perfect harmony that exists between the Company on the one hand and the other powers of Hindustan and the Deccan on the other, Tipu Naik had without provocation attacked the territory of the Raja of Travancore and that his lordship had in consequence determined to proceed to Madras in order to protect the Raja from the invader. Says in reply that it is highly proper for every ruling chief to abide by his engagements and treaties. Admires his lordship's conduct in hastening to the rescue of the Raja of Travancore. Has no objection to the march of the English troops through his territories and has written to Rajaram Pandit's son, who is at Cuttack, to provide all facilities and provisions to the troops. Hopes that the addressee has directed the officers commanding the troops to be particularly careful that no injury is caused to the country by reason of the march. For further particulars refers him to Bishambhar Pandit who has gone to Benares to console his brother, Beniram Pandit. Hopes to be favoured with letters of health every now and then. (OR 90 ; TR 30, pp 170-2, no 141.)

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Mar. 29. 248. To Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, pp 229-30, no 236; *TI* 36, p 69, no 120.)

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249. From Bishambhar Pandit. Is honoured to receive his lordship's letter enclosing one addressed to the Maharaja (Raghuji Bhonsla). Has just received a letter from the Maharaja which he transmits for his lordship's perusal. Says that by his previous letter he has already intimated to his lordship that he and his brother Beniram Pandit, wrote to the *Naib Subadar* of Cuttack, Sadasheo Rao, son of Rajaram Pandit, desiring him to supply provisions for the English troops passing through the Maharaja's territories. The Maharaja as well as Rajaram Pandit have now issued explicit orders to Sadasheo Rao asking him to see that every requirement of the troops is fulfilled.¹ Encloses the copies of such orders for his lordship's information. (*OR* 91; *TR* 30, pp 172-3, no 142.)

Mar. 31.

250. From Kunwar Daulat Singh. Says that at the time when his lordship was on a visit to 'this' quarter, the writer presented a petition and made some representations to him. After perusing it his lordship handed it over to Mr Cherry and told the writer that his request would be complied with in due course. Now that the *jagirs* of the Maharaja, his father, have been restored, hopes that his prayer will also be granted. (*OR* 92; *TR* 30, p 173, no 143.)

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251. From Raja Radhika² Das Pawar of Sheopur.³ Says that there existed a great friendship between his father and Mr Hastings. The connection of their friendship was so strong that when Col. Camac invaded Malwa, Mr Hastings by a letter to the Colonel advised him to seek the advice of the late Raja and to act according to his counsels. But it so happened that the Colonel had to give up the idea of the conquest of 'this' country and soon after the Raja died. The writer has now learnt that his lordship has succeeded Mr Hastings to the office of the Governor General. Hopes that his lordship will also preserve and maintain the same cordial relations as subsisted in the past and will favour him with friendly letters frequently. (*OR* 93; *TR* 30, pp 173-5, no. 144.)

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252. From Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. His lordship must have learnt from the letters of Mir Abul Qasim about the Nawab's determination to wage war on Tipu for his breach of faith and for his having seized parts of his territory and revenue. The Mir will also have communicated the Nawab's request for the supply of two battalions. Says that he intends to set out on his march on 1 *Rajab* (17 March 1790) and therefore desires that in accordance with the terms of their agreement, his lordship would direct the two regiments to join the Nawab's army on the banks of the

¹ *Vide* no 255.

² Radha Ram, according to volume VIII.

³ Town and District in Gwalior State, Central India. The town is situated on the right bank of the Sip river. In 1808 the country fell to Daulat Rao Sindhia. He granted Sheopur and the neighbouring tract to his general, Jean Baptiste Filose who at once proceeded to occupy the *jagir* and invested the fort which he took in 1809 from the Gaur Rajputs. From that time the fort practically became Jean Baptiste's home.

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river Kistna at Pagtur ghat. For further particulars refers him to the letters of Mir Abul Qasim. (OR 94 ; TR 30, p 175, no 145).

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253. From Nawab Azamul-Umara. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 95 ; TR 30, p 176, no 146.)

Mar. 31.

254. From Mir Abul Qasim. Has already written to his lordship about the Nizam's firm resolve to wage war on Tipu for his breach of faith and for his having taken possession of certain lands belonging to his (Nizam's) *sarkar*. The writer on the Nizam's behalf, also requested his lordship to hold in readiness the two regiments according to the agreement. Transmits now a letter from the Nizam desiring his lordship to order the regiments to join his army on the bank of the river Kistna at Pagtur ghat. Requests an early reply. Says that it is incumbent on princes and ruling chiefs to abide by their engagements and treaties. By the blessings of God, the Nizam strictly adheres to his pledges as is evident from his prompt surrender of Guntur *sarkar*¹ and his readiness to co-operate with the English in their campaign against Tipu. Without waiting for an answer from his lordship to some of the points raised by him and merely depending on the sincerity of the English he (the Nizam) intends to set out on his march on 1 *Rajab* (17 March 1790). It is therefore highly proper and necessary that his lordship should immediately issue an order for the despatch of the two regiments and send a definite reply to the questions that have been submitted for elucidation. (OR 96 ; TR 30, pp 176-8, no 147.)

Mar. 31.

255. *Bishambhar Pandit to Sadasheo Rao*.² The addressee will have received his letter of 26 *Jamadi II* (13 March 1790) and made arrangements for the safe passage of the English troops proceeding to Madras. An order from the Maharaja and a letter from Rajaram Pandit asking the addressee to provide every facility to the English troops have since arrived and the writer has forwarded the copies thereof to Calcutta for the Governor-General's information. On receipt of the orders he (the addressee) should arrange the supply of provisions for the troops and see that they pass through the Maharaja's territories without any hindrance. A confidential person may also be sent to meet Colonel Cockerell.

Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla to Sadasheo Rao, naib of Cuttack. The English troops are going to Madras by way of Cuttack. The Governor General has requested the Maharaja to give them a safe passage through his territories. It is therefore ordered that the troops should be allowed to pass without let or hindrance and that the addressee should arrange to supply them with provisions and other requirements which they may

¹ By the treaty of 1768 between the Nizam and the Company it was agreed that the *circar* of Guntur should remain in the possession of the Nizam's brother, Basalat Jang, during his lifetime and should revert to the English on his death. On 25 September 1782 Basalat Jang died and the English claimed the reversion but the Nizam put it off on various pretexts. At last in September 1788 the *circar* was ceded to the Company in compliance with a firm demand by Lord Cornwallis.

² Enclosure from Bishambhar Pandit.

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need while passing through his jurisdiction. Dated 15 *Jamadi II*, corresponding to 2 March 1790.

Rajaram Pandit to Sadasheo Rao. Says that he is waiting on the Maharaja at Chandarpur.¹ The Company's troops are going from Calcutta to Madras by way of Cuttack. The addressee should therefore provide all facilities and provisions to them from Balasore to the other side of the Chilka (Lake). An order to this effect has also been issued by the Maharaja. Desires him to pay a visit to the Commanding Officer of the troops on his arrival at Cuttack and to send to him provisions, butter, etc., for his feast. Asks him also to act according to the instructions of Bishambhar Pandit. (*OR 97 ; TR 30, pp 178-80, no 148.*)

Mar. 31. 256. To Maharaja Bijai Singh. Complimentary reply. (*CI 21, pp 230-1, no 237 ; TI 36, p 69, no 121.*)

Apr. 1. 257. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Sends a present of pickles and preserves. (*OR 98 ; TR 30, p 180, no 149.*)

Apr. 2. 258. From Haidar Beg Khan and Hasan Riza Khan. Send a present of Persian fruits. (*OR 99 ; TR 30, p 181, no 150.*)

Apr. 2. 259. From Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Is glad to receive his lordship's letter mentioning that in consequence of the appointment of General Medows, an officer of great military skill, to the Governorship of Madras, his lordship has postponed his departure. Says that he has already sent an explicit reply to his lordship's first letter and hopes that it has reached him. (*OR 100 ; TR 30, p 181, no 151.*)

Apr. 2. 260. From Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. To the same effect as no 247 above. (*TR 30, p 181, no 152.*)

Apr. 2. 261. From Nawab Khiradmand Khan. Is highly honoured to receive his lordship's letter in reply to his own. Says that he is ever subservient to the will of Nawab Muzaffar Jang and has been engaged in promoting the prosperity of the country for the past two years. Refers him to Mr Cherry to whom he has represented the particulars of his present situation. Hopes his lordship will give a patient hearing to his representation and save his life and honour. (*TR 30, pp 181-2, no 153.*)

Apr. 2. 262. *Nawab Khiradmand Khan to Mr G. F. Cherry, Persian Translator.* Is highly honoured to receive a letter from the Governor-General. Says that since the day he came to Lucknow in pursuance of the orders of Nawab Muzaffar Jang, he has conducted the Nawab's affairs in a proper manner. The Nawab ordered him to make arrangement for the payment of the arrears of the previous year as well as the *qists* for this year due to the Nawab Vazir. Accordingly he did so and in the course of six months he paid the Vazir Rs. 70,000. This small sum annoyed the Vazir's ministers who wrote an angry letter to Nawab Muzaffar Jang complaining against his (the writer's) conduct. The latter got nervous and paid Rs 50,000 from his privy purse and Rs 80,000 from the public funds and settled the matter with the Vazir through another person.

¹ Sub-Division in Bilaspur District, Central Provinces. Hyderabad, according to the volume of translations.

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He also dismissed the writer from service. Says that during the tenure of his office, he never acted contrary to the Nawab's pleasure and was ever careful in the payment of the *qists*. At the instigation of several self-interested persons the Nawab has turned inimical towards him and his life and honour are in danger. Counts on the support of the English and requests the addressee to lay down the matter before his lordship for his consideration. Refers him to the letters of Mr Ives for further particulars and requests an answer. (*TR* 30, *pp* 182-4, *no* 154.)

Apr. 5.

263. To the Nizam. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter asking his lordship to order two battalions to join his army on the banks of the Kistna as he intends to set out on his march against Tipu on 1 *Rajab* corresponding to 17 March 1790. Says in reply that immediately after the departure of Mir Abul Qasim from Calcutta he issued orders to the Government of Madras informing them of his intention to abide by the treaty concluded between the Nizam and the Company, and particularly to that part of it which relates to the military aid to be granted to him, whenever he may think proper to requisition it. Now, in consequence of the Nizam's request to be furnished with two battalions and artillery, agreeable to the treaty, his lordship has directed the Government of Madras to send two battalions of native infantry with six field-pieces to join the Nizam's army on the banks of the Kistna. It has afforded him inexpressible happiness to learn that the Nizam has fixed on 17 March 1790 for his departure from Hyderabad. Further particulars will be made known to him by Captain Kennaway. (*CI* 21, *pp* 77-9, *no* 38; *TI* 36, *pp* 70-1, *no* 125.)

Apr. 5.

264. To Mir Abul Qasim. Has received his letter informing him of the Nizam's intention to wage war against Tipu and requesting, on the Nizam's behalf, for orders to two battalions, agreeably to engagement, to join his army on the banks of the Kistna as he intends to set out on his march shortly. Says that it affords him great pleasure to see that since the conclusion of the engagements between the Company and the Nizam their friendship has increased to such a degree that the Nizam has now declared his determination to join personally in the present war against Tipu. His lordship on his part is resolved on contributing to the utmost of his powers towards the success of their united endeavours. The addressee may have received answers to all the subjects submitted to his lordship's consideration in his last letters and may have impressed his friendship and steadfastness to his engagements on the Nizam's mind in a proper manner. An answer has also been written to the Nizam complying with his request for military aid. Refers him to Captain Kennaway for further particulars. (*CI* 21, *pp* 79-81, *no* 39; *TI* 36, *p* 72, *no* 127.)

Apr. 5.

265. To Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. It afforded his lordship the greatest pleasure to receive the Maharaja's letter saying that he had written to Rajaram Pandit's son, who is at Cuttack, to provide every facility and provisions to the troops under Colonel Cockerell which were passing through Cuttack on their way to Madras. It cannot be unknown

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to the addressee that a firm friendship existed between the late Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla and the Company and that no matter was kept secret between them. By the blessings of God the same relation is maintained between the addressee and the Company and on the same grounds his lordship was induced to order the march of the detachment under the Colonel through Cuttack, without waiting for his (the Maharaja's) orders.

In order to strengthen their mutual friendship his lordship has deputed Mr Forster to Nagpur and has ordered him to proceed by the way of Cuttack so that he may exert himself in preventing any inconvenience caused by the march of the troops passing through that district. For further particulars refers him to Mr Forster and to the letters of Beniram Pandit and Bishambhar Pandit. (*CI 21, pp 81-3, no 40 ; TI 36, pp 73-5, no 128.*)

- Apr. 5. **266.** To Beniram Pandit. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 21, p 84, no 41 ; TI 36, pp 75-6, no 129.*)
- Apr. 5. **267.** To Bishambhar Pandit. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 21, p 85, no 42 ; TI 36, p 76, no 130.*)
- Apr. 5. **268.** To the Nawab Vazir. Thanks him for the present of Persian fruits received through Shaikh Fazl Ali and informs the Vazir that the Shaikh has taken leave of him. (*CI 21, p 231, no 238 ; TI 36, p 69, no 122.*)
- Apr. 5. **269.** To the Nawab Vazir. Thanks him for the present of preserves and pickles so kindly sent by the Nawab Vazir to his lordship. (*CI 21, pp 231-2, no 239 ; TI 36, pp 69-70, no 123.*)
- Apr. 5. **270.** To Hasan Riza Khan and Haidar Beg Khan. Thanks them for the present of Persian fruits. (*CI 21, pp 232-3, no 240 ; TI 36, p 70, no 124.*)
- Apr. 7. **271.** From Sadasheo Rao. Has received his letter through Mr. Forster. Intimates that Colonel Cockerell has arrived at Balasore at the head of a detachment. Has learnt all about the good qualities of the Colonel from the letter of the *Faujdar*¹ of that place and that of Shaikh Kamal Muhammad *Jamadar*² who was sent there to receive him. Will see the Colonel when he reaches here (Cuttack) in four or five days' time. Mr Forster who came on before him arrived at Cuttack to-day 14 *Rajab* (30 March). As a token of friendship the writer sent a confidential person with a letter to receive him and fixed on Khan Nagar—a spacious place beside the stream and a favourite halting place of the English gentlemen—for his accommodation. Mr Forster did not read the letter but muttered a few words and halted instead at Nagina Bagh which is a public resort for the inhabitants of the town. Is surprised at this conduct of Mr Forster. Has, however, in consideration of his friendship with the Governor-General shown all possible attention to the gentlemen. (*OR 101 ; TR 30, pp 184-5, no 155.*)

¹ Murar Pandit was the *Faujdar* of Balasore, i.e. officer invested with the charge of the police, and jurisdiction in all criminal matters.

² P. chief or leader of any number of persons, an officer of police, customs or army.

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Apr. 7. 272. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Sends a present of ice. (*TR* 30, p 185, no 156.)
- Apr.* 7. 273. From Babbu Begam. Is sorry not to have heard from his lordship for a long time. Hopes to be favoured with frequent letters. (*TR* 30, p 185, no 157.)
- Apr.* 7. 274. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complimentary. (*OR* 102 ; *TR* 30, p 186, no 158.)
- Apr.* 7. 275. From Maharaja Kalyan Singh.¹ Says that in the year 1766 his father, Maharaja Shitab Ray², was appointed *Naib Nazim* of Bihar and was granted an annual allowance of Rs. 50,000. On his death the Governor General and the Council continued to the writer the allowance and appointments held by his deceased father and their action was approved by the Court of Directors. The allowance has since been stopped and the reason of discontinuance has not been communicated to him. Requests his lordship therefore to direct the Board of Revenue to investigate the matter and to continue to him the payment of his monthly allowance of Rs 4,162-10 annas, as formerly. The Board may also be ordered to pay him the arrears which have fallen due on account of his allowance since September 1787. (*TR* 30, pp 186-7, no 159.)
- Apr.* 8. 276. *Dastak* granted to Shaikh Fazl Ali, *khawas*³ of the Nawab Vazir, who is taking with him certain goods ordered by the Nawab Vazir, from Calcutta to Lucknow on a boat. (*CI* 21, p 233, no 242.)
- Apr.* 8. 277. *Dastak* granted to Shaikh Fazl Ali for carrying a boat laden with goods ordered by Nawab Haidar Beg Khan from Calcutta. (*CI* 21, p 233, no 242.)
- Apr.* 14. 278. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Says that his uncle Nawab Ihtiramud-Daulah died leaving behind a host of dependants, who, having no means of support except the small allowance they get from the Company, contracted debts and are now leading a miserable life. Nawab Ghalib Jang, who after the death of his father Nawab Ihtiramud-Daulah looked after the family, is also dead. Requests his lordship to settle the allowance of Nawab Ihtiramud-Daulah on Saiyid Riza Ali Khan, the only surviving son of the former, who has a family of his own and is capable of looking after the others. This generous act of his lordship will uphold the fair name of the English and afford satisfaction to the writer. (*OR* 103 ; *TR* 30, p 189, no 161.)
- Apr.* 14. 279. From Kunwar Daulat Singh. Says that Mr Macpherson⁴ had allotted an allowance of Rs 500/- per month to the writer out of the annual allowance granted to his father, Maharaja Kalyan Singh, but in consequence of the sequestration of his father's allowance, the Collector of his place refuses to pay him the said sum. Has already represented to his lordship that the said allowance is the only means of his subsistence.

¹ For biographical note see Vol. VII, p 3, f.n. 3.

² *Naib Diwan* of Bihar (1767-73).

³ A. special or favourite attendant on some great personage.

⁴ John Macpherson, Acting Governor-General 8 February 1785 to 12 September 1786.

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The Collector of Bihar may therefore be directed to continue it to the writer as before. Requests that some villages yielding an income equivalent to his monthly allowance may be separated from his father's *jagir* and assigned to him. (*TR* 30, *pp* 187-8, no 160.)

Apr. 18. 280. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Complimentary. (*OR* 104 ; *TR* 30, *pp* 189-90, no 162.)

Apr. 19. 281. To the Nizam. Has learnt from the letters of Captain Kennaway that the Nizam has informed him how Mahadaji Sindhia had told the Nizam's *vakil* that it was his earnest desire that the Nizam should co-operate with the Company in prosecuting the war against the common enemy (Tipu). Considers it to be a proof of Sindhia's regard for the Company and an instance of his attachment to the Nizam. It affords his lordship great pleasure to see that the Nizam, relying on the good understanding existing between them and placing confidence in the engagements so recently entered into, had not waited for the advice of any friend to determine on the measures to be pursued. But actuated by his own friendship for the Company he had anticipated the wishes of Sindhia. Nor did he wait for his lordship's views on the subject. Is grateful to see his sincere regard for the Company and the confidence that he places in his lordship. Every occurrence, but more particularly the affairs of war, requires vigour and speedy resolution. These are the virtues which the princes ought to possess and which ensure success to the measures of their government. God be praised that the Nizam is famous for these qualities. Has directed the Captain to assure him of the high sense that his lordship entertains of these proofs of his understanding and foresight. The object in view is to punish Tipu for the breach of faith and in this all the parties are equally interested. The wisdom and prudence of the Nizam's counsels have induced him to form his resolution without waiting for the decision of others. It must be a pleasure, equally great to the Nizam as to his lordship, to learn that this resolution has met with the approbation of a chief (Sindhia) who is famous for his wisdom and sound judgment.

The addressee will have already learnt from his lordship's letters as well as from the Captain the measures that he is adopting for the punctual discharge of the *peshkash* both current and arrears. Has given positive orders to the Government of Madras to supply troops to the Nizam immediately on his requisition. Is much pleased to learn from General Medows that these troops will shortly march to join the Nizam's army. For further particulars refers him to Captain Kennaway. (*CI* 21, *pp* 86-8, no 43 ; *TI* 36, *pp* 76-9, no 131.)

Apr. 19. 282. To Mahadaji Sindhia. Is much pleased to learn from the letters of Captain Kennaway about the friendly part that the addressee has played in effecting the alliance between the Nizam, the Peshwa and the English, with a view to recovering their rightful possessions and to check the ambitious views of Tipu. Since his lordship's arrival in India he has been fully sensible of the strength of his (Sindhia's) attachment to the English and is now more than ever convinced of his friendship.

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Says that by the help of God all their wishes will be fulfilled and the value of sincerity in friendship and adherence to engagements will be brought home to everyone by the incontrovertible proof of the sure success of the parties in the present alliance. (*CI 21, pp 88-90, no 44 ; TI 36, pp 79-82, no 134.*)

- Apr. 20.* **283.** From Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa. Has received his two letters. Is aware of the fact that ever since his arrival in Hindustan his lordship has strictly adhered to the terms of the treaties and engagements and has always endeavoured to increase and strengthen the friendship existing with other chiefs, particularly with the writer, the Nizam and with Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. The writer on his part is equally desirous of promoting friendship with the English. Has learnt with satisfaction that the Governor General had proposed to proceed in person to Madras in order to punish Tipu for his breach of treaty, but that in consequence of the appointment of General Medows to the Government of Madras his lordship postponed his departure to that place. Refers him for particulars to the letter of Mr Malet to whom he has communicated everything in detail. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*OR 105 ; TR 30, pp 190-1, no 163.*)
- Apr. 20.* **284.** From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 106 ; TR 30, p 191, no 164.*)
- Apr. 20.* **285.** To Mir Abul Qasim. Congratulates him on the conferment of the title of Mir Alam and the rank of *Chahar Hazari* with *jagir*, etc. on him by the Nizam. (*CI 21, p 234, no 243 ; TI 36, p 82, no 135.*)
- Apr. 20.* **286.** To Babbu Begam. Complimentary reply. (*CI 21, pp 234-5, no 244 ; TI 36, p 82, no 136.*)
- Apr. 20.* **287.** To Muhammad Riza Khan. Is much pleased to receive his letter informing his lordship that the Khan has established a *duk* in order to ensure a continuous supply of ice to his lordship daily without break throughout the summer season. Thanks him for his kind regard. (*CI 21, p 235, no 245 ; TI 36, p 82, no 137.*)
- Apr. 20.* **288.** *Dastak* granted to Lala Shambhunath, *gumashta* of Raja Bachhraj, who is going from Calcutta to Benares with his luggage and provisions in order to solemnize his own marriage. He will come back to Calcutta after the ceremonies are over. (*CI 21, p 235, no 246.*)
- Apr. 21.* **289.** From Maharaja Sundar Singh. Says that after performing the religious ceremonies at the holy places he intends to pay his respects to his lordship and then to return to his home. (*TR 30, p 191, no 165.*)
- Apr. 23.* **290.** From Murar Pandit. States that when Colonel Cockerell arrived here (Balasore) the Pandit showed all possible attention to him and complied with all his requests and that the Colonel proceeded onward much satisfied. Represents that Raja Damodar Bhanj, the Zamindar of *Qila* Mayurbhanj, does not pay the revenue and creates disturbances when it is demanded from him. He also oppresses and plunders the merchants and travellers who pass through his territories on their way from Bengal to Orissa and *vice versa*. Whenever the Pandit sends troops

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to punish him for such conduct he absconds to the Company's territories and takes up his residence near Jaleswar. Requests that his lordship will be pleased to issue orders (to his officers at Jaleswar) to co-operate with him (the Pandit) in punishing the rebel. It is proposed to construct a house on the confines of Balasore in order to station guards there for the protection of the travellers. Will be pleased if his lordship will issue instructions to the Collector of Jaleswar to afford assistance to these people. Refers him for particulars to Mr Wodsworth, the Resident of Balasore. (OR 107 ; TR 30, pp 192-3, no 166.)

Apr. 24.

291. From Babu Manohar Das¹. Says that on 14 *Phagun* (23 February) a sum of Rs 23,000 in gold mohurs and silver rupees was sent from his firm at Benares to Nagpur under the charge of six *brajbasis*². When they were at a distance of about 3 days' journey from Nagpur, the zamindars of those parts killed the attendants and plundered the money within the jurisdiction of the government of Nagpur. Requests the Governor General therefore to write to Mr Forster at Nagpur to see that the culprits are duly punished and that the money is recovered from them. (OR 108 ; TR 30, pp 193-4, no 167.)

Apr. 26.

292. To Munni Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of her letter informing him of the death of Nawab Ghalib Jang and requesting him to continue the pension to Saiyid Riza Ali Khan Ruknud-Daulah. Says in reply that he has directed Mr Harington to continue the pension to Saiyid Riza Ali Khan and hopes that under the protection of the addressee the family of the late Nawab Ihtiramud-Daulah will enjoy the benefits of the Company's allowance for their support and that they will live in mutual harmony and concord. For further particulars refers her to Mr Harington. (CI 21, pp 93-4, no 46 ; TI 36, pp 83 and 86-7, no 145.)

Apr. 26.

293. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 21, p 426, no 365 ; TI 36, p 83, no 138.)

Apr. 26.

294. To Saiyid Riza Ali Khan Ruknud-Daulah. To the same effect. (CI 21, pp 95-6, no 47 ; TI 36, pp 87-8, no 146.)

Apr. 26.

295. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah, Munni Begam, Babbu Begam, Muhammad Riza Khan, Nawab Nusrat Jang³ and Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Says that ever since his arrival in this country his lordship has been closely watching the operation of the different systems prevailing in the internal management of the collection of revenues and found that the interposition of a variety of subordinate officers stationed on the part of zamindars and farmers over *ganjs* and *hats*, etc. is not conducive to the ease and comfort of the ryots and inhabitants in general. With a view therefore to remedying this evil his lordship has issued orders that in future the collection of the revenues from these sources shall be put wholly under the management of the collectors of the districts. The addressees must realise that the purpose of this regulation will be in a great mea-

¹ The Banker. For biographical note, see Vol. VIII, no 105.

² H. *bt.* inhabitants of Braj or the district surrounding Agra and Muttra : obviously armed attendants recruited in this area.

³ Saiyid Ali Khan, Nusrat Jang, Nawab of Dacca (1785-1822).

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sure defeated if it is not extended over all lands and tenures of every denomination. His lordship has therefore directed the Collectors to take over charge of all such *ganjs*, *hats* and bazars etc. Having the fullest reliance on the cheerful acquiescence of the addressees in any measure which is calculated to promote the prosperity of the country, his lordship trusts that they will issue immediate orders that all *ganjs*, *hats* and bazars etc., which may be in their possession, be delivered over to the Collectors of the districts in which they may be situated, who will receive charge of them according to the Governor-General's instructions.

Is fully aware of the great advantages that are derived by the holders of *jagirs*, *altamghas* and other rent-free lands from the income of the *ganjs*, *hats* and bazars in their possession. As it is not the intention of his lordship that they should sustain any loss by the enforcement of this regulation, he has ordered that immediate measures be taken for ascertaining the amount which they have been receiving from their *ganjs*, *hats*, etc., in order that an adequate compensation may be allowed to them. Further requests that with a view to an impartial appraisement and fair adjustment of the incomes derived by them, the addressees will depute a *vakil*, properly authorised and instructed, to the *kachahri* of the respective Collectors to assist them in fixing the compensation. Hopes that the addressees will not only give their acquiescence to this regulation but will also use their influence for its speedy and effectual execution in the places appertaining to them. (CI 21, pp 91-3. no 45 ; TI 36, pp 83-6, nos 139-44.)

- Apr. 28. 296. From Nawab Dil Diler Khan. Complimentary. (OR 109 : TR 30, pp 194-5, no 169.)
- Apr. 28. 297. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complimentary. (OR 110 : TR 30, p 195, no 170.)
- Apr. 28. 298. From Kishan Rao¹. Having taken leave of his lordship he has reached the place of his destination safe and sound. (TR 30, p 194, no 168.)
- Apr. 28. 299. Notification. For the convenience and advantage of the holders of the Company's bonds who live away from Calcutta the Governor General in Council has resolved to authorise the Revenue Collectors of the Company's provinces and the Residents at Benares and Oudh to pay the annual interests of these bonds at their respective stations to such holders as may desire payment there. Dated 28 April 1790. (CI 21, p 236, no 247.)
- Apr. 28. 300. To the Nizam, Nawab Azamul-Umara and Mir Abul Qasim. Refers them to his previous letter informing them of his desire to adopt such measures as would satisfy their minds of his lordship's determination to pay the *peshkash* both arrears and current. Informs them that he has made arrangements with the house of Bhawani Das and Dwarka Das, the brother and son respectively of Gopal Das Sahu, for punctual payment. Kanh Das and Jamna Das, *gumashtas* of Bhawani Das and

¹ Son of Bhagwant Rao, *vakil* of Mahadaji Sindhia.

Dwarka Das, are therefore going to Hyderabad where they will reside and carry on their business. Is certain that notwithstanding the additional expenses which the present situation of affairs has brought on the Company, the bills drawn by his lordship and the *peshkash* for the *Fasli* year 1199 will be punctually paid. Regrets the present delay but considers this to arise from the will of Providence as every human measure is liable to be defeated by unexpected events. Henceforth the *qists* will be paid in a manner that shall assure them of his lordship's strict adherence to his engagements. The aforesaid *gumashlas* will act in concert with Captain Kennaway in the due performance of the business entrusted to them. Hopes that these *gumashlas* will experience every possible kindness from them and be thereby fully enabled to perform their business. Refers them to Captain Kennaway for further particulars. (*CI* 21, *pp* 96-7. *no* 48 ; *TI* 36, *pp* 89-90, *nos* 147-9.)

- May 5. 301. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Has received his lordship's letter through Mr Harington informing him that in future the collection of revenues from *hals*, *ganjs*, bazars, etc. shall be put under the management of the Collectors of the districts and desiring the writer to hand over the charge of all such places to Mr Harington and to depute a confidential person to assist the gentleman in fixing the compensation to be paid to the writer. Says that agreeably to his lordship's orders he is making arrangement for handing over the charge of such *ganjs* and bazars as belong to the writer and will also depute a person on his part who will obey all orders from Mr Harington relative to the affairs of these places. (*TR* 30, *pp* 195-6, *no* 171.)
- May 5. 302. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Informs his lordship of his return to Murshidabad. (*TR* 30, *pp* 196-7, *no* 172.)
- May 5. 303. From Munni Begam. Thanks his lordship for granting her request of continuing the family stipend to Saiyid Riza Ali Khan and for directing Mr Harington to pay the amount to him. (*TR* 30, *pp* 197-8, *no* 173.)
- May 5. 304. From Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan. Complimentary reply to his lordship's letter. (*TR* 30, *p* 198, *no* 174.)
- May 10. 305. From Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Has received his two letters—the first congratulating him on his return from Poona and the other on the subject of strengthening the friendly relations between the two governments. Says that the friendship that exists between them is as evident as the sun. Some time ago the writer had sent a reply to his lordship's letter relating to the sending of troops by way of Cuttack and hopes that he has received it by this time. Requests that in view of the close relations subsisting between them, he may be informed of the progress of war from time to time. Refers him to Bishambhar Pandit for further particulars. (*TR* 30, *pp* 198-9, *no* 175.)
- May 10. 306. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Has deputed Mir Ali Naqi Khan, one of his dependants, to Calcutta in order to purchase certain articles required by the writer. Hopes his lordship will grant him the necessary permit. (*TR* 30, *p* 200, *no* 176.)

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May 10.

307. From Bishambhar Pandit. Is honoured to receive his lordship's letter enclosing one addressed to the Maharaja (Raghuji Bhonsla). Has just received a letter from the Maharaja which he transmits for his lordship's perusal. Says that after reaching Benares he got a pain in his foot and became too weak to move. Is better now and will shortly return to Calcutta.

On a separate sheet.—Intimates the death of his brother, Sundarji Pandit. (*TR 30, pp 200-1, no 177.*)

May 12.

308. From Nawab Dil Diler Khan. Informs his lordship that Rai Dip Chand, an old servant of the Nawab's family, died on 11 *Shaban* (27 April 1790) and left a large number of dependants. Commends the deceased's family to his lordship's favour. (*TR 30, p 201, no 178.*)

May 12.

309. From Khub Chand, son of Rai Dip Chand deceased. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 30, pp 201-2, no 179.*)

May 12.

310. From Sadasheo Rao, son of Rajaram Pandit. Has received an order from the Maharaja (Raghuji Bhonsla) to procure young elephants for him. Consequently the writer has deputed Bahadur Singh to make the necessary purchases at Murshidabad. Requests his lordship to grant him a *dastak* for the purpose.

A person, Muhammad Ali by name, resided 'here' for some time. He took a loan of Rs 1,500 from the writer and absconded. Subsequently he was traced at Murshidabad, but refused to pay back the money. Requests his lordship to direct the magistrate of Murshidabad to cause the said person to return the amount, or else to deliver him over to the writer's men. (*TR 30, p 202, no 180.*)

May 12.

311. From Saiyid Riza Ali Khan. Thanks his lordship for continuing the family stipend enjoyed by late Nawab Ghalib Jang to him. Assures him that he will take care of the whole family and will always seek his lordship's pleasure. Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah has invested him with a *khilat*¹ and a title. Sends *nazr* on the occasion. (*TR 30, p 203, no 181.*)

May 12.

312. From the *Qaziul-Quzat*. Is sorry not to have received any letter for a long time. Hopes he will frequently honour him with letters. (*TR 30, pp 203-4, no 182.*)

May 12.

313. From Gopal Chand Chaube. Says that on hearing of the indisposition of his father he applied to his lordship for permission to go to Dacca. As he was in great haste he could not pay a visit to his lordship but requested Mr Cherry to explain the situation to him. He reached Dacca on 17 *Sha'ban* (3 May) and found his father considerably better. (*TR 30, p 204, no 183.*)

May 12.

314. Notification. The Governor-General in Council taking into consideration that the public creditors may at this juncture entertain apprehensions of suffering a greater inconvenience than his lordship trusts they will in fact experience from the delay which the exigencies

¹ A. dress of honour presented by a superior to an inferior as a mark of distinction.

of the Government may occasion in the discharge of the certificate debt, or from a less regular payment of the interest on the bonded debt, has thought it proper to come to the following Resolutions:—

To assure the holders of the Company's bonds that they may confidently rely upon receiving the annual interest becoming due upon them, with the utmost punctuality, either at Calcutta or at any of the stations of the Collectors of the Revenue, or from the Resident at Benares or Lucknow.

To notify to the holders of certificates that the surplus of the revenues, after providing for the necessary and unavoidable issues of the Government, will continue to be appropriated to the discharge of certificates, according to priority of date, as heretofore. But that in order to lessen the inconveniences which they may suffer by the unforeseen and unavoidable delay that has occurred or may further occur in the payment of the principal sums for which the certificates are granted, the Governor General in Council has resolved that whatever interest may be due on the annual return of the dates on which the certificates issued before and on the 1st of October 1789 were brought upon the General Register, shall be discharged on the 1st of October next, on application at the Treasury and that the future payment of an annual interest on all certificates shall after that time be regularly provided for, in the same manner as the annual interest is now paid on the Company's bonds, until the principal of the certificates shall fall to be discharged by the means above specified.

In order to encourage the transfer of the bonded debts to England, to resolve that the bonds for Madras and Bombay Military arrears shall, in future, be received in subscriptions to the remittance offered to the public, by the advertisement of the 31st of March 1788¹, for the sums which they specify in current rupees and at the same rate of exchange as that which is allowed for the bonds of this Presidency, viz. ls. 11d. per current rupee, and

To inform the public that as it is not the intention of the Government to dispose of those certificates which have been put upon the General Register on account of the Company in the course of the last year, they have been ordered to be struck out of the General Register which will then exhibit only the precise amount of the certificates that are actually in circulation.

The Governor-General in Council has also thought proper further to resolve that all certificates which shall be issued on and after the 1st of June next, (except those which are agreed to be given for contracts or engagements entered into for certificates bearing 6 per cent interest and those for salaries which became due and payable after the 31st of October 1789 and before the 31st of May 1790) shall bear an interest of 8 per cent per annum. Dated 12 May 1790. (*CI 21, pp 249-51, no 262.*)

¹ By this advertisement all bonds and certificates issued by the Governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and the Residency of Bencoolen, were offered to be exchanged for bills upon the Court of Directors granted by the Governor-General in Council bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly from the date on which the bills became due till discharged.

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May 12.

315. To Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Babu Manohar Das Sahu, son of late Gopal Das Sahu, reports that some employees of his firm were taking Rs 23,000 in gold mohurs and silver rupees to Nagpur. When they were three stages from Nagpur, the zamindars of that place plundered the money after killing the people who had the charge of it. Says that every assistance that can be granted to the bankers brings advantage and prosperity to the state and requests the Maharaja therefore to order his officers to trace the murderers and to recover the said money. For further particulars refers him to Mr Forster. (*CI* 21, pp 236-8, no 248 ; *TI* 36, pp 91-2, no 150.)

May 12.

316. *Daslak* granted to Mir Ali Naqi who is proceeding to Calcutta in order to purchase certain commodities for the Nawab Vazir and will return to Lucknow with those articles. (*CI* 21, p 238, no 249.)

May 13.

317. From Mirza Shigufta Bakht. Expresses his satisfaction at the civility shown to him by the Nawab Vazir and Mr Ives. Is very anxious to hear from his lordship. (*TR* 30, pp 204-5, no 184.)

May 14.

318. *Intelligence from the camp of Tukoji Holkar*. A *kharita*¹ containing a letter was received from Tipu Sultan saying that on the last occasion when the Peshwa and the Sultan were at war, it was through the intervention of Holkar that the war ended and peace was made. According to the treaty the Sultan was to retain for five years those districts belonging to the Peshwa which he had taken possession of and to pay a stipulated sum of money to the Peshwa. On the expiry of this period the Sultan was to hand back the *mahals* to the Peshwa, failure to do so being considered as a declaration of hostility. The Sultan regretted that owing to a variety of causes his men neglected to pay the stipulated amount but he was quite ready to pay the money in accordance with the terms of the treaty and also to surrender the *mahals* to the Peshwa. With a view to settling the affairs, he had deputed his *wakil* to the Peshwa, but the latter's ministers did not agree to his proposals. On the contrary, they confined a shroff who was an inhabitant of the Sultan's territories though residing at Poona. The ministers had demanded a ransom of five crores of rupees and, at the request of the English on whom the Sultan intended to wage war, had also decided to send a force of 25,000 horse under the command of Parasram Bhao² to oppose and fight against the Sultan's army. As such action was contrary to the treaty subsisting between him and the Peshwa, the Sultan requested Holkar to intervene and persuade the Peshwa to release his shroff and not to send a force to oppose his army, otherwise the will of God would be done. The *harkaras* who brought this *kharita* received a reward of Rs 100 and they were told that a reply would be handed over to them when the subject had been considered fully. Afterwards Holkar addressed a letter to the Peshwa saying that he had learnt that Tipu Sultan was ready to pay the money and was also willing to relinquish the *mahals* but the ministers did not agree to it and were con-

¹ A. receptacle ; small silk bag in which letters for great men are enclosed

² *Qiladar* of Nalgonda and a famous Maratha general and ancestor of the Patwardhans of Tasgaon.

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templating to send a force of 25,000 horse under the command of Parasram Bhao to fight him. Tipu might be quarrelsome or mischievous. Still if he was inclined to relinquish the *mahals* and to pay his dues, what was the necessity of sending the troops against him. He therefore appealed to Peshwa to reconsider the matter. (TR 30, pp 205-7, no 185.)

May 14. 319. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. To the same effect as no 301 above. (TR 30, pp 207-8, no 186.)

May 14. 320. From Munni Begam. To the same effect, adding that the *chawk* called Sahn-Khana does not belong to her *ganjs*. About twenty-five years ago she built a *masjid* and a *naubat-khana*¹ at her *deorhi* at a cost of about two lakhs of rupees. At the foot and round the sides of the *masjid* several shops were built, the receipts from which together with the income from the *chawk* and other shops are appropriated for the expenses of the *mutawalli*,² *khatib*,³ *qaris*,⁴ travellers and the *amala* of the *naubat-khana*, clock-tower, etc. As no one can have a proprietary right over religious endowments, requests that the said *chawk* may be exempted from the operation of the new order requiring the charge of *hats* and *ganjs* to be made over to the District Collectors. (TR 30, pp 208-10, no 187.)

May 14. 321. From Babbu Begam. Has received his lordship's letter stating that in future the collection of revenues from *hats*, *ganjs*, bazars, etc. shall be put under the management of the Collectors of the district and desiring her to hand over the charge of all such places to Mr Harington and to depute a person on her part to assist the gentleman in fixing the compensation to be paid to the Begam. Says that agreeably to his lordship's orders, she has asked the *amala* of her *ganjs* to attend the gentleman and to obey all orders from him. Further particulars will be known from the letter of her son, Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. (TR 30, p 211, no 188.)

May 14. 322. To Dil Diler Khan. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, pp 238-9, no 250 ; TI 36, p 92, no 151.)

May 14. 323. To Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, pp 239-40, no 251 ; TI 36, p 92, no 152.)

May 14. 324. To Umdatun-Nisa Bahu Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of her letter saying that Mr Thomas Law has granted *dastaks* to the kalals who are the ryots of her *jagir* in *sarkar* Bihar for keeping distilleries and demands *abkari* and *mutaharrifa* duties from them and informing his lordship that formerly this was not the practice and the *Nizamat* officers never collected duties from the kalals of her *jagir* and requesting his lordship therefore to forbid Mr Law to levy *abkari* or *mutaharrifa* duties in her *jagir*. Informs the Begam that a copy of the orders issued respecting

¹ P. a large room over the outer gate of a palace or a shrine where the drums or other musical instruments are sounded ; a guard-house.

² Administrator, procurator, a trustee (of a religious or charitable foundation), superintendent or treasurer (of a mosque, etc.).

³ A. reciter of a *khutba*, a preacher.

⁴ A. reader, specially of the Quran.

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the *abkari* duties has been given to her vakil, Shaikh Muhammad Shikeb, and refers her to him for further particulars. (*CI* 21, *pp* 240-1, *no* 252 ; *TI* 36, *p* 93, *no* 154.)

May 14.

325. To Kishan Rao, son of Bhagwant Rao. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, *pp* 241-2, *no* 253 ; *TI* 36, *pp* 92-3, *no* 153.)

May 15.

326. *Notification.* The state of Benares Treasury admitting of bills being drawn upon the Resident, the Governor-General in Council will continue to receive proposals until the noon of Wednesday next, the 19th instant, from any person who may be desirous of paying money into the General Treasury at Calcutta on or before the 25th instant, for bills to be drawn upon the Resident payable at 3 days' sight. These proposals are to specify the rates in *sicca* rupees which will be paid into the General Treasury, for every 100 Benares *siccas*. The lowest offers will be accepted, as far as the state of Benares Treasury will warrant. The bills will be granted by the Board of Revenue on the production of a certificate of the money having been paid into the General Treasury. Dated 15 May 1790. (*CI* 21, *p* 242, *no* 254.)

May 16.

327. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Has received his lordship's letter confirming the pension enjoyed by Ghalib Jang deceased to Saiyid Riza Ali Khan. Says that the Nawab has also bestowed a *khilat* and a title on him. (*TR* 30, *pp* 211-12, *no* 189.)

May 16.

328. From Nawab Khiradmand Khan. Has already transmitted an *arzi* to his lordship through Mr Ives in which he has represented every particular of his distressed situation. On 15 *Shaban* (1 May 1790) Nawab Haidar Beg Khan ordered the writer to return to Farrukhabad. Says that he has never been remiss in the performance of his duties or in carrying out the orders of Nawab Muzaffar Jang. Has already informed his lordship how the Nawab Vazir had written an angry letter to Nawab Muzaffar Jang and how the latter has turned hostile towards him at the instigation of several self-interested persons. Is an old adherent of the English and counts on the support of his lordship on whom he centres all his hopes for getting justice. Refers him to the letters of Mr Ives and representations of Mr Cherry. (*TR* 30, *pp* 212-13, *no* 190.)

May 17.

329. To the Peshwa and Nana Farnavis. Is very much pleased to receive their letters through Mr Malet. Has perfectly understood their contents and does not find words to express the pleasure that the present friendship has afforded him. Mr Malet has communicated every circumstance that has occurred and has regularly informed his lordship of the progress of the negotiations in consequence of the present situation of affairs. Is exceedingly happy to find that the addressees are fully convinced of his strict adherence to his word and there exists no difference of opinion between them. Says that the world will look with astonishment at the strong friendship existing between the Company and the Peshwa's government. And as its basis is mutual confidence and reciprocal sincerity, the good effect of it will be felt by all the Deccan in the speedy restoration of peace and tranquillity to its inhabitants. The wanton and unprovoked breach of engagements which Tipu has committed is a proof

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of his ambitious and quarrelsome disposition, and for so long a period it has been overlooked simply on the consideration that some day, like the other powers of Hindustan, he would also discover the benefits of co-operation and friendship. But as he does not possess prudence and foresight he could not understand these advantages and remained faithless. Now it is incumbent on every chief to exert himself in punishing him. Notwithstanding the enormous expenses that the Company will have to meet, his lordship has decided to punish Tipu for the insults he has offered to the Company by attacking one of its allies. Informs them of his resolutions as he considers them to be the real and sincere friends of the Company. Refers them to Mr Malet for further particulars. (*CI 21, pp 97-101, no 49 ; TI 36, pp 93-8, nos 155-6.*)

May 18.

330. From Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Is glad to receive his lordship's letter in answer to his own informing him of the measures adopted for checking the aggressive activities of Tipu Naik. Thank God the friendly relations that were established through the mediation of the writer between the English and the Peshwa are gaining strength day by day. Doubts not but Tipu will be brought to his heels by his lordship's endeavours. Has written to the Peshwa what was proper on the subject. For particulars refers him to the letter of Major Palmer. (*TR 30, pp 213-15, no 191.*)

May 18.

331. From Nawab Sa'adat Ali Khan. Is passing his days comfortably under the protection of the Company. Says that he is suffering from ennui on account of remaining so long a time at one place having nothing to do. Is desirous of accompanying his lordship to any place wherever he may intend to proceed. Hopes his lordship will readily accede to his request, otherwise it would break his heart. (*TR 30, pp 215-16, no 192.*)

May 19.

332. From Balaji Gobind Rao. Complimentary reply to his lordship's letter. (*TR 30, pp 216-7, no 193.*)

May 19.

333. To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter asking for the return of the duplicate of his will which he had deposited with the Bengal Government some years ago as he has to make certain necessary changes therein. Regrets very much to inform the Nawab that though a thorough search was made among the records of the Presidency the document in question could not be traced. (*CI 21, pp 242-3, no 255 ; TI 36, pp 98-9, no 157.*)

May 19.

334. To Sahib Ram, newswriter at Hyderabad. Acknowledges the receipt of his *arzi* saying that the addressee was appointed as a newswriter by the Company from the 1st February 1788 on Rs 200/- per month and that he used to receive his pay along with that of Mir Muhammad Husain up to the end of November 1789. Since the Mir had returned to Calcutta, the addressee requests that Captain Kennaway may be directed to pay him from the 1st December 1789 and says that in future he would transmit the intelligence collected by him, through that gentleman. Says in reply that as the Captain resides at Hyderabad with full powers from the Governor-General in every matter, it is for him to decide whether it is neces-

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sary to employ anyone as a newswriter there. (*CI 21, pp 243-4, no 256 ; TI 36, p 101, no 159.*)

May 19.

335. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his two letters requesting his lordship to persuade the Begam (Qutlaq Sultan) to relinquish the intention of a union between her family and that of the Nawab through marriage, for according to the custom of his house no marriage can be effected with anyone except a Saiyid. Moreover, the Nawab cannot make preparations for the ceremonies on a royal scale and so he desires his lordship to send him the draft of a reply to be sent to the Begam. Says that it is certainly wise not to deviate from an established custom of one's family and his lordship is glad that the Nawab is determined not to do so in his case. With respect to the answer to be written to the Begam his lordship encloses a draft and requests that it may be sent to her. (*CI 21, pp 244-6, no 257 ; TI 36, pp 99-100, no 156.*)

May 19.

336. Draft¹ of a letter from Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Is highly honoured to receive her *shuqqa* expressing her wish further to cement the existing relationship between her family and that of the Nawab through marriage. Regrets that as it is an old custom of his house that the daughters are not married to any one but a Saiyid he would be guilty of breaking the tradition of the family, were he to act in a contrary manner. Apart from this, what can be the relation between the sun and the particle of dust and what can be the connection between the Moon and the *Suha*.² In the circumstances he is obliged to decline the proposal. (*CI 21, p 427, no 366 ; TI 36, p 100, no 158.*)

May 20.

337. From Mir Abul Qasim. Has already sent a letter mentioning how he arrived at Hyderabad, paid his respects to the Nawab (Nizam Ali Khan) and delivered to him the three letters. The Nawab has agreed to the terms contained in these letters, and at the request of Captain Kenneway, a separate letter of assent has been obtained from him and is sent herewith³ for his lordship's perusal. The Nawab has also fully approved the negotiations conducted by the writer at Calcutta. (*TR 30, pp 218-19, no 195.*)

May 20.

338. From Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. Informs his lordship that Mir Abul Qasim has arrived at Hyderabad and delivered to him three letters, one on the subject of the new treaty, the second on the examination of the accounts of the *peshkash* due to the Nawab with an adjustment of the receipts of Guntur *sarkar* from the time of the death of Basalat Jang to the period of its surrender to the Company, and the third containing the fixed amount of expenses chargeable to the Nawab for the supply of two battalions and six pieces of cannon. As his lordship's steadfastness to treaty and adherence to engagements are evident from these letters, the writer approves the terms of the proposed treaty and agreeably to his lordship's request considers these letters equivalent to a treaty executed in due form. Assures his lordship that there will be no deviation on his part from the terms of the treaty. (*TR 30, pp 217-18, no 194.*)

¹ Enclosure to the above.

² A small dim star in the tail of Ursa Major.

³ *Vide* the next letter.

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- May 21. **339. Notification.** Notice is hereby given that any person from whom an accepted bill of exchange in favour of the Governor General in Council may be due, will be allowed to liquidate the same by the tender of any accepted bills of exchange drawn upon the Governor General in Council, which became due and payable on or before that day on which the bill of exchange in favour of the Governor General in Council became due and payable. Dated 21 May 1790. (*CI 21, p 246, no 258.*)
- May 21. **340.** To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating his safe arrival at Murshidabad on 7 *Shaban* (23 April 1790). Is much pleased to receive a leopard cub from the Nawab and thanks him for it. (*CI 21, pp 247-8, no 259 ; TI 36, p 102, no 162.*)
- May 21. **341.** To Bishambhar Pandit. Condoles with him on the death of his brother (Sundarji Pandit). (*CI 21, p 248, no 260 ; TI 36, p 101, no 160.*)
- May 21. **342.** To Beniram Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 21, pp 248-49, no 261 ; TI 36, p 102, no 161.*)
- May 23. **343.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Is highly honoured to receive his lordship's letter in reply to his own. Says that he is a friend to both governments and is trying his best to strengthen the friendly relations subsisting between the English and Maharaja Sindhia. It afforded him a great comfort when he learnt that in consequence of the appointment of General Medows to the Government of Madras, his lordship had postponed his departure. Hopes that the enemy will soon meet with his desert. The letter addressed to the Maharaja was handed to him and he was greatly pleased to learn its contents. He has written a reply to it which will reach his lordship in due course. Refers him to Major Palmer for further particulars.¹ (*TR 30, pp 220-1, no 197.*)
- May 23. **344.** Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia to Major Palmer." Has received his letter mentioning the death of Qutbud-Din Khan, Nawab of Surat, and communicating the Governor General's wish to bestow the governorship of the place on Nizamud-Din, son of the deceased Nawab. The Governor General has also desired the writer to obtain a *sanad* from His Majesty in the name of Nizamud-Din. Agreeably to his lordship's request the writer has asked Shah Nizamud-Din to obtain a *sanad* and a *farman* from His Majesty. Assures the addressee that these will be obtained and forwarded in a short time.
- With regard to the addressee's remarks about the satisfaction that the Governor General felt at the writer's having written letters to the Nizam and the Peshwa, says that he was bound by friendship and engagements to do so. As there is not the smallest difference between the Governor General and himself it shall be his duty to act in a manner that will increase their friendship. (*TR 30, pp 219-20, no 196.*)
- May 24. **345.** From Bishambhar Pandit. Some time ago he forwarded to his lordship a letter from the Maharaja (Raghuji Bhonsla) and informed

¹ Vide the next letter.² Received as an enclosure from Major Palmer.

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him of the misfortune¹ that had befallen him (the writer). In consequence of the melancholy event, he had postponed his departure to Calcutta, but hopes now to set out in a few days.

Has learnt from Lala Kashiram and the *Darogha* of *mahal nakhkhas*^{1a} at Murshidabad that the *mutasaddis*^{1b} of Mr Harington are throwing obstacles in the transaction of business at that *mahal*.² Some time ago the officers of Mr Dawson³ did the same thing but his lordship intervened and prohibited him. Since then everything went on smoothly. Requests therefore that Mr Harington also may be directed not to interfere with the *mahal* as it is a perpetual grant from the Company (to the writer). (*TR* 30, pp 221-2, no 198.)

- May 26. 346. From Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Professes friendship and refers him to his own previous letters and those of Major Palmer for further particulars. (*TR* 30, pp 222-4, no 199.)
- May 26. 347. From Bhao Bakhshi. To the same effect as no 343 above. (*TR* 30, p 224, no 200.)
- May 26. 348. From Babu Sarabjit Singh, wakil of Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Mr Duncan accompanied by the writer made a tour of the country and having adjusted every affair returned to Benares. The writer has taken leave of him to go to Bihar in order to settle certain affairs of his own zamindari. Will return to Benares in a short time. (*TR* 30, p 224, no 201.)
- May 26. 349. From Sadasheo Rao, son of Rajaram Pandit. Has not received any letters from his lordship since Colonel Cockerell's departure from this part of the country. Hopes to be favoured with frequent letters. (*TR* 30, p 225, no 202.)
- May 26. 350. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah of Masulipatam. Says that his lordship must have learnt all the particulars relating to the writer's *jagir* from the information supplied to him by the Government of Madras. The services rendered by his father to the Company and his attachment to the English prevented the sequestration of his *jagir* in the beginning, but later at the instigation of self-interested people and in consideration of his tender age, his *jagir* was resumed. Now he has attained the age of majority and his *jagir* may therefore be restored to him. Requests that the matter may not be left to the decision of the Government of Madras but his lordship may himself grant him the *sanad* of his *jagir* over his own signature and urge the Government of Madras to make over the *jagir* to him. It is evident from the conduct of the Government of Madras that they will not release the *jagir* but put off the restitution on one pretext or another. For further particulars refers him to his wakil, Mir Muhammad. (*TR* 30, pp 225-7, no 203.)

¹ Death of his brother, Sundarji Pandit.

^{1a} A. cattle-mart, a tax levied on the sale of horses and cattle.

^{1b} A. writer, accountant.

² The reference is obviously to Government Orders regarding all *hats* and bazars to be placed in charge of the District Collectors. *Vide* no 295 above.

³ M. Dawson, Collector of Murshidabad. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 202, *f.n.* 1.

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351. From Babu Ausan Singh. Intimates that he has recovered from his recent illness. Hopes to be honoured with letters frequently. (TR 30, p 227, no 204.)

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352. *Notification.* Notwithstanding the prohibition of the Governor-General in Council, against the practice in use amongst the rich men of Calcutta, of dressing some of their servants in, or nearly in, the uniform of the Company's sepoys, it is found that this custom still prevails to a great extent in every part of the country, to the great terror of the common people, to the frequent exercise of unwarrantable power by the employers of such servants, and to the commission of acts of violence and oppression by the persons assuming this dress; the Governor-General in Council has therefore formed the following articles of regulations to avoid these evils and requires a strict obedience to them from every person under the protection of this Government:

I. All persons, Europeans and Indians, within the Company's province, including the District of Benares, (excepting the vakils from the Indian powers) are positively forbidden to dress any of their servants in the uniform of the Company's sepoys.

II. All Indians, except those actually in the military service of the Company or belonging to the vakils of the Indian powers, are forbidden to wear a dress similar to that mentioned in the 1st article.

III. Collectors of the districts, chiefs of factories, commercial and salt agents, magistrates and other Company's servants in official capacities, who are allowed to maintain establishments of peons are prohibited from putting them in a military dress.

IV. Indian officers and sepoys, excepting subadars, jamadars, even though in the service of the Company, who may temporarily reside or have occasion to travel in the interior parts of the country, unless employed on the public service, are forbidden to wear their uniform coats.

V. By the operation of the foregoing articles, the use of military dress will be confined to Indians in the military service of the Company (or to those belonging to the vakils of the Indian powers) and in the interior parts of the country, to such of them only, with the exception of the commissioned officers in the 4th article as may be employed on public duties. In order to secure the full effect of these orders the Military Commanding Officers of stations and of detachments in the interior parts of the country, Collectors of Districts, Residents and Magistrates are hereby vested with authority and are required to deprive any man of a military dress, who shall presume to wear one contrary to these regulations, unless it shall appear that such a man is in the service of the Company, in which case, if he be not employed upon duty, he is to be sent to the corps to which he may belong with a written complaint against him.

VI. Military officers, or other persons to whom escorts may be allowed when travelling through the country by land, or proceeding by water, are forbidden to send sepoys into the villages for the purpose of procuring any sorts of provisions or of pressing coolies and *dandis*.¹

¹ *Dandi*, H. a rower, a boatman.

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Every town and village upon proper application to the chief person in it, will, in consequence of the instructions from the several Collectors to that end, furnish such assistance in the above points as they may be capable of affording and by that means render forcible and violent measures entirely unnecessary. Dated 26 May 1790. (*CI 21, pp 253-7, no 267.*)

May 28.

353. From Mubarak Mahal Begam, mother of Mirza Sulaiman Shikoh. After recounting the Governor-General's acts of civility and obedience to His Majesty Shah Alam and particularly to the late Prince (Jahandar Shah), says that since his return from Allahabad, His Majesty has had no peace of mind. Ghulam Qadir Khan put the affairs of the *saltanat* into confusion, in consequence of which Mirza Sulaiman Shikoh replying on the support of his lordship and that of the Nawab Vazir went to reside at Lucknow. Thanks his lordship for the kind attention paid to him and also for his having commended him to the Nawab Vazir. This afforded a great pleasure to His Majesty as well as to the Begam. It appears that at the time when the Mirza was surrounded by his enemies and his mind was uneasy for having been refused shelter, he made a request to stop at Lucknow for 12 months on condition that he would quit the place after the expiry of the period. Requests however that the Mirza may be allowed to stay on at the place as he cannot expect to find shelter in any other quarter. The kingdom is surrounded on all sides by the marauding Sikhs and the powerful Marathas. The only alternative left for the Mirza will be to join the Rajas of Jodhpur and Jaipur and Ismail Beg Khan, but this he would not do as he is reluctant to seek the aid of the enemies of Sindhia who is on friendly terms with the English and the Nawab Vazir. This would also be contrary to His Majesty's pleasure. Should the Mirza attempt to quit Lucknow after the expiry of the time, hopes that his lordship will prevent him from doing so. Hopes he will write to her intimating compliance and thus allay her anxiety. Has also communicated these particulars to Major Palmer and to his vakil, Saiyid Riza Khan who attends on His Majesty on his part. Refers him to the letters of Major Palmer for further particulars. (*TR 30, pp 227-31, no 205.*)

May 30.

354. From Mir Muhammad Husain. Says that he was first appointed as a news writer on Rs 1500/- per mensem at Hyderabad. But after a time his lordship fixed his salary at Rs 700/- per month. Has no objection to it but requests his lordship to clear off the arrears of his pay at Rs 1500/- per month from the date of his appointment to the time that his pay was fixed at Rs 700/-. (*TR 30, pp 232-3, no 206.*)

May 31.

355. *Notification.* Whereas between the hours of one and two in the afternoon of Friday, 28 May, a paper purporting to be a certificate, bearing date 30 December 1789 and No 1074 of 1789-90, for current rupees 23,200, or sicca rupees 20,000, payable to William Bruce Smith, or order, and to have been registered as No 2494 of 1789-90, was offered for sale at the shop of Jogmoni Sen and Kori Pain, *fotadars*,¹ by a person

¹ H. banker, cash-keeper, money-changer.

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having the appearance of a *sarkar*, who, on being questioned respecting the said paper, which was suspected to have been forged, ran hastily out of the shop, and escaped through the crowd.

Notice is hereby given that whoever will apprehend and convict, or cause to be apprehended and convicted, the person who offered the said paper for sale, shall receive a reward of Rs 2000/- sicca rupees. And if the person by whom the said paper was offered for sale, not being the person who forged the said paper, will surrender himself and shall apprehend and convict, or cause to be apprehended and convicted, the person who forged the same, he shall be admitted as evidence for the Crown and be paid a reward to Rs 2000/- sicca rupees. The prosecution will be conducted at the expense of the Company.

Any person desirous of affording information regarding this transaction in Calcutta, is desired to communicate with Mr Larkins,¹ the Accountant General, and in the *mufassal* to either the Collectors of Revenue or the Judges of *Adalat*. Dated 31 May 1790. (*CI* 21, *pp* 251-2, *no* 263.)

Jun. 2. 356. From Ghaziud-Din Haidar Shahamat Jang.² Had for long cherished a desire to correspond with his lordship but for want of a seal he was unable to do so before now. Has now been honoured by the Nawab Vazir with a seal bearing the writer's titles and is availing of the first opportunity to fulfil his wish. Hopes that his lordship will write to him about his health every now and then. (*OR* 111, *TR* 30, *pp* 233-4, *no* 207.)

Jun. 2 357. From Umdatun-Nisa Bahu Begam. Says that having set out from Patna she arrived safely at Murshidabad on 26 *Shaban* (12 May). States that some time ago she had represented to his lordship that certain evil-minded persons had appropriated to themselves her *jagirs* in *suba* Bihar and paid only a small rent to her on the plea that these were *muqarrari*³ lands. His lordship had then been pleased to refer her to Messrs Law⁴ and Bathurst.⁵ But Mr Law was called back to Calcutta by his lordship before he had decided her case. Requests his lordship therefore to direct Mr Bathurst and Mr Seton,⁶ the successor of Mr Law at Gaya, to declare null and void all such papers of *muqarrari jagirs* as

¹ Accountant General, Bengal (1777-93 A.D.). For biographical note, see Vol. VIII, no 221.

² Ghaziud-Din Haidar was the eldest son of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan of Lucknow. On the death of his father on 11 July 1814 A.D. he succeeded to his dominions as Nawab Vazir, and five years later assumed with the concurrence of the Company the regal dignity. His coronation took place on 9 October 1819 A.D. at Lucknow under the title of Abul Muzaffar Muizzud-Din Shah Zaman Ghaziud-Din Haidar Padshah. He died aged 58 years after a reign of more than 13 years, on 19 October 1827 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Sulaiman Jah Nasirud-Din Haidar. Beale: *Oriental Biographical Dictionary*.

³ P. relating to what is fixed. As a revenue term it is applied to a tenure held at a fixed and permanent rate of rent when payable to a proprietor, or revenue when payable to the Government.

⁴ District Collector. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 27, *f.n.* 3.

⁵ District Collector. For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 159, *f.n.* 4.

⁶ Collector of Gaya (1789-91 A.D.).

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do not bear her seal and to pay due attention to the representations of her *amalas*. (OR 112 ; TR 30, pp 234-5, no 208.)

Jun. 2.

358. To Munni Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of her letter informing the Governor-General that she has instructed the *amala* of her *ganjs* to attend on Mr Harington and to obey his orders and requesting that a *chauk* and a few shops which have been donated by her for religious purposes may not be put under the management of the Collector. Says that impressed with sentiments of her friendship his lordship has issued orders to the Collector of Murshidabad not to collect revenue from the *chauk* and shops mentioned in her letter, but to leave them in her own possession and under her own authority as heretofore. But as the Government have thought it proper to promulgate regulations respecting the making and selling of the spirituous liquors, these regulations cannot be carried into full effect if any part of the city of Murshidabad be exempted from them. Requests her therefore not to allow any person residing in the *chauk* or shops in question to make or sell spirituous liquors without a license from the Collector as well as to abide by all such regulations respecting the making or selling thereof as may be established for the city at large. Has furnished her vakil with a copy of the aforesaid regulation. (CI 21, pp 106-7, no 51 ; TI 30, pp 102-4, no 103.)

Jun. 2.

359. Notification. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, 1 July there will be a public auction to dispose of the old buildings and lands belonging to the Company. The plan will be shown at the time of sale. (CI 21, pp 258-9, no 268.)

Jun. 4.

360. *Dastak* granted to Manik Ram, *harkara*, who is taking a buggy and its requisites for Nawab Saadat Ali Khan from Calcutta to Benares. (CI 21, pp 252-3, no 264.)

Jun. 5.

361. From Nawab Khiradmand Khan. Has already replied to his lordship's letter. Says that for the last two years he has faithfully served Nawab Muzaffar Jang and has worked hard for the prosperity of his country. But he (the writer) has now fallen on evil days and his life and honour are at stake. Requests the Governor-General to extricate him out of his difficulties and to favour him with letters. Refers him to Nawab Iqtidarud-Daulah (Mr Cherry) for particulars. (OR 113 ; TR 30, pp 235-6, no 209.)

Jun. 7.

362. To Bhawani Das and Dwarka Das. Encloses a letter¹ from the Nizam to their address on the subject of the deputation of their *gumashtas* to Hyderabad to perform the engagements they have entered into for paying the money there. (CI 21, p 110, no 53 ; TI 36, p 104, no 164.)

Jun. 7.

363. To Bahiropan². Expresses his lordship's approbation at the share he has taken in the negotiations for cementing the alliance with the Peshwa. (CI 21, pp 110-11, no 54 ; TI 36, p 104, no 105.)

¹ Not forthcoming.

² He was the son of Jannoba Dada, Governor of Poona. He was in the confidence of Nana Farnavis and acted for some years as the channel of communication between Mr Malet and the Poona Durbar.

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Jun. 7.

364. *Dastak* granted to Sanmukh Ram, brother of Harakram Tewari, *gumashta* of Babu Manohar Das, who is going from Calcutta to Benares, in a boat, with his luggage and provision. (CI 21, p 253, no 265.)

Jun. 7.

365. *Dastak* granted at the request of Sadasheo Rao for carrying 9 elephants and other things from Calcutta to Cuttack in the charge of Bahadur Singh, *jamadar*, for the conveyance and decorations of the idol of Sri Jagannath.¹ (CI 21, p 253, no 266.)

Jun. 8.

366. From Mahadaji Sindhia. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating that Tipu Sultan in violation of his engagements has commenced hostilities against an ally of the Company (the Raja of Travancore) and that it was therefore necessary to punish the Sultan for his contumacy. Agrees with his lordship that the enemy should be taught a lesson for his breach of faith. Is sure that proper measures adopted with prudence and foresight will inflict condign punishment on the enemy and put a stop to his mischievous activities. The writer, as a friend of the Company, will not fail to support their cause. Refers him to the letter of *Itizadud-Daulah Nasirul-Mulk* Major William Palmer for particulars. (OR 114 ; TR 30, pp 236-7, no 210.)

Jun. 9.

367. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Has received his letter in answer to the two letters written by the Nawab respecting the marriage proposal made by the Begam. Is thankful to him for the interest he has always taken in his affairs. The Nawab and his mother are both grateful to him for the draft reply enclosed by him to be sent to the Begam in answer to her *shuqqa*. Encloses a letter written on the line suggested by his lordship and requests that this may be forwarded to the Begam. (OR 115 ; TR 30, pp 237-8, no 211.)

Jun. 9.

368. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Qutlaq Sultan Begam. To the same effect as no 336 above. (OR 116 ; TR 30, pp 237-8, no 211.)

Jun. 9.

369. From Munni Begam. Intimates that Nasir Muhammad Khan, who had come to see her (at Murshidabad), is now going back to wait on his lordship in her behalf. (OR 117 ; TR 30, pp 238-9, no 212.)

Jun. 9.

370. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complimentary, commending Raushan Ray, his *wakil*, to his lordship's favour. (OR 118 ; TR 30, pp 239-40, no 213.)

Jun. 9.

371. To Mirza Shigufta Bakht. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, pp 259-60, no 269 ; TI 36, p 105, no 166.)

Jun. 9.

372. To the Nawab Vazir. As desired by the Nawab a *dastak* has been granted to Mirza Ali Naqi Khan for carrying certain commodities for the Nawab Vazir. (CI 21, pp 260-1, no 270 ; TI 36, p 105, no 167.)

¹ Jagannath, the 'Lord of the World', is a popular Hindu deity whose shrine at Puri attracts thousands of pilgrims from all over India. The worship of Jagannath aims at a catholicism which embraces every form of Indian belief and every Indian conception of the deity. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XX, p 409.

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- Jun. 9. 373. To Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, *p* 261, *no* 271 ; *TI* 36, *p* 105, *no* 168.)
- Jun. 9. 374. To Nawab Ghaziud-Din Haidar Khan, son of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, *pp* 261-2, *no* 272 ; *TI* 36, *pp* 105-6, *no* 169.)
- Jun. 9. 375. To Babu Ausan Singh. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, *p* 262, *no* 273 ; *TI* 36, *p* 106, *no* 170.)
- Jun. 9. 376. To Babu Sarabjit Singh. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, *p* 263, *no* 274 ; *TI* 36, *p* 106, *no* 171.)
- Jun. 11. 377. To Saiyid Riza Ali Khan. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and congratulates him on the *khilat* conferred on him by Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Declines his *nazr* as it is against his principle. (*CI* 21, *pp* 263-4, *no* 275 ; *TI* 36, *p* 106, *no* 172.)
- Jun. 11. 378. *Dastak* granted to Manohar Das Sahu for sending money from Benares to Calcutta by road. (*CI* 21, *p* 264, *no* 276.)
- Jun. 12. 379. From Saiyid Muhammad Ali and Saiyid Hasan Ali, sons of Nawab Sher Jang. Complimentary, accompanying a present of mangoes. (*OR* 119 ; *TR* 30, *p* 240, *no* 214.)
- Jun. 14. 380. To Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Transmits a letter from Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to the Begam in reply to her *shuqqa* forwarded through his lordship relating to the marriage of Mirza Khurram Bakht with the Nawab's daughter. (*CI* 21, *pp* 264-5, *no* 277 ; *TI* 36, *pp* 106-7, *no* 173.)
- Jun. 15. 381. Notice. On Saturday, 12 June 1790, a warrant was issued by Honourable Justice John Hyde¹ Esq. for the production in Court of Ram-prasad Saha, Narain Dat and Ram Tanu Shom who are alleged to have been concerned in the forgery of the Company's certificate, particulars of which are given in the notification of 31 May (no 355 above). The warrant could not be served as the accused are absconding. Any one giving information leading to the arrest of the said accused will be given a reward of Rs 200/- for each of the persons apprehended. All information should be communicated to the Secretary to the Government or to Mr Jackson, the Company's Attorney or Mr Larkins at Calcutta and the District Judge or the District Magistrate in the *mufassal*. Dated 15 June, 1790. (*CI* 21, *pp* 265-6, *no* 278.)
- Jun. 16. 382. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Complimentary, accompanying a present of mangoes. (*OR* 120 ; *TR* 30, *p* 240, *no* 215.)
- Jun. 16. 383. From Maharaja Pratap Singh. Has received his three letters. In the one his lordship acknowledges the receipt of presents sent by him, and in the other two he informs him that he had proposed to go to Madras

¹Hyde, John (1737?-1796). Called to the bar from Lincoln's Inn ; appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, on its establishment, 1774 : was one of the magistrates who, on May 6, 1775, committed Nand Kumar to trial for forgery : was one of the Judges who tried Nand Kumar. After more than 21 years' uninterrupted service as Judge, he died July 8, 1796, and was buried in Calcutta.—Buckland: *Dictionary of Indian Biography*.

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in order to punish Tipu, who had attacked the Raja of Travancore, one of the Company's allies, but that he had postponed his departure in consequence of the appointment of General Medows (as the Governor of that Presidency). Is glad to learn that the General is to carry on the war (with Tipu) and his lordship is to stay at Calcutta. Is sure that the enemy (Tipu) will soon meet with the punishment he deserves. Is thankful to his lordship for his friendly sentiments and hopes that he will consider the Maharaja a faithful adherent both in prosperity and adversity. As he is at all times anxious for the news of 'that' quarter, hopes that his lordship will keep him informed. Prays to God that the news of victory and success (of the English arms) may soon reach his ears. Refers him to Rai Ram Singh for particulars. (OR 121 ; TR 30, pp 240-2, no 216.)

Jun. 16.

384. From Munni Begam. Has heard that at this time in consequence of the war on the Coast, the Company's expenses have considerably increased and that the question of the payment of the bills received from Madras is causing anxiety to his lordship. She, as a sincere friend of the Company, desires to do her bit in the present exigency and has got together a lakh of rupees for the purpose. Although her resources are limited yet she is ready and willing to assist the Company to the utmost of her power. She will maintain herself somehow and his lordship can pay back the amount to her when it is convenient to him. Is grateful to him for the favour he has done her by leaving the *wagf* estate consisting of the *chauk* and shops to her management and authority as before and by issuing orders to the Collector to that effect. May God preserve his lordship. Refers him to Nasir Muhammad Khan for particulars. (OR 122 ; TR 30, pp 242-4, no 217.)

Jun. 16.

385. To Sadasheo Rao, son of Rajaram Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his two letters, the one requesting *dastak* for Bahadur Singh who has been sent to Murshidabad to purchase a baby elephant for the Maharaja (Raghuji Bhonsla), the other desiring him to recover the sum of Rs 1500/- advanced by the Rao to one Muhammad Ali who has run away to Murshidabad. Says in reply that agreeably to his request a *dastak* has been granted to Bahadur Singh but the matter relating to Muhammad Ali pertains to the jurisdiction of the *adalat* of Murshidabad and therefore the addressee should file his suit there. (CI 21, pp 266-7 no 279 ; TI 36, p 107, no 174.)

Jun. 17.

386. To the Nawab Vazir. Is sure that the Vazir will have heard from different quarters of the state of affairs in the Deccan. By the help of Providence every matter will be conducted according to the wishes of his lordship and the prayers of the friends and well-wishers of the Company. And why should it not be so, when those who are real friends show their attachment by a ready and cheerful acquiescence in any proposal which is dictated by the present exigency. Is glad to learn from Mr Ives's letter that in compliance with the request of his lordship the Nawab Vazir has ordered the payment of his *qists* before they become due. (CI 21, pp 101-3, no 50 ; TI 36, pp 107-9, no 175.)

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387. To Haidar Beg Khan. Has desired Mr Ives to communicate to the addressee the high sense that his lordship entertains of his zeal and attachment for the Company, which has so strongly evinced itself in his exertions to comply with the Governor-General's request for paying up the *qists* of the Nawab Vazir's subsidy before their time. Has received Mr Ives's letter enclosing the bills on Calcutta for 4 lakhs of rupees and informing his lordship that 2 lakhs more will be provided in a short time.

Has already assured the Khan of his lordship's satisfaction at the punctuality with which the *qists* at Lucknow have been generally paid. Invites his attention to the fact that the instalments at Cawnpore are sometimes delayed. Hitherto this has been of little importance but the exigencies of his lordship's Government compel him to request the Khan to use his utmost exertions so that the *qists* in future be not delayed beyond the middle of the following month. Mr Ives will communicate to the Khan his lordship's sentiments more fully in this respect. (CI 21, pp 108-10, no 52; TI 36, pp 110-3, no 176.)

Jun. 18.

388. From Ranmast Khan.¹ Says that in consideration of the friendship subsisting between him and the Company he has for long been desirous of corresponding with his lordship, but he was before now unable to do so owing to the long distance that separates them. 'Every matter has its own time' is a well known proverb. Saiyid Zainul-Abidin Khan^{1a} chanced to come to this place (Kurnool). When the writer came to know of the old connection of his family with the Company and learnt that he intended to pay a visit to the Governor-General, he (the writer) decided to renew his old friendship with his lordship through the Khan. At the request of the writer the Saiyid stayed 'here' for a few months and is now proceeding to Calcutta with this letter from him to his lordship. On his arrival there he will present the letter to his lordship and will also make certain verbal representations on behalf of the writer for strengthening the bond of their friendship. Requests his lordship's reply. (OR 123; TR 30, pp 244-5, no 218.)

Jun. 18.

389. An account² of the territories of Tipu as stated by Hafiz Muhammad Khan, *Bakhshi*, based on reports and personal observation up to 1203 A.H. = 1788 A.D.

Seringapatam³.—Muhammad Sadiq Khan is the *amil* of this place. It extends 50 *kos* up to the fort of Droog which Tipu has renamed Darya Hisar, and 60 *kos* in the direction of Balaghat⁴ and 100 *kos* towards Coorg and 60 *kos* in the direction of Bednore. The total revenue of this place is 42,50,000 *huns* equal to about Rs 1,70,000,00.

¹ Ranmast Khan also known as Munavvar Khan was the *Faujdar* of Kurnool from 1752-92 A.D.

^{1a} A relation of Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. An account of his activities is given in letter no 681.

² This appears to have been forwarded by Zainul Abidin Khan mentioned in the previous letter.

³ Island and town in Mysore, Capital of Tipu, with his palace and tomb.

⁴ Balaghat (above the ghats).—The name was given by the Mussulmans of Bijapur to a region in South India conquered by them from Vijaynagar in the 17th century. It comprised the north-east part of Mysore and the Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts of Madras.

Droog is 60 *kos* to the west of Patan (Seringapatam). The *amil* of this place was an Abyssinian *chela* called Muhammad Said Khan who was stationed with 2000 Asadullahi troops. Hearing that his wife was very charming, Tipu, who is fond of beautiful women, had summoned her to his palace. When her husband came to know of this, he turned against Tipu and his followers swore to be loyal to him. He had 34 pieces of cannon in the fort (of Droog) and he proceeded with his men to fix them on towers and ramparts. Tipu was alarmed at this news and by trickery he sent a copy of the Quran and summoned them to his presence. When they came their hands were chopped off. Now he has appointed a Mughal called Riza Beg Khan *amil* of Droog in the place of the Abyssinian and has given him 2000 Asadullahi troops. The writer of this account was an eye-witness to these events of dismissal and appointment. In 1203 A.H. the revenue of this fort and the territory pertaining to it was 14 lakhs of *huns*, that is, about Rs 56 lakhs.

Bednore¹ is situated to the east of Patan. Ziaud-Din Muhammad Khan is the *amil* of this place. Its revenue together with that of the port of Mangalore² was 37 lakhs of *huns* at the time of Haidar but now it has decreased to 25 lakhs, that is about one crore of rupees.

Balaghat is situated to the south of Patan and is said to be more prosperous and more thickly populated than the other provinces of Tipu. He has sent Sadarat Muhammad Khan as *amil* of this place. Its revenue is also said to have decreased since the time of Haidar and now it amounts to 30 lakhs of *huns* which is equivalent to one crore and twenty lakhs of rupees.

Coorg³ is situated to the north of Patan and its *amil* is Ali Nawaz Khan. It is inhabited by the Moplahs.⁴ Haidar had conquered it, and when Tipu was engaged in the war at Mangalore all the Moplahs had rebelled against him. After this Tipu himself went there and subjugated them again. On his way back he received a wound in his hand from a gun discharged by a Moplah but it was soon healed. Tipu then put a large number of this tribe (Moplahs) to the sword. The present revenue of Coorg is 25 lakhs of *huns* which is equivalent to about one crore of rupees.

Dharwar⁵ is contiguous to the fort of Badami⁶ and the country of the Peshwa. Badruz-Zaman⁷ Khan is the *amil* of this place. The total

¹ Now called Nagar, town in Shimoga District, Mysore. Formerly the seat of a powerful Naik family. It was annexed by Haidar Ali.

² Formerly known as Korial, seaport on the western coast of India.

³ Now a British Province in Southern India. It was annexed by the Company in 1834.

⁴ Muhammadan race on Malabar Coast.

⁵ District in Bombay Presidency.

⁶ Strong hill-fort in the District of Bijapur in Bombay, famous for its cave-temples.

⁷ This name is given as Badiuz Zaman in the original Persian while in the text of another letter, no 1333 below, it appears as Badruz Zaman. He was formerly in the service of the Nawab of Cuddapah as *Bakhshi* of the horse. Upon the reduction of that country, Haidar took him into his service and gave him the command of 3,000 men. He had a daughter married to Burhanud-Din Khan, the nephew of Tipu. *Poona Residency Correspondence*, Vol. III, p 68.

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revenue including that of the forts of Gajendragarh¹ and Bahadurbinda,² etc. is 45 lakhs of rupees.

Kurpa³—An Afghan named Muhammad Khan, an inhabitant of Kurnool,⁴ is the *amil* of this place. At the time of the late Halim Khan its revenue was 30 lakhs of rupees but now it has decreased to 18 lakhs of rupees.

Bellary.⁵—Murar Rao, the Maratha, was the master of this place and Haidar had conquered it from him. Sher Jang is the *amil* of the fort of Bellary which is near the fort of Adoni.⁶ An Afghan named Qutbud-Din Khan is the *amil* of Gooty fort. Tipu has driven away the Rajas of Anegundi⁷ and Kanakgiri.⁸ The Raja of Anegundi took refuge with Parsram Bhao in the fort of Miraj in the country of the Peshwa. His younger brother came to Muhammad Rammast Khan at Kurnool and is watching his opportunity. The districts of Bellary, Anegundi and Kanakgiri extend over 70 *kos* and each of the two aforesaid *amils* (Sher Jang and Qutbud-Din) is stationed with 3000 infantry and 1000 cavalry for the management of the country. The old masters of the place like the Raja of Phulcheru⁹ and Raja of Kanakgiri every year raid these districts and carry off booty worth five to six lakhs of rupees. The *amils* of Tipu collect Rs 70 lakhs and pay the amount to Tipu.

Savanur.¹⁰—This place was captured by Tipu during his war with the Peshwa from Abdul Hakim Khan. The Khan, after his defeat, took refuge with Nana Farnavis and Hari Panth at Poona. The revenue of this place is 12 lakhs of rupees. (OR 124.)

Jun. 18.

390. From the Raja of Phulcheru. Saiyid Zainul-Abidin Khan having arrived by chance to 'this' country on his return from Mysore, the writer learnt from him all about the good qualities of the Governor-General and immediately resolved to unite in friendship with his lordship, and with this end in view he drew up an engagement containing expressions of his zeal and attachment to the Company and made it over to the Khan. Has heard that the Khan is now about to set out to pay a visit to his lordship so the writer takes this opportunity of sending both this letter and the agreement through the Khan. Hopes that his lordship will approve the terms of the agreement and send him a reply. Will remain loyal to the Company as long as he lives. (OR 125 ; TR 30, pp 245-6, no 219.)

Jun. 18.

391. Copy of an agreement executed by the Raja of Phulcheru. He

¹ Town in Dharwar District, Bombay.

² Fort near Koppal in the Kistna-Tungabhadra Doab.

³ Old name of Cuddapah.

⁴ Town and district in Madras.

⁵ Town and district in Madras.

⁶ Town and Taluk in Bellary District, Madras.

⁷ Old town and fortress in Raichur District, Hyderabad State, on the northern bank of the Tungabhadra. It is the seat of the Rajas of Anegundi who are lineal descendants of the old Vijaynagar Kings.

⁸ Also in Raichur.

⁹ This appears to be Pulalcheru, 73 miles north of Cuddapah.

¹⁰ State in Dharwar District, Bombay.

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is the *zamindar* and *iladar* in the vicinity of Kurpa (Cuddapah). So long as Halim Khan was alive he gave his support to the Raja. After his death when Saiyid Muhammad Khan marched to Kurpa, the Raja joined him with 7,000 cavalry and infantry and acquainted him with the strategy and tactics of local warfare. But the Saiyid did not pay any heed to his advice and suffered a heavy defeat. In this engagement a considerable number of the Raja's cavalry was wounded and he himself fell off his horse. Since that time he has anxiously been waiting for an opportunity to compensate the loss suffered by him. By chance Saiyid Zainul-Abidin Khan who is an adherent of the Company arrived 'here' and the Raja availed of the opportunity of sending through him this paper of agreement containing professions of his friendship and attachment to the Company. At present 10,000 members of his community who are well-acquainted with the roads and passes are prepared and willing to raid and plunder Tipu's territories. Requests that a *jagir* may be granted to him for his maintenance. The Raja pledges the name of Hindu *dharma* in the presence of the Khan that he will ever remain true and obedient to the Company, that he will support himself on the income of the *jagir* that may be assigned to him and that he will despatch intact to the *sarkar* all such booty as may come to his possession during the raids. He promises to have no correspondence with any other chief without the consent of his lordship and to place all such communications in the hands of the Khan as may happen to reach him from other chiefs. He also promises that he will on all occasions exert himself to further the interests of the Company. In order therefore to test his sincerity and fidelity it is requested that his lordship will issue a *parwana* authorising him to employ for the service of the *sarkar* 2,000 infantry at the rate of four annas per head per day and 1,000 cavalry at the rate of eight annas and 100 *imtiyazis*¹ so that at a favourable opportunity the Raja, with this body of troops, might raid the enemy's territories and plunder it. In case they are pursued by the enemy's forces they will hide themselves in the jungles with which they are thoroughly acquainted and will issue forth from thence to make further raids. They will attack Badvel,² a place near Droog, where they hope to collect a booty of Rs. 10,00,000. Having taken possession of this he will cross over the Kistna and deliver it over to the *sarkar*. Saiyid Muhiud-Din, having rebelled against Tipu is encamped with 1000 troops on a mountain at a distance of 3 *kos* from Cumbum³ for the last four years. Vijairam Ravi, an influential *poligar* is a friend of the Raja. He and his followers, of whom there is a large number in Bellary and Gooty, are true to their word. The Raja is sure that he can bring Muhiud-Din and Vijairam to the side of the Company and range them and their followers against the enemy. Is anxiously awaiting the reply of his lordship. (OR 126.)

Jun. 18.

392. From Muhammad Husain Khan, Nawab of Gadwal.⁴ Says¹ P. soldier of a superior class.² Taluk in Cuddapah District, Madras, situated on the Cuddapah-Cumbum road through Sidhout.³ Town and Taluk with fort in Kurnool District, Madras.⁴ Town in Raichur District, Hyderabad, Deccan.

- 1790 that Zainul-Abidin Khan, who happened to arrive at Gadwal, called on him and told him about the excellent qualities of his lordship. As the Nawab had long been desirous of attaching himself to his lordship, he availed himself of this favourable opportunity and detained the Khan for a few days during which he confided to him the secrets of his heart so that he might communicate them to the Governor-General. Now hearing that the Khan was leaving Hyderabad to proceed to his lordship's presence, the Nawab sends this letter through him. Hopes that his lordship will consider the Nawab a well-wisher of the Company and favour him with a reply. Will be ever ready with his troops and adherents to execute the commands of his lordship. (*OR 127 ; TR 30, pp 247-8, no 220.*)
- Jun. 18. 393. From Mir Abul Qasim. Thanks him for his letter of congratulation on the honours conferred on him by the Nizam. (*TR 30, p 248.*)
- Jun. 18. 394. To the Nawab Vazir. Says that some time ago, in consequence of the situation in which Rai Dip Chand had been employed, his lordship had requested the Nawab Vazir to grant him a pension to be paid at the expense of Nawab Muzaffar Jang. Now that he is dead the consideration on which this allowance was given no longer exists. But as Dip Chand remained for some time under the Company's protection at Benares and brought the members of his family at such a distance from their own country, his lordship requests the Nawab Vazir to order three months' pension to be paid to the members of his family so as to enable them to return to their own native place. (*CI 21, pp 267-8, no 280 ; TI 36, pp 113-14, no 177.*)
- Jun. 18. 395. To Nawab Dil Diler Khan. Condoles with him on the death of Rai Dip Chand. The rest of the letter is to the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 21, pp 268-9, no 281 ; TI 36, pp 114-5, no 178.*)
- Jun. 18. 396. To Khub Chand, son of Rai Dip Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 21, pp 269-70, no 282 ; TI 36, p 115, no 179.*)
- Jun. 19. 397. *Dastak* granted at the request of Tafazzul Husain Khan for carrying 2 elephants of Mirza Qasim Ali Khan from Calcutta to Lucknow. (*CI 21, p 270, no 283.*)
- Jun. 21. 398. *Notification.* The holder of the certificate No 1078 of those issued by the Sub-Treasurer in 1789-90 which was brought upon the General Register as No 2494 of 1789-90, is requested to afford the Accountant General an inspection of the same. It is supposed that this may lead to the discovery of circumstances which may corroborate the information already obtained regarding the persons charged with having committed the forgery alluded to, in the hand-bills circulated by the orders of the Governor-General in Council of 31st May and 15th June 1790. Dated 21 June 1790. (*CI 21, p 270, no 284.*)
- Jun. 22. 399. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah, Munni Begam, Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan and Saiyid Ali Khan, Nawab of Dacca. Notwithstanding the prohibitions heretofore issued against the practice of dressing peo-

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ple, servants, etc. in coats similar to those used by the Company for their sepoy, it has been noticed that this practice still continues. His lordship has therefore issued a proclamation, positively forbidding the continuance of this practice and orders have been sent to all the Collectors of the districts to enforce it in their respective places. But his lordship has exempted the addressees from the operation of it and has directed Mr Harington not to enforce it with respect to the sepoy in their service. But in order to avoid any confusion on account of this exemption, his lordship requests them to order all their servants employed as sepoy to wear a mark by which they may be known to be in their service and to make such mark known to Mr Harington. Further requests that the special badges should be strictly non-transferable, the defaulters being punished severely. (*CI 21, pp 271-2, no 285; TI 36, pp 115-7, nos 180-3.*)

Jun. 23.

400. From Munni Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and a copy of his order prohibiting the residents of the *chauk* and shops (of Murshidabad) from manufacturing and selling liquor without the permission of the Collector of Murshidabad. Is grateful to him for the favour he has done her by leaving in her hand the management of the *chauk* and shops of her *waqf* property and by issuing orders to the Collector to that effect. May God preserve him! Whom can she look up to for consolation and support but him who is dearer to her than life itself? As regards his orders about liquor she will see that none of the inhabitants of the *chauk* act contrary to them. (*OR 128; TR 30, pp 248-9, no 222.*)

Jun. 23.

401. From Ganga Govind.¹ Represents that he purchased 2 *bighas* and 17 *biswas* of land with buildings thereon situated at Jorasako² on the border of Sutanati.³ Afterwards he pulled down the buildings and on their site he erected a bazar containing vegetable and fish stalls. The stall keepers paid him a small rent for their holdings. But Babu Kashi Nath⁴ in collusion with Maharaja Nobkishan⁵ maliciously represented to the Collector that his bazar encroached upon the boundary of Ram Bazar and should therefore be abolished. As a result of this the writer received

¹ Probably Ganga Govind Singh who was appointed Diwan of the Calcutta Committee of Revenue by Warren Hastings.

² A suburb in North Calcutta.

³ Sutanati where Job Charnock landed, was a thriving village occupied by weavers, and by reason of its position on the river bank at a part where deep water afforded safe anchorage to the trading vessels passing up and down the great waterway, it commanded a good trade in cotton cloths and thread. The site of Sutanati is now occupied by the northern portion of the town; the river-bank at this point has changed less than has been the case lower down so that Hatkhola, as nearly as can be judged, covers the position of the village, and Dharmatola or Mohunton's ghat that of Sutanati Ghat, the actual spot on which Charnock and his companions must have landed. Blechynden: *Calcutta Past and Present*.

⁴ Probably the well-known Kashi Nath Babu. Diwan Kashi Nath, in the early days of the British Government, served for some time as Diwan to Lord Clive while he was also a Calcutta Agent to several Rajas and wealthy men of his time who lived in North Western Provinces and other parts of India. Died in extreme old age leaving two sons.—L. N. Ghosh, *The Modern History of the Indian Chiefs, Rajas, Zamindars, etc., Part II.*

⁵ Maharaja Naba Krishna Deb (1732-97). For biographical note, see Vol. VII, p 110, *fn.* 5.

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an order from the Collector asking him to make over the *hast-o-bud*¹ of his bazar to the Maharaja. But as the Maharaja had no right to the *hast-o-bud*, the writer preferred an appeal to the Council in the matter. Consequently a proclamation was made throughout his bazar on 30 Aghan 1195 B.S. (12 December 1788) that no market could be held there pending the decision of the appeal. The writer offered to furnish trustworthy surety, if required, and petitioned that the bazar might be allowed to be held under sequestration. But his application was turned down. Some time after, several shopkeepers set up their shops within the boundary of the writer's bazar and on the adjoining high road. But an order was again proclaimed on 30 *Phagun* 1196 B.S. (11 March 1790) to remove these also and from that date the bazar has been totally abolished. Says that the erection of a new bazar, contiguous to the one that pays revenue to the Government, is objectionable in the *mufassal*, but it is not so in Calcutta where everyone is at liberty to utilise the land purchased by him in whatever way he likes. This custom has been in vogue since the establishment of the Company's authority and many bazars of Calcutta are in close proximity to one another and no objections are made by anyone on this account. So it cannot be argued that the writer must break up his bazar because it adjoins Kashi Nath's bazar called Ram Bazar. Besides this, Maharaja Nobkishan is only the manager of the lands in Sutanati entitled to collect a fixed rent while those who purchase the land become proprietors with the right to sell or make a gift of it or utilise it in any way they please. The Maharaja has acquired no such rights at Sutanati and so he cannot enhance the rent of the land purchased by the writer or the bazar established by him. Requests therefore that his bazar may be allowed to be held in the same manner as before. (*OR* 129 ; *TR* 30, pp 249-55, no 223.)

Jun. 23.

402. From Ram Chand. Says that he is in every respect obedient to his elder brother, Manohar Das Sahu, whom he considers in the place of his late father, Gopal Das. While his lordship was on a visit to Benares, the writer had the honour of paying his respects to him in the company of his brother and now he is addressing this *arzi* to his lordship at his instance. Attends on Mr Duncan and executes such orders as the gentleman is pleased to honour him with. Hopes to be considered as one of his lordship's servants and favoured with letters. (*OR* 130 ; *TR* 30, pp 255-6, no 224.)

Jun. 23.

403. From Bhawani Das and Dwarka Das. Acknowledge the receipt of his letter, enclosing one from Nawab Nizam Ali Khan asking them to send their *gumashtas* to Hyderabad. As their firms at Madras and other distant places have been established solely to transact the Company's business, they can never be unmindful to his lordship's orders.

¹ P. literally what is and was. A comparative account. An examination by measurement of the assets or resources of the country, made immediately previous to the harvest. Also, in more general sense a detailed enquiry into the value of lands financially considered.

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Chatur Bhuj Das has left Madras and will have by this time paid his respects to the Nawab. Now immediately on the receipt of his lordship's letter they have deputed Jamna Das and Kanh Das, *gumashtas*, to execute the business of the Nawab. Enclose for his lordship's perusal the reply to the Nawab's letter. Hope that his lordship will forward it to the Nawab. Commend Khush-Hal Chand, *gumashta*, who is attending on his lordship, to his favour. (OR 131 ; TR 30, pp 256-7, no 225a.)

Jun. 23.

404. *Bhawani Das and Dwarka Das to Nawab Nizam Ali Khan.*¹ Say that although they have not had the honour of addressing the Nawab, they have been engaged in prayers for his prosperity. They have received his letter, forwarded to them, by his lordship desiring them to send their *gumashta* to his (Nawab's) presence. Are thankful to the Nawab for this mark of distinction. Agreeably to his orders Chatur Bhuj Das has left Madras and would have by this time paid his respects to him. At present Jamna Das and Kanh Das have set out for Hyderabad and will reach there shortly. Hope that the Nawab will treat them with kindness and civility in order that they may be able to execute his orders with ease of mind. (OR 132; TR 30, pp 257-8, no 225 b.)

Jun. 23.

405. From the King. Says that Saiyid Najmud-Din Ali Khan, a descendant of Khwaja Muinud-Din Chishti,² used to be a dependant of His Majesty. But now owing to the vicissitudes of time he is unable to support him adequately. Relying on the loyalty of the Governor-General, he is sending the Khan to him and hopes that the Governor-General will accord him a generous treatment in view of the distinguished family to which the Khan belongs. (OR 133 ; TR 30, p 258, no 226.)

Jun. 23.

406. *Dastak* granted for one boat laden with the goods ordered by Maharaja Pratap Singh sent by his *vakil*, Rai Ram Singh, from Calcutta to the westward. (CI 21, p 272, no 286.)

Jun. 24.

407. To Munni Begam. Is much delighted to receive her letter through Nasir Muhammad Khan offering a contribution of one lakh of rupees in the present exigencies of the Company. Thanks her for the offer but declines it saying that by the blessings of God the exigencies of the Company are not so great as to render it necessary for his lordship to supply them from other than the normal resources. Refers her to Nasir Muhammad Khan's *arzi* for further particulars.. (CI 21, pp 111-13, no 55 ; TI 36, pp 117-19, no 184.)

Jun. 25.

408. From Beniram Pandit. Has received his letter. Hopes that the forces despatched under the command of Col. Cockerell in order to chastise the enemy have by this time arrived at their destination. (OR 134 ; TR 30, pp 258-9, no 227.)

¹ Enclosure to the foregoing.

²A celebrated Muhammadan saint whose tomb is at Ajmer. He was born at Sistan in 1142 A.D., came to India and was residing at Ajmer when Pithaura, the Raja of that place, was taken prisoner and put to death by Shahabud-Din Ghori in 1192 A.D. Muinud-Din died in 1236 A.D., aged 97 lunar years. Beale: *Oriental Biographical Dictionary*.

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- Jun. 25. 409. From Bishambhar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR* 135 ; *TR* 30, p 259, no 228.)
- Jun. 26. 410. To Bhawani Das and Dwarka Das. Has received their *arzi* enclosing one for the Nizam in answer to his (Nizam's) letter asking them to send their *gumashtas* to Hyderabad for the performance of their business. Is glad to learn this and is certain that they will strictly perform what they have promised. In recognition of their readiness to perform this business and of the assistance he has obtained from Manohar Das, his lordship has given a *khilat* to him (Manohar Das) and has written to Mr Duncan to bestow one on each of the addressees too. For further particulars refers them to Mr Duncan and to the letters of Manohar Das. (*CI* 21, pp 113-4, no 56 ; *TI* 36, pp 121-2, no 189.)
- Jun. 26. 411. To Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Thanks him for the present of mangoes received through Hikmat Maab Khan. (*CI* 21, p 273, no 287 ; *TI* 36, p 120, no 187.)
- Jun. 26. 412. To Umdatun-Nisa Bahu Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of her letter and informs her that the two letters which she requested in the name of Messrs Law and Bathurst have been delivered to her vakil, Munshi Muhammad Shikeb. (*CI* 21, p 273, no 288 ; *TI* 36, p 120, no 186.)
- Jun. 26. 413. To Saiyid Hasan Ali Khan and Saiyid Muhammad Ali Khan. Thanks them for the present of mangoes. (*CI* 21, pp 273-4, no 289 ; *TI* 36, p 120, no 185.)
- Jun. 26. 414. To Babu Ramchandrar, brother of Babu Manohar Das. Complimentary reply to his *arzi* received through Babu Manohar Das. (*CI* 21, p 274, no 290 ; *TI* 36, p 120, no 188.)
- Jun. 26. 415. *Dastak* granted to Babu Deo Puranik for his journey from Benares to the camp of Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. (*CI* 21, p 274, no 291.)
- Jun. 26. 416. *Dastak* granted at the request of Munshi Sukh Lal for Sukh Jiwan who is proceeding from Calcutta to Benares by water and has his luggage and provision with him. (*CI* 21, p 275, no 292.)
- Jun. 29. 417. *Copy of an arzi from Saiyid Razi Khan, vakil of Major Palmer at His Majesty's Court at Delhi to Major Palmer.* Says that 'yesterday' His Majesty was pleased to honour him with a private audience at which Shah Nizamud-Din was also present. Whatever His Majesty commanded is stated here in detail. His Majesty said that the Khan should first remember him to the Major and write to him that his situation was well-known to him (the Major) ; that by the divine decree everything was ruined ; that he had been deprived of his eye-sight ; that His Majesty had lost every territory and property and that in consequence of a large family his circumstances had become so straitened that he was now in want of mere subsistence. His Majesty further said that of all his well-wishers and friends two only now remained steadfast to him. One was Mahadaji Sindhia who did everything in his power, the other were the English through whose support he came to the throne and through whose

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loyalty, notwithstanding all these indignities and mortifications he continues to occupy it. His Majesty was perfectly convinced that the Major was his friend and well-wisher ; that the particulars of his receipts and disbursements were known to him ; that when the Major paid his respects to him he personally witnessed his plight ; that the day to day occurrences were communicated to him by the newspapers and that therefore there was no necessity to enlarge upon them. The Major had made a request through Sindhia for the *sanad* of Surat in favour of the son (Nizamud-Din Khan) of the deceased *Nazim*.¹ Since His Majesty had no objection to urge against the requests of Sindhia and the Major, he had approved of it. But the Major should peruse the accounts of Surat, which had been taken from the state records and were being transmitted to him, and should exert himself to procure something for him. Whatever he might obtain would be considered as coming from the Major himself. The rulers of that place (Surat) always paid *nazrs*, and now by a little exertion of the Major whatever amount was obtained would be accepted. The *shuqqa* and the *sanad* would both be prepared and transmitted. When the King finished speaking Shah (Nizamud-Din) Sahib, who was present there all the time, took the writer to a separate room and told him that His Majesty's situation, in consequence of inadequate receipts and heavy disbursements, was daily growing from bad to worse. Shah Sahib also told him that Maharaja (Mahadaji Sindhia) was at all times favourably inclined towards him and that immediately after the receipt of the request of the Major for the *sanad* of Surat, he received a letter from the Maharaja asking him to get the *sanad* prepared and despatched. The Shah thereupon got it prepared and signed (by His Majesty). Although the King made no objection, yet he did not give his ready assent to this business. The Shah further added that if the Major exerted himself a little he could obtain a *nazrana* from the party who was the applicant for the royal *sanad*. The writer replied that there was no *arzi* from the Major on this subject but there was certainly one from the Maharaja, therefore why not write these facts to him so that he might communicate them to the Major with greater emphasis than the writer. At this the Shah enquired what had Sindhia to do in this business. If Sindhia communicated these facts to the Major, the English might consider that he was causing delay or had some personal interest in the business. It was for this reason that His Majesty refrained from writing to Sindhia and commanded the writer to communicate the royal wishes to the Major. It appears that His Majesty did write to Sindhia who perhaps replied that it was not proper for him to make the request and advised the King to write to the addressee. Encloses a letter from the Shah to the Major as also a paper of accounts given to him by His Majesty. Will deliver the Major's reply to His Majesty and the Shah if the addressee sends any to him. (OR 136 ; TR 30, pp 259-63, no 229a.)

Jun. 29.

418. *Shah Nizamud-Din to Major Palmer*. Says that several particulars relating to the *sanad* for Surat have been communicated to Saiyid

¹ Mir Hafizud-Din Ahmad Khan, Nawab of Surat (1763-90 A.D.). For biographical note, see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VII, p 84, f.n. 1.

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Razi Khan and an account of the receipts from Surat has been delivered to him. Refers him for particulars to the letter of the Khan. As in consequence of the adverse circumstances, the royal family has at this time fallen on evil days, it is but proper and respectful to perform all possible services to the throne. Requests the Major therefore to exert himself in this business. (OR 137 ; TR 30, p 263, no 229b.)

Jun. 29.

419. *Shah Nizamud-Din to Major Palmer.* Says that from olden days the entire revenue of Surat, which is an auspicious port of embarkation for the pilgrims of Mecca and Medina, was distributed as follows. One share of it was paid to the *Nazim*, one to the *Qiladar* and one to the Marathas as *chauth* and a vakil on the part of the *Nazim* always attended the Imperial Court. Besides these, the *Nazim* paid into the royal treasury a sum of Rs 1,05,000 on account of *ta'ahud* and Rs 50,000 for the expenses of *tambol* (betel). He also paid the salary of the officers who were posted in his country on the part of His Majesty. The English then came to Surat and obtained the *sanad* of *qiladari* in their favour in the reign of Arsh Manzil.¹ After the invasion of Ahmad Shah Durrani the affairs of the Imperial Court were thrown into confusion for a time and Hafizud-Din Ahmad Khan, the *Nazim* of Surat, availing himself of this opportunity stopped the payment of the *ta'ahud* money and the salary of Imperial officers and withdrew his vakil from the royal court. The English established a factory in the fort of Surat and have made their own arrangement with the *Nazim*. The *amils* of the Peshwa realise only the *qiladari* fee and the *chauth* and do not interfere with the other affairs pertaining to the office of the *Nazim*.

RECEIPTS FROM SURAT

Particulars of the *khalisa ta'ahud*, *tambol*, etc. paid up to the time of Mirza Ahmad.

	Rs.
<i>Ta'ahud Khalisa</i>	1,05,000
<i>Tambol Mahal</i>	50,000
Sundry officers at the rate of Rs 700/- per month	8,400
Newswriters etc. @ Rs 200/- per month	2,400
<i>Qazi</i> etc. @ Rs 600/- per month	7,200
<i>Mufti</i> etc. @ Rs 500/- per month	6,000
For the expenses of <i>Yazdahum</i> * and <i>Dawazdahum</i> †	10,000
TOTAL	1,89,000

During the time of Arsh Manzil.

<i>Ta'ahud Khalisa</i>	55,000
<i>Tambol Mahal</i>	20,000
Officers	33,000
TOTAL	1,08,000

¹ Posthumous title of Alamgir II (1754-59 A.D.).

*P. anniversary of the death of the celebrated Muslim Saint, Abdul Qadir Jilani.

†P. anniversary of the birth and death of Prophet Muhammad.

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Besides these, presents to the value of one lakh of rupees were sent to His Majesty and his ministers.

Exclusive of the above-mentioned payments the following places were in possession of His Majesty.

	Rs.
<i>Pargana</i> Mahua ¹ 2 <i>mahals</i>	30,000
„ Balsar ²	25,000
„ Navsari ³	10,000
„ Barjul ⁴	15,000
„ Olpad ⁵	35,000
On account of the office of the <i>darogha</i> of Olpad . .	50,000

TOTAL . . 1,65,000

(OR 138 ; TR 30, pp 263-6, no 229c.)

Jun. 29.

420. From the Nawab of Dacca. Has received his lordship's orders relating to the new regulations for the *ganjs* and bazars and assures that these will be carried into effect. States that among the places belonging to him there are two *ganjs*, one is called Imam Ganj and the other Burhan Ganj. His grand-father established these *ganjs* and built an *imambara*⁶ after the name of his eldest son, Burhanud-Din Muhammad Khan. He buried him in that *ganj* and built a tomb there for himself, allotting the income from both *ganjs* to the expenses of the *imambara*. From that time the annual income from these *ganjs* amounting to about Rs 1,000/- has been expended according to the will of his grandfather. The Nawab also goes annually to these places to perform the religious ceremonies incumbent on him. In like manner there is a small bazar containing twenty shops, which is similarly endowed for the upkeep of the tomb of the Nawab's mother, situated contiguous to his own house. Though by keeping these *ganjs* and this small bazar no profit can arise to him, yet he will be disgraced in the eyes of the Muhammadans, in general, if their management is taken away from his hands. Requests his lordship therefore to leave the entire charge of the aforesaid *ganjs* and bazar to him. Solemnly promises that whatever regulations are adopted for the bazars and *ganjs* belonging to the Company shall be strictly observed in the said *ganjs* and bazar also. The Nawab will take particular care in this respect. (TR 30, pp 266-72, no 230.)

Jun. 30.

421. From the Nawab of Arcot. Thanks his lordship for the support he has always given him and encloses a copy⁷ of a letter he has lately addressed to the Government of this place (Madras) complaining against them for not giving him any information relating to the war with Tipu.

¹ Sub-division in old Surat; province lying between the Tapti and Damanganga rivers.

² Port and municipal town, about 40 miles South of Surat and 115 miles north of Bombay.

³ Port in Surat District, 6½ miles South of Surat.

⁴ Sub-division in old Surat.

⁵ Town and sub-division in Surat District, Bombay.

⁶ H. building in which *Muharram* is celebrated and services are held in commemoration of the death of Ali and his sons—Hasan and Husain.

⁷ Not forthcoming.

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By this (Government of Madras) he means the administration which preceded that of General Medows. Has placed himself and his family under the protection of the Almighty above and the friendly support of his lordship below. May constant happiness be the fortune of his lordship and his family! (OR 139.)

Jun. 30.

422. *Nawab of Arcot to John Turing,¹ Acting Governor of Madras.* Acknowledges his letter of 28 May. Has been a faithful friend and ally of the King of Great Britain and of the Company for about 50 years and has the fullest reliance on their equity and justice. The addressee has called upon him to furnish immediately a statement of the receipts and disbursements of his country. Says in reply that in his letter to General Medows dated 29 March last the Nawab had offered to pay into the Company's treasury two lakhs of pagodas, which he has since paid in ready money, and had given security for the payment of another two lakhs. He subsequently paid this sum also in bills. In their letter received by the *Swallow*, the Company had desired the Nawab to make over to them the revenue of Tanjore in full discharge of all their claims against him in consequence of the late war with Haidar Ali. The Nawab complied with this wish, reserving to himself the tribute of only one grain of corn as the symbol of his sovereignty over that land and claimed the indulgence and remission promised by the Company in their aforesaid letter. He at the same time informed General Medows that till these matters were adjusted all accounts between himself and the Company shall remain suspended. On what grounds then, can he now call for the accounts of his revenue?

The credit which he claims and the remission to which he is entitled in consequence of the orders from England received by the *Swallow* are as follows:

Out of the 12 lakhs of pagodas paid by him on account of his public and private creditors for the year 1788, a sum of 5 lakhs was the share of the Company. As the Company now direct that the revenue of Tanjore shall be taken in liquidation of the war debt, the aforesaid 5 lakhs of pagodas must be refunded to the Nawab. The war debt and the revenue of Tanjore are to be set off against each other and according to the orders from England, the sum of 5 lakhs is not to be debited against him. It must also be understood that if his propositions are rejected and the indulgence granted by the Court of Directors is denied him, he will not consider himself bound to adhere at any future period to his promise of making over the revenue of Tanjore.

Receipts for the amount of 67 thousand pagodas which his *amil*s have paid to the Company's agents, are in his possession. He has also sent copies of those receipts to General Medows.

¹ Turing, John.—Writer, 1762: Factor, 1768: Junior Merchant, 1771: Senior Merchant and Third in Council at Cuddalore, 1774: Civil and Military Paymaster-General & Garrison Store Keeper, 1791: Acting Governor of Madras, during the absence of General Medows on field service, from 17 May to 14 June 1790: Sailed for England, 1792:—Prinsep: *Records of Services of Madras Civilians*.

1790.

Paddy delivered by his *amils* to the Company's agents, prior to the despatch of his letter of 29 March, amounts to the value of 1,38,000 pagodas.

In the subsidy which is payable by him, he must be allowed a deduction of the sum of 1,16,000 pagodas, which is acknowledged by Sir Archibald Campbell¹ in his letter of 14 July 1786, to be due to the Nawab on account of one-sixth share of the revenues of his country while under assignment to Lord Macartney.

In February 1790 he paid into the Company's treasury a sum of 51,150 pagodas in ready money and in the months of March and April he, agreeably to the promise made to General Medows in his letter of 29 March, paid another sum of 4 lakhs of pagodas.

The Nawab is also entitled, by virtue of the 17th² article of his treaty with Sir Archibald, to a reasonable deduction in view of the bad crops during past years. This amount can be ascertained easily by reference to a comparative statement of the deficiency of revenue in the Company's taluks for those periods. Besides this, he has to incur extra expenditure on account of the troops that he has to station for the collection of revenue in Tinnevely, etc., the poligars whereof are dilatory in making their payments. In all, his loss in the collection and cost etc., amounts to 16 lakhs of pagodas.

Conformably to the orders from Europe, he is further entitled to a sum of 2,80,000 pagodas which he paid in 1788 in excess of his *qist*. The balance outstanding against him (the Nawab), as specified in General Medows' letter of 7 March 1790, is 6,50,482 *pagodas* 16 *fanams* and 35 *cash*. In addition to this a demand of 1,80,000 pagodas has been made on him on account of contingent charges. Asks the addressee to say if it is equitable and just for the Company to demand this money from him when it is fully adjusted by the remissions and payments as stated in the earlier part of this letter. After making all these adjustments a balance of 9,85,000 pagodas still remains due to him which must be credited to his account. Says that these matters ought to have been settled long ago, but instead of giving him the relief as intended by the Company, fresh demands are made on him contrary to their express orders and the spirit of the treaty with Sir Archibald, to the great embarrassment of his affairs. As the Company are engaged in war, the addressee desires him to make over to the Government (of Madras) the entire charge and

¹ Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Governor of Madras (1786-9). For biographical note, see Vol. VIII.

² The article runs as follows: "Should there be any essential failure in the crops in the time of peace, owing to the want of rain or any other unforeseen calamity, a deduction shall be made in the Nawab's *kists* to the extent of the injury which the revenue may sustain, as shall be estimated and fixed on by the Governor in Council, to whom his highness grants full power and authority to appoint one or more superintendents and accountants to inspect and examine the cutcherry receipts of all the countries and districts of His Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of such deduction, which is to be carried as a charge to the account current of His Highness."

1790.

management of his country. By the 9th¹ article of the existing treaty with Sir Archibald Campbell, it is stipulated that in the event of war, after deducting certain necessary expenses therein specified, the Nawab is to pay four-fifths of his net revenue towards the expenses of the war, and by the 13th² article all *qists* for the subsidy shall thereupon cease. In view of this he is not chargeable with any *qist* since the day the Company consider themselves at war with Tipu. But he is bound to pay four-fifths of his revenue and he is ready to fulfil these engagements as he has already stated in his letter of 29 March. The Company should now carry out their part of the engagements as he does not consider it optional for either party to postpone the fulfilment of the articles of the treaty. The addressee delayed action till the *qist* for March was paid, apparently for no other reason than to load him with this additional burden, for the Company must have considered themselves at war long before that period.

As the Nawab has made it perfectly clear that the Company have no claims outstanding against him and that he will undoubtedly fulfil his engagements according to the treaty, he will never consent to relinquish the management of his country. Has only this much to add that his willingness to liquidate what is called the war debt upon certain terms is not to be construed to imply an acknowledgment on his part of the justness of that charge, for in spite of repeated reminders, he has not yet been able to obtain an account of it from the Company. Reiterates that he is not responsible for the expenses of the war which was drawn into his country by commotions originating in Europe and the bad management of the Company's servants in India, and that he only consented to liquidate this unjust debt from a strong desire, which always actuated him, to meet the wishes of his friends, the Company. Refuses absolutely to accept the correctness of the account which the addressee has sent to him as a proof of the bad management of the Nawab's people. Since the commencement of this war, he has, to the detriment of the interests of his own ryots, whole-heartedly exerted himself in furnishing necessary supplies to the army. He gave away all the grain, bullocks, cows and sheep of his country for its provision and transport. He also forced many of his ryots to serve as coolies and pressed the cultivators into the Company's service advancing two months' pay to each of them with the

¹ "That in the like event His Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic, after deducting from the whole amount of his revenues 2,13,421 Pagodas annually for jaghires to the family of His Highness, and 21,366 Pagodas annually for charities, shall and will pay into the treasury of the said United Company four-fifths of his revenue to the general expense of such war, to be applied in such manner as the said United Company or their representatives shall find necessary for their common safety and interests, as also for the interests of their allies in the Carnatic and on the coast of Coromandel; and it is moreover agreed that His Highness's proportion of the debts of the war will henceforth be settled at twenty-five fifty-one parts."

² "That after the termination of such war and during the application of the said gross revenues to the debts and expenses thereof, the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth Articles of the Treaty shall be and remain dormant and be of no effect; but shall recommence and regain their full force and validity from and immediately after all the debts and expenses of such war have been fully and proportionally paid off and discharged."

1790.

result that his country is now reduced to a miserable plight. It was only on the strength of the provisions, etc., supplied by the Nawab's country that General Medows was enabled to set out on his march (against Tipu). Relying on the sense of justice of the Company he is confident that the stipulations of the treaty will be strictly adhered to and hopes that at the fag-end of his life he may not be disturbed by solicitations inconsistent in themselves and repugnant to his honour and dignity. Is exerting his utmost to satisfy the addressee till such time as he gets a reply from Europe. (OR 140.)

Jul. 1.

423. From Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. Has received his three friendly letters and has learnt all the particulars verbally communicated to him by Capt. Kennaway. Says that he has long been convinced of the uprightness of his lordship's principles and of his steady adherence to engagements and that relying solely on this knowledge the Nawab, immediately after the subject was broached to him, agreed to join in the present war. By the help of Providence he has exerted himself and will continue to exert in assisting the Company. God willing, it is his wish that no omission in the observance of the rules of friendship should ever take place on either side. Refers him to the letter of Mir Alam Musawi for particulars. (OR 141.)

Jul. 1.

424. From Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 142.)

Jul. 1.

425. From Mir Abul Qasim. Has received his several letters in answer to those he had addressed to his lordship. Has also learnt all particulars from the verbal communications of Captain Kennaway. Says that when the writer had the honour of attending on his lordship (at Calcutta), he thoroughly studied and became convinced of his candour, wisdom and sincerity. Hopes that such measures will be adopted by the Governor-General as will tend to promote the friendly relations of both governments and will bring peace and tranquillity to the inhabitants of both the countries. Has already acquainted him with the ready acquiescence of the Nizam to join in the present war. The necessary measures that are now being taken 'here' for the success of the undertaking are daily made known to and observed by Captain Kennaway and the writer is sure that the Captain reports them to his lordship. Enumerates a few for his lordship's information.

The Nawab, in pursuance of his lordship's request, readily agreed to join the war. But there was some delay in his setting out as the troops had to be assembled from different cantonments where they were stationed and the arrival of the Company's battalions which had been requisitioned was awaited. Afterwards some of the troops mustered at the appointed place and the rest are expected to join soon. Has learnt from the Captain about General Medows' departure on 2 *Ramazan*¹ (17 May) from Madras to join his army at Trichinopoly and of his arrival on 6 *Ramazan* (21 May) at Negapatam. Hopes that the General has by this time joined his army. The Nizam is sending a sufficient number

¹ A. 9th month of the Muhammadan lunar year.

1790.

of troops under a trustworthy Commander to the Doab (Tungabhadra and Kistna) in accordance with the terms of his treaty with the Peshwa. He also intends to send a selected body of troops by another route to enter the enemy's country on the other side of the Doab if his requisition for the six battalions of the Company's troops is complied with. In fact he has already sent Hafiz Faridud-Din Khan with a detachment of 1000 horse and 25000 foot for this purpose. Qutbud-Din Khan, about whom Captain Kennaway must have written to his lordship, is with the Hafiz who is now encamped at Gooty on the confines of Kurnool and is awaiting his opportunity to enter the country of the enemy. Says that if the above plan is carried into effect it will alarm the enemy and frustrate all his designs. Hopes for letters. (OR 143.)

Jul. 1. 426. From Mir Abul Qasim. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 144.)

Jul. 1. 427. To Raja Vithal Rao.¹ Condoles with him on the demise of his son, Amrat Rao. (CI 21, pp 275-6, no 293; TI 36, p 122, no 190.)

Jul. 3. 428. Statement² of duties levied at Allahabad on the Maratha and Gujrati pilgrims showing the former established duties and the remissions now granted from the beginning of 1198 *Fasli* (September 1790).

<i>In the month of Magh.</i>	Duties.			Remission.			Duties to be collected in future.			Total duties to be collected in future.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Per man												
On coming	1	4	0				1	4	0			
On going	2	0	0				2	0	0			
<i>Hunda</i> ³	2	0	0	2	0	0						
<i>Hashtum</i> ⁴	1	0	0	1	0	0						
	6	4	0	3	0	0				3	4	0
Per horse												
On coming	2	3	0				2	3	0			
On going	4	0	0				4	0	0			
<i>Hunda</i>	2	0	0	2	0	0						
<i>Hashtum</i>	15	8	0	15	8	0						
	23	11	0	17	8	0				6	3	0
Per camel												
On coming	2	3	0	0	11	0	1	8	0			
On going	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0			
<i>Hunda</i>	2	0	0	2	0	0						
<i>Hashtum</i>	15	8	0	15	8	0						
	23	11	0	20	3	0				3	8	0

¹ An officer of Mahadaji Sindhia.

² Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Lucknow.

³ Probably some kind of impost.

⁴ This appears to be the State's share of the fees given by the pilgrims to the Brahmins officiating at the ceremonies.

1790.

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PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE

<i>In the month of Magh.</i>	Duties.			Remission.			Duties to be collected in future.			Total duties to be collected in future.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
<i>Per palanquin</i>												
On coming	2	3	0				2	3	0			
On going	4	0	0				4	0	0			
<i>Hunda</i>	2	0	0	2	0	0						
<i>Hashtum</i>	15	8	0	15	8	0						
	23	11	0	17	8	0				6	3	0
<i>Per chaupala</i>												
On coming	2	3	0				2	3	0			
On going	4	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0			
<i>Hunda</i>	2	0	0	2	0	0						
<i>Hashtum</i>	15	8	0	15	8	0						
	23	11	0	18	8	0				5	3	0
<i>Per bahangi</i>												
On coming	1	4	0				1	4	0			
On going	2	0	0				2	0	0			
<i>Hunda</i>	2	0	0	2	0	0						
<i>Hashtum</i>	7	12	0	7	12	0						
	13	0	0	9	12	0				3	4	0
<i>Per bahli¹</i>												
On coming	5	7	6				5	7	6			
On going	10	0	0				10	0	0			
<i>Hunda</i>	5	0	0	5	0	0						
<i>Hashtum</i>	31	0	0	31	0	0						
	51	7	6	36	0	0				15	7	6
<i>Per elephant</i>												
	50	0	0				50	0	0	50	0	0
	215	7	0				122	7	0	93	0	6
<i>At all seasons other than Magh.</i>												
<i>Per man</i>												
On coming	0	8	0				0	8	0			
On going	1	0	0				1	0	0			
<i>Hashtum</i>	1	14	0	1	14	0						
	3	6	0	1	14	0				1	8	0

H. a small two-wheeled vehicle without spring, drawn by two oxen.

1790.

<i>At all seasons other than Magh.</i>	Duties.			Remission.			Duties to be collected in future.			Total duties to be collect- ed in future.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Per horse												
On coming	0	8	0				0	8	0			
On going	2	0	0				2	0	0			
Hashtum	15	0	0	15	0	0						
	17	8	0	15	0	0				2	8	0
Per camel												
On coming	0	8	0				0	8	0			
On going	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0			
Hashtum	15	0	0	15	0	0						
	17	8	0	16	0	0				1	8	0
Per palanquin												
On coming	0	8	0				0	8	0			
On going	2	0	0				2	0	0			
Hashtum	15	0	0	15	0	0						
	17	8	0	15	0	0				2	8	0
Per <i>chaupala</i>												
On coming	0	8	0				0	8	0			
On going	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0			
Hashtum	15	0	0	15	0	0						
	17	8	0	16	0	0				1	8	0
Per <i>bahangi</i>												
On coming	1	4	0	0	4	0	1	0	0			
On going	2	0	0	0	8	0	1	8	0			
Hashtum	7	12	0	7	12	0						
	11	0	0	8	8	0				2	8	0
Per <i>bahli</i>												
On coming	0	8	0				0	8	0			
On going	2	0	0				2	0	0			
Hashtum	15	8	0	15	8	0						
	18	0	0	15	8	0				2	8	0
Per elephant	50	0	0				50	0	0	50	0	0
Total at all seasons except the month of <i>Magh</i>	152	6	0	87	14	0				64	8	0
Total in the month of <i>Magh</i> brought down .	215	7	6	122	7	0				93	0	6
Grand total	367	13	6	210	5	0				157	8	6

(OR 145.)

1790.

Jul. 3.

429. To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter. It has ever been his lordship's desire that nothing should happen to disturb the Nawab's peace of mind. With this object in view his lordship has ever been anxious that the terms of the treaty concluded between the Nawab and the Company should be fulfilled by the addressee with the strictest punctuality, and also that the Government of Fort St. George should, on all occasions, show the Nawab the personal attention and respect which is due to an old friend and ally of the Company.

Is extremely sorry to observe that by the negligence of the Nawab's officers the payments of his share of the expenses of the general defence of the Carnatic have fallen heavily into arrears so as to constitute a grave menace to their common interest. To remedy this evil, his lordship has made certain proposals which will be communicated to him by the Government of Fort St. George. As a sincere friend, his lordship recommends in the most earnest manner that he will be pleased to honour the propositions, that will be made to him, with his ready and cheerful acquiescence. (*CI* 21, pp. 114-6, no 57; *TI* 36, pp 122-5, no 191.)

Jul. 4.

430. Copy of the treaty¹ of offensive and defensive alliance between the Company, the Peshwa and the Nizam, against Tipu Sultan. The treaty was concluded on 1 June 1790 with the Peshwa and on 4 July with the Nizam and was ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 5 July. It was agreed among the three powers that immediate measures should be taken to punish Tipu Sultan and render him incapable of again disturbing the public tranquillity,—that the Marathas and the Nizam should each furnish a contingent of 10000 horse to act with the British army, and be paid by the Company, and that a British detachment should in like manner act with each of their armies,—and that at the conclusion of the war, the conquests should be equally divided by the allies. (*OR* 146.)

Jul. 5.

431. News from Jaipur. Two *qasids* from Timur Shah² arrived (at Jaipur) with letters from the Shah intimating that he was engaged in war with the King of Persia who was gaining the upper hand and requesting therefore that all the chiefs of Hindustan should join and assist him with their forces. The same day at evening an express messenger arrived from the army of Mirza Ismail Beg Khan³ with the news that the previous day 6 *Shawwal*⁴ (19 June), an engagement⁵ took place between the Mirza and the Marathas. The commandants of the battalions and Mirza Matlab Khan⁶ and other chiefs having gone over to the Marathas, Ismail Beg suffered a total defeat. On 7 *Shawwal* (20 June), two hours after sunset Mirza Ismail Beg, Najaf Ali Khan⁷ and others arrived at

¹ Quoted verbatim in Aitchison's *Treaties, Engagements & Sanads*, Vol. VII, pp. 46-89. This is a Marathi copy.

² Timur Shah Durrani, Ruler of Afghanistan, (1773-93 A.D.).

³ Mughal Commander. For biographical note, see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VII, p. 394, *f.n.* 1.

⁴ 10th month of the Muhammadan lunar year.

⁵ At Patan.

⁶ Courtier of Shah Alam.

⁷ Son of Muhammad Beg Hamdani.

1790.

Jaipur and their army dispersed. After the flight of Ismail Beg, the Marathas entered his camp and put many of his followers to the sword. The Raja of Jaipur and his sardars are wringing their hands in disappointment. Dated 7 *Shawwal* (20 June). (OR 147.)

Jul. 5.

432. To the Peshwa and Nana Farnavis. Is much pleased to learn from the repeated intelligence communicated to him by Mr Malet of their readiness to cement their alliance with the Company by joining in the present war against Tipu. Ratifies and returns, within the prescribed period of 75 days, the Treaty¹ of offensive and defensive alliance (consisting of fourteen Articles) concluded with the Peshwa by Mr Malet on the part of the Company. Is certain that the engagements now solemnly concluded will be strictly adhered to by both sides. For further particulars refers them to Mr Malet. (CI 21, pp 116-7, no 58 ; TI 36, pp 125-7, nos 192-3.)

Jul. 5.

433. To Bahiropant Mehendale. Expresses his lordship's approbation of the zeal and exertions he has displayed throughout the negotiation for cementing the alliance with the Peshwa. (CI 21, pp 117-8, no 59 ; TI 36, p 127, no 194.)

Jul. 5.

434. Persian copy of the treaty of alliance between the Company and the Peshwa and the Nizam, dated 1 June 1790. (CI 21, pp 288-92, no 306.)

Jul. 6.

435. From Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa. Has received his two letters and learnt all particulars from the verbal communications of Mr Malet. Refers him to the letter of the said gentleman for the writer's views. (OR 148.)

Jul. 6.

436. From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 149.)

Jul. 7.

437. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complimentary. (OR 150.)

Jul. 7.

438. From Muhammad Ali Khan,² son of Nawab Faizullah Khan Complimentary. (OR 151.)

Jul. 7.

439. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and a copy of his notification prohibiting people from dressing their servants in uniforms similar to those used by the sepoys of the Company. Says that agreeably to his lordship's desire, the Nawab will grant a distinct badge to those of his servants who wear uniforms and will order them always to put it on along with their uniforms so that they may be distinguished from the Company's sepoys. Having determined on the special badge for his servants, he will make it known to Mr Harington.³ Assures his lordship that he will inflict proper punishment on such of his employees as will act contrary to his orders. (OR 152.)

¹ Vide no 430 above.

² For biographical note, see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VIII, no 84.

³ Paymaster of the *Nizam* Stipend. For biographical note see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VIII, no 603.

1790.

Jul. 7.

440. From Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 153.)

Jul. 7.

441. From Munni Begam. Complimentary, expressing her disappointment at the non-acceptance of her offer¹ by his lordship and requesting him to inform her without reserve, whenever her assistance may be required by the Company. (OR 154.)

Jul. 7.

442. From Azamul-Umara. Has received his three friendly letters and has learnt all particulars verbally communicated to him by Capt. Kennaway. Says that in view of the friendship subsisting between the Nizam and the Company, the former, in pursuance of his lordship's request, has been adopting necessary measures for the success of the present undertaking. Is sure that the Captain, who is an eye-witness to all the preparations that are being made here, must have reported them to the addressee. (OR 155.)

Jul. 7.

443. From Azamul-Umara. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 156.)

Jul. 7.

444. To Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. To the same effect as no 399 above. (TI 36, pp 130-1, no 202.)

Jul. 8²

445. To the Peshwa and Nana Farnavis. Forwards a schedule of the duties³ that are levied on the pilgrims at Allahabad. It will be observed that the Nawab Vazir has considerably reduced the rates for the convenience of the pilgrims. (CI 21, p 276, no 294 ; TI 36, pp 127-8, nos 195-6.)

July 8.

446. To Mahabbat Khan, son of Hafiz Rahmat Khan. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, pp 276-7, no 295 ; TI 36, p 131, no 203.)

July 9.

447. To Mahadaji Sindhia. Informs him that a treaty has been concluded between the Company and the Peshwa, including the Nizam in the alliance, to punish Tipu for his unprovoked breach of engagement and to recover the countries that he and his father have unjustly taken from the Peshwa and the Nizam. Is convinced that this measure will afford immense pleasure to the addressee as it was he who had been instrumental in first bringing about friendship and good understanding between the Company and the Peshwa at the conclusion of the last war. Has no doubt that the object of the present treaty will be fulfilled and that by the united efforts of the Peshwa, the Nizam and the Company, Tipu will meet with the punishment that his conduct so justly merits. Refers him to Major Palmer for further particulars. (CI 21, pp 118-9, no 60 ; TI 36, pp 131-4, no 204.)

July 9.

448. To the Nawab Vazir. Informs him that the Peshwa has entered into a treaty of alliance with the Company, in which the Nizam is also included, to prosecute the war against Tipu and to check his power and restless ambition. Is certain that by the united efforts of the Company,

¹ In her letter no 384 above, Munni Begam had offered to lend to the Company a sum of one lakh of rupees for the expenses of their war with Tipu.

² July 7 according to volume of translations.

³ Vide no 428 above.

1790.

the Peshwa and the Nizam this object will be achieved and Tipu will meet with the punishment that his conduct so justly merits. (*CI 21, p 120, no 61 ; TI 36, pp 134-5, no 205.*)

July 9

449. To Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 21, pp 120-1, no 62 ; TI 36, pp 135-6, no 206.*)

Jul. 10¹

450. To Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla, Mahadaji Sindhia, Bhao Bakhshi, Balaji Gobind Rao and the Maharaja of Jaipur. To the same effect as no 445 above. (*CI 21, pp 277-8, no 296 ; TI 36, pp 128-9, nos 197-201.*)

Jul. 11.

451. From Mir Abul Qasim. Says that his lordship must have learnt how the detachment from Ellore² arrived in the Nizam's camp on 19 *Ramazan* (3 June) and how Major Montgomery³ and his six principal officers paid their respects to Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. Intimates that in consequence of the desertion, on the way, of several persons of the detachment and the sickness of others the detachment did not arrive in full strength. Captain Kennaway has therefore sent for more troops from Ellore in order to make up the required number. *Dastaks* for these men have been granted by the Nawab and orders have been issued by him for the supply of grain, etc., to them on the way. Says further that agreeably to the engagement the detachment, after it has been mustered, will receive its pay monthly on the same scale as is paid by the Company. Requests his lordship therefore to issue necessary orders to the Captain to expedite the arrival of the fresh men so that there may be no delay in making payments to the detachment. (*OR 186.*)

Jul. 14.

452. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Sends a present of mangoes through Mir Kamalud-Din Husain Khan. (*OR 157.*)

Jul. 14.

453. From Mir Abul Qasim. Says that during his stay in Calcutta he had presented to his lordship a letter regarding (the restoration of) the *jagir* of Mubarakud-Daulah,⁴ son of Qutbud-Daulah Husain Ali Khan deceased and that his lordship was then pleased to make enquiries from the Government of Madras on the subject.⁵ The Governor-General must have received their report by this time. Requests his lordship to issue favourable orders in this case. (*OR 158.*)

Jul. 14.

454. *Mahadaji Sindhia to Major Palmer.* Says that Diwan Vishram Singh had entrusted some money and property to his servant, Ganga Gir. But when the Diwan died, Sujjan Gir and Ram Gir, the two *chelas* of Ganga Gir somehow got possession of these effects and absconded to Benares. The heirs of the deceased Diwan now claim their property.

¹ July 7 according to volume of translations.

² Town and sub-division in Kistna District, Madras.

³ Major Hugh Montgomery, belonged to the Madras army^{*} and commanded the Ellore detachment in the war against Tipu. He was fighting in conjunction with the Nizam's army under Dara Jah, when dissatisfied with his conduct of the war Cornwallis recalled him and sent Andrew Read instead.

⁴ For biographical note, see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Volume VIII, no 1453.

⁵ *Vide* no 1504 of the *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VIII.

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In view of their straitened circumstances the writer is anxious to assist them and requests the addressee therefore to write to Mr Duncan to compel the culprits to disgorge the stolen property. Will send one of his *mutasaddis* with the people of the deceased (to Benares) and asks the Major also to order one of his *harkaras* to accompany them in order that they may properly explain the position to Mr Duncan and urge him to recover the said property. Besides this, Achal Kunwar, wife of Surat Singh, brother of the deceased, has possessed herself of 27,000 gold mohurs belonging to the late Diwan. She is also residing at Benares. Asks the Major to request Mr Duncan to oblige her also to return the sum. Has also addressed a friendly letter on this subject to the Governor-General. Hopes the addressee will exert himself in this business as it will redound to his credit and afford satisfaction to the writer. (OR 159.)

Jul. 14.

455. From Bhupendra Narayan Chaudhuri¹ and Pran Narayan Chaudhuri,² zamindars of *pargana* Lashkarpur.³ Say that it was with great difficulty that they managed to pay the Government revenue for 1196 Bengali (1789-90 A.D.). They have not been receiving their allowances for the last three or four years. Their *sair mahals* have also been taken over by the Company. Over and above this, they are now required to pay a higher revenue for the present year. Submit that they found it difficult to pay the revenue at the old rate. How can they be expected to pay at an enhanced rate? Have therefore deputed, Swarup Chand, their vakil, to his lordship to explain their situation to him. Request his lordship to allow them to pay their revenue agreeably to the *band-o-bast* made last year. (OR 160.)

Jul. 14.

456. *Notification.* Notice is hereby given that the Governor-General in Council has thought it proper to issue promissory notes in lieu of certificates and to cause them to be prepared from engravings instead of types, as has hitherto been the practice in regard to the certificates.

These promissory notes will be issued in place of certificates by the officers of Government after the end of this month. Any person possessing the latter may get them exchanged for the former on application to the officers by whom the certificates were issued. Dated 14 July 1790. (CI 21, pp 278-9, no 298.)

Jul. 15.

457. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Says that some time ago he had received his letter enclosing an account of the *wasilbaqi*⁴ of the old debts of the *Nizam* upto 3 *Shaban*⁵ 1188 (19 April 1790). Since then his lordship has received no letters on this subject. His lordship is anxious to see the Nawab extricated from these encumbrances and is at all times delighted to hear from the Nawab about the progress he is making in the discharge of these debts. His lordship understands that the Nawab

¹ He held 5½ anna share in the zamindari of *pargana* Lashkarpur.

² He held 3½ anna share in the zamindari of *pargana* Lashkarpur.

³ *Pargana* in Malda District, Bengal.

⁴ A. Account showing the amount of the revenue realised and the balance outstanding.

⁵ A. 8th month of the Muhammadan lunar year.

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has effected considerable retrenchment in the expenses of the *Nizamat* as suggested to him by Mr Hastings and that he has also made some savings according to the plan proposed by Mr Ives. Desires that the Nawab will inform him, giving full particulars, of how the money thus saved has been applied. Requests an early reply. (CI 21, pp 121-2, no 63; TI 36, pp 36-8, no 207.)

Jul. 17. 458. From Saiyid Ali Khan, Nawab of Dacca. To the same effect as no 439 above. (OR 161.)

Jul. 17. 459. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. To the same effect. (OR 162.)

Jul. 17. 460. *Dastak* granted at the request of Tafazzul Husain Khan for Ali Bakhsh and Hirde Ram, servants of Mirza Qasim Ali Khan, who are going to Lucknow on a boat laden with certain goods ordered by the Mirza, from Calcutta to Lucknow. (CI 21, p 278, no 297.)

Jul. 20. 461. *Memorandum*.¹ On the removal of Saiyid Ali Nawaz Khan² a *sanad*, for the office of the *mutasaddi* of the auspicious port of Surat, was granted by His Majesty the late Arsh Manzil (Alamgir II) to Saiyid Muinud-Din Khan³ in 1167 *Fasli* (1759-60). On the basis of the above *sanad* Hafizud-Din Khan,⁴ the son of Saiyid Muinud-Din Khan, obtained from His Majesty Shah Alam a fresh *sanad* dated 9 *Zulqada* in the 4th year of the reign (1762 A.D.). Saiyid Muinud-Din Khan while applying for the grant of the *sanad* in 1167 *Fasli*, had executed a *qabuliat*⁵ that he would pay into the royal treasury a sum of Rs 20,000 exclusive of the expenses of Surat. (OR 163.)

Jul. 21. 462. From Saiyid Himayat Ali Khan. Intimates that he left Benares and reached Murshidabad where he married one of the nieces (sister's daughter) of Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah who was also pleased to confer the title of *Ziaul-Mulk Imtiazud-Daulah Bahadur Rustam Jang* upon him. Sends him a *nazr* on this occasion and hopes that his lordship will condescend to accept it. (OR 164.)

Jul. 21. 463. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Intimates that Mir Haidar Ali, the *darogha* of the *Faujdari Adalat* of the district of Twenty-four Parganas having died,⁶ the Nawab has appointed Muhammad Ali Khan to that place. The Khan is one of the relations of the Nawab and is a capable man. Commends him to the favour of the Governor-General. (OR 165.)

Jul. 21. 464. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Requests his lordship to ask Mahadaji Sindhia to restore to her the *jagir* enjoyed by her late husband

¹ Received as an enclosure from Major Palmer.

² He succeeded to the Government of Surat in January 1758 but was expelled in the following December.

³ Nawab of Surat (1748-63 A.D.). For biographical note see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Volume VII, p 84, f.n. 2.

⁴ Nawab of Surat (1763-90 A.D.). For biographical note see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Volume VII, p 84, f.n. 1.

⁵ A. acceptance, assent, approbation, a written agreement to pay rent, etc., the counterpart of a lease.

1790.

(*Jahandar Shah*). Nawab Taj Mahal Begam¹ is now living in that estate. If the *jagir* is relinquished in the writer's favour, she will not fail to supply the Begam's expenses. (OR 166.)

Jul. 21.

465. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Intimates that the marriage of his niece with Saiyid Himayat Ali Khan has been solemnised at Murshidabad and that the Nawab has conferred the title of *Ziaul-Mulk Imtiazud-Daulah* on the Khan who has sent an *arzi* accompanying a *nazr* which, it is hoped, will be accepted. (OR 167.)

Jul. 21.

466. From Ranmast Khan, *Faujdar* of Kurnool. Complimentary. (OR 168.)

Jul. 21.

467.. *Notification*. The Governor-General in Council has directed notice to be given that his lordship has been pleased to revoke the order that was passed on 3 December 1788 suspending the coinage of gold mohurs at the mint. That from and after 1 August gold bullion will be received there for that purpose and will be coined without charge to individuals.

It is further hereby notified that from and after the 1st of the next month new milled gold money will be issued of the former weight and standard. And the gold now extant of the Calcutta coinage will be re-coined, on application at the mint, into gold mohurs of the new coinage, also into small money, that is, into halves and quarters, for the convenience of the individuals without any expense to them and weight will be delivered for weight.

The new gold coin will be accepted by the Collectors of the Revenue and other officers of the Government in payment of the dues of the Company. Dated 21 July 1790. (CI 21, p 281, no 301.)

Jul. 22.

468. To the King of Achin (Alaud-Din Muhammad Shah). Has been informed that a vessel called the *Bridget* commanded by Captain George Jackson, which left Calcutta in December last, arrived on the East Coast of Sumatra in January. On 13 February the Captain while going ashore at the port of Pasangan² was suddenly attacked by the local inhabitants who made him a prisoner, took possession of the vessel, killed some of the people on board and plundered her cargo. The owners have requested his lordship to write to the addressee to recover the property plundered by those persons.

His friendship with the addressee induces his lordship to comply with the request made to him. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the benefits arising from encouraging all vessels to trade in his ports and from punishing those who commit such outrages. Such incidents not only tend to deter merchants from carrying on traffic with his subjects, but are contrary to the rules of the friendship existing between them. Doubts not but the addressee will immediately issue orders for the punishment of the offenders and for the restoration of the property plundered. (CI 21, pp 279-80, no 299 ; TI 36, pp 138-40, no 208.)

¹ Mother of Prince Jahandar Shah.

² Port in north Sumatra on the eastern coast.

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Jul. 22.

469. Dastak granted to Nasir Muhammad Khan who is taking two boats laden with his luggage and provision from Calcutta to Azimabad (Patna). (*CI* 21, p 281, no 300.)

Jul. 23.

470. From Kashiram, Munshi of Bishambhar Pandit. Says that one Mir Rahm Ali had come to Murshidabad last year in order to purchase elephants for Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. The Mir being unable to procure good elephants at Murshidabad proceeded to Sylhet¹ where he purchased the beasts and returned to Murshidabad. Here he is being obstructed for duties. Requests his lordship therefore to issue the necessary *dastaks* so that the Mir may proceed to his destination without any hitch. (*OR* 169.)

Jul. 23.

471. From Mahadaji Sindhia. Says that when the troops, that he had despatched to punish Ismail Beg Khan and the Rajputs, encountered the enemy, the latter notwithstanding their superiority in number and their heavy artillery, could not keep their ground at Narnaul,² but retreated and took shelter in the fort of Patan.³ After some time Gangaram Bhandari reinforced them with ten or twelve thousand Rathor troops under his command. This junction considerably raised their pride and arrogance. But the decrees of Heaven are superior to the intentions of men, and the assistance of mortals is useless. On 6 *Shawwal* (19 June) in the morning the enemy came out with all his artillery to give battle but was utterly routed by evening. Ismail Beg and the Rajput commanders fled towards Jaipur leaving their army to be cut to pieces. A large quantity of booty fell into the hands of the victors. Refers him to the letter of Major Palmer for particulars. (*OR* 170.)

Jul. 23.

472. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Complimentary reply to his letter accompanying a present of mangoes received through Mir Kamalud-Din Husain Khan. (*CI* 21, p 123, no 64; *TI* 36, p 140, no 209.)

Jul. 23.

473. To Muhammad Riza Khan. Is much pleased to receive his friendly letter saying that in consequence of the death of Mir Haidar Ali, the *Darogha* of the *Faujdari Adalat* of the Twenty-four Parganas, Calcutta, he has appointed Muhammad Ali Khan in his place. Approves the appointment and refers him to the said Khan for further particulars. (*CI* 21, pp 123-4, no 65; *TI* 36, p 140, no 210.)

Jul. 23.

474. To Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complimentary reply to his letter received through Lala Raushan Ray. (*CI* 21, p 124, no 66; *TI* 36, pp 140-1, no 211.)

Jul. 23.

475. To Muhammad Ali Khan, son of Nawab Faizullah Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI* 21, p 124, no 67; *TI* 36, p 141, no 212.)

Jul. 24.

476. From Gopal Sahai. Offers thanks to his lordship for the gift

¹ District in Assam.

² Trading town and tahsil in Patiala State, Punjab, 37 miles from Rewari. During the decay of Mughal power it had become an appendage of Jaipur.

³ Situated 60 miles north of Jaipur and 18 miles south-west of Narnaul.

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of a *khilat* and jewels to himself and to Babu Manohar Das, through Mr. Duncan. Sends him a *nazr* on this occasion and hopes that the Governor-General will condescend to accept it.

Says that in accordance with the will of the late Sahu (Babu Gopal Das) he is wholeheartedly engaged in carrying on the business of the different branches of his firm and in executing the orders of the Company agreeably to the old practice. Has also been careful to retain the services of those *gumashlas* who were employed during the lifetime of the deceased and whose work was found satisfactory. But some people who pose to be the well-wishers of the firm are now desirous of removing the old *gumashlas* in order to disgrace the writer before his lordship. Refers him to Mr. Duncan for particulars. (OR 171-2.)

Jul. 24. 477. From Mahadaji Sindhia. To the same effect as no 454 above. (OR 173.)

Jul. 27. 478. *Dastak* granted to Saiyid Najmud-Din Ali Khan who is proceeding from Calcutta to Shahjahanabad (Delhi). He is taking with him one mare, 2 ponies with their groom and other necessities. (CI 21, p 125, no 68.)

Jul. 27. 479. *Dastak* granted to Saiyid Kamalud-Din Husain who is proceeding from Calcutta to Hyderabad. He has 4 men, 2 horses and other necessities. (CI 21, p 125, no 69.)

Jul. 27. 480. To Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. Complimentary, acknowledging his friendly letter. (CI 21, p 292, no 307; TR 36, p 141, no 213.)

Jul. 27. 481. To Nawab Azamul-Umara. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 21, p 293, no 308; TR 36, p 141, no 214.)

Jul. 27. 482. To Mir Abul Qasim. Has received his two letters. Is glad to learn that the measures which have been adopted (for the prosecution of war against Tipu Sultan) have enhanced the credit of the Mir with the Nizam who considers them to be so consistent with the duties of friendship incumbent on both governments. The Mir has reported that the English cavalry joined the Nizam's army on 19 *Ramazan* (3 June) and that Major Montgomery with six other officers paid their respects to the Nizam, but the requisite number of troops had not arrived owing to desertion and sickness on the way and therefore Captain Kennaway had sent for more troops from Ellore. The Nizam has ordered the detachment to muster for his inspection in order that it may be paid according to the terms of their engagement and the Mir therefore desires the Governor-General to issue the necessary instructions for the muster of the troops. Says in reply that he has already given full directions to the Captain who may have informed him about them even before this letter reaches him. (CI 21, pp 294-5, no 309; TI 36, pp 141-3, no 215.)

Jul. 28. 483. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Is glad to learn that his lordship has honoured Muhammad Ali Khan with a *khilat* including

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one turban, one *goshwara*,¹ one *nima-astin*,² one *doshala*³ and one embroidered *sarpech*.⁴ (OR 175.)

Jul. 28.

484. From Ali Ibrahim Khan. Says that the business of the *adalat* is going on satisfactorily and that the inhabitants of the town of Benares are enjoying the benefits of peace and security and wish all prosperity to the Company. People from different parts of the country are continuously coming and settling down at Benares with the result that the population of the town is ever on the increase. Mr. Duncan is very friendly with him. Prays for the long life and prosperity of his lordship. Dated 17 July 1790. (OR 176.)

Jul. 28.

485. From the mother⁵ of Rai Banwari Lal. States that her son, Rai Banwari Lal, died in the month of *Chait*⁶ 1196 Bengali (March 1790) committing his heirs and relations to the care and protection of Kamala Parshad, her daughter's son. Says that she and the other dependants of the deceased have no other income except the allowance of Rs. 450 which was granted to him for the maintenance of his family. Requests therefore that the aforesaid allowance may be settled on Kamala Parshad for the said purpose. (OR 177.)

Jul. 28.

486. From Kamala Parshad. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 178.)

Jul. 28.

487. From Makkhan Lal, *vakil* of Rai Banwari Lal deceased.⁷ States that Maharaja Ram Narayan and his younger brother, Maharaja Dhiraj Narayan were appointed by Nawab Mahabat Jang⁸ (Ali Vardi Khan) to the offices of the *Subadar* and *Naib Diwan* of Azimabad respectively and that they continued in their posts up to the time of Nawab Mir Muhammad Jafar Ali Khan.⁹ Maharaja Ram Narayan met his death at the hands of Nawab Qasim Ali Khan.¹⁰ When Mir Muhammad Jafar ascended the throne for the second time, he appointed Maharaja Dhiraj Narayan *Subadar* of Azimabad. Lord Clive, however, relieved the Maharaja of his duties and appointed Maharaja Shitab Ray to his place. Dhiraj Narayan thereafter leaving his nephew, Banwari Lal, at Azimabad came down to Murshidabad. When Mr Hastings became the Governor of Bengal, Maharaja Dhiraj Narayan paid his respects to him at Calcutta and represented his case to him. Mr Hastings heard his case and got an allowance of Rs 1200 sanctioned for him by the Company. After this both the Maharaja and Banwari Lal settled down at Murshidabad. Subsequently when Mr Hastings visited Murshidabad, the Maharaja accompanied by Banwari Lal paid frequent visits to the

¹ P. an embroidered cloth worn as an ornament over the sides of a turban.

² P. an upper robe or jacket with half sleeves, often made of gold and silver tissue.

³ P. a pair of shawls.

⁴ P. ornament of gold, silver or jewels generally placed in front of the turban.

⁵ She was the sister of Raja Dhiraj Narayan, Diwan of Patna.

⁶ H. the 12th Hindu Solar month corresponding to Mar.-Apr.

⁷ Received as an enclosure from the Resident of Murshidabad

⁸ Nawab Nazim of Bengal (1740-56 A.D.).

⁹ Nawab of Bengal (1757-60; 1763-4 A.D.)

¹⁰ Nawab of Bengal (1760-3 A.D.).

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Governor during his stay there. At the time of Mr Hastings' departure the Maharaja strongly commended Rai Banwari Lal to the Governor's favour and sent the Rai to Calcutta with him. Some time after the Maharaja died. As soon as Mr Hastings heard of this event he settled an allowance of Rs. 600/- per month on the dependants of the deceased. Rai Sukh Lal (the brother's son of the deceased) with the assistance of Maharaja Shitab Ray who was at that time staying at Murshidabad influenced Mr Middleton, the then Resident at that place, and somehow got a sum of Rs 150/- a month sanctioned in his name out of the aforesaid sum of Rs. 600/-. Since then Rai Banwari Lal and Sukh Lal regularly drew the sums of Rs 450/- and Rs 150/- respectively up to the time of Mr Harington. Now in the month of March 1790 Rai Banwari Lal died committing his old mother and other dependants to the care and protection of his nephew, Babu Kamala Parshad. Requests therefore that the allowance of Rs 450/- enjoyed by the Rai may now be settled on the Babu for the maintenance of the dependants of the deceased. (OR 179.)

Jul. 28.

488. From Chuni Ram, wakil of Rai Sukh Lal. States that Maharaja Ram Narayan was the *Subadar* of Azimabad and that his younger brother Maharaja Dhiraj Narayan held the office of the *Diwan* of that place. But Nawab Qasim Ali Khan had Maharaja Ram Narayan drowned in the river at Monghyr. After the flight of the aforesaid Nawab, Jafar Ali Khan ascended the throne and appointed Maharaja Dhiraj Narayan *Subadar* of Azimabad. Some time after, the Maharaja was relieved of his duties and granted an allowance of Rs 1,200/- a month by the Company. The Maharaja then fell ill and died. After his death the Governor of Bengal (Mr Hastings) reduced the allowance to Rs 600 and distributed it as follows: Rs 250 to the Maharani, i.e. the wife of the deceased, Rs 200 to Rai Banwari Lal and Rs 150 to Rai Sukh Lal. After some time the Maharani also died and her allowance was stopped. When the Governor (Cornwallis?) came from England he settled the Maharani's allowance on Rai Banwari Lal. Sukh Lal was at that time employed as the *Diwan* of Rangpur on a salary of Rs 500/-. As he was in affluent circumstances he did not claim any share in the allowance of the late Maharani at the time. Now that Banwari Lal is also dead and has left no issue behind but only his old mother, it is requested that the allowance (of Rs 200) allotted to Banwari may be settled on the mother of the deceased for her maintenance and that the allowance of the late Maharani, i.e. Rs 250, which was enjoyed by Banwari Lal may be granted to Sukh Lal. (OR 180.)

Jul. 28.

489. A list¹ of the surviving relations of Maharaja Ram Narayan and Maharaja Dhiraj Narayan as delivered by Makkhan Lal, *wakil* of late Banwari Lal, dated 24 July 1790.

1. The mother of Rai Banwari Lal, sister of the aforesaid two Maharajas.

2. Raja Basant Ray, son-in-law of Maharaja Ram Narayan.

¹ Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Murshidabad.

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3. The wife of Raja Basant Ray, the daughter of Maharaja Ram Narayan.

4. Kamala Parshad, sister's son of Rai Banwari Lal.

5. The sister of late Rai Banwari Lal. (OR 181.)

Jul. 28.

490. A list of the surviving relations of Maharaja Ram Narayan and Maharaja Dhiraj Narayan as delivered by Chuni Ram, *vakil* of Rai Sukh Lal, dated 25 July 1790.

1. Rai Sukh Lal, brother's son of the aforesaid Maharajas.

2. Babu Bhawani Parshad, son of Rai Sukh Lal.

3. The sister of Sukh Lal.

4. Baya Bahadur, sister's son of Rai Sukh Lal. (OR 182.)

Jul. 28.

491. To Mahadaji Sindhia. Congratulates the Maharaja on the glorious victory he achieved over Ismail Beg Khan and the Rajputs. (CI 21, pp 125-6, no 70, TI 36, p 144, no 217.)

Jul. 28.

492. To Mahadaji Sindhia. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter saying that *Diwan* Vishram Singh had entrusted some money and valuables to his confidential servant, Ganga Gir. But when the *Diwan* died, Sujjan Gir and Ram Gir, the two *chelas* of Ganga Gir, somehow got possession of these effects and absconded to Benares. The heirs of the deceased *Diwan* now claim their property and in view of their straitened circumstances the addressee is anxious to assist them and requests his lordship therefore to write to Mr Duncan to compel the culprits to disgorge the stolen property. Says in reply that it affords his lordship the greatest happiness to be instrumental in the administration of justice, particularly in a case in which a friend is interested. Has accordingly written to Mr Duncan to see that justice is done to the family of the late Vishram Singh. His lordship has always taken a special interest in the administration of justice in the city of Benares and no pains have been spared to render this holy city safe for all travellers and pilgrims, so that they may reside here in peace and security, and under the protection of the Company, the reputation of the city might increase in the eyes of all the powers and inhabitants of Hindustan. For further particulars refers him to Major Palmer. (CI 21, pp 127-8, no 71; TI 36, pp 143-4, no 216.)

Jul. 28.

493. *Notification*. The public is hereby informed that the Acting Sub-Treasurer has been authorised to receive any sums that may be tendered on loan to the Company for a period of not less than four months, on which interest will be allowed at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, and that individuals may confidently rely upon such loans being repaid with the utmost punctuality as they may become due. Dated 28 July 1790. (CI 21, pp 128-9, no 72.)

Jul. 28.

494. *Notification*. The Governor-General in Council understanding that a sufficient number of promissory notes will not be ready to be issued by the end of the present month, notice is hereby given, that the option granted to all persons by the advertisement of the 14th instant,* to

*No. 456 above.

1790.

exchange their certificates for promissory notes, is a consequence unavoidably postponed for the present. Dated 28 July 1790. (*CI* 21, *p* 129, *no* 73.)

Jul. 29.

495. To Nawab Mubarak Mahal, mother of Prince Mirza Sulaiman Shikoh. Has received her letter saying that the period of one year originally fixed for the Prince's stay at Lucknow having expired his lordship will so exert his influence with the Nawab Vazir that the Prince may continue his residence there even after the expiry of the stipulated period. Says in reply that he had represented the matter to the Nawab Vazir and is glad to inform her that he (the Nawab Vazir) has agreed to her request. There is no doubt that the Prince will cheerfully remain at Lucknow on the conditions which the Nawab Vazir has communicated to him. (*CI* 21, *pp* 295-7, *no* 310; *TR* 36, *pp* 145-6, *no* 218.)

Jul. 29.

496. To the Nizam. Is much pleased to learn from Captain Ken-naway of his readiness to cement his alliance with the Company in the present war against Tipu. Ratifies and returns, within the prescribed period of 75¹ days, the Treaty² of offensive and defensive alliance (consisting of eleven Articles) concluded with the Nizam by Captain Ken-naway on the part of the Company. Is certain that the engagements now solemnly concluded will be strictly adhered to by both sides. For further particulars refers him to the Captain. (*TI* 36, *pp* 147-8, *no* 219.)

Jul. 29.

497. To Azamul-Umara. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI* 36, *p* 148, *no* 220.)

Jul. 29.

498. To Mir Abul Qasim. Expresses his lordship's approbation of the zeal and exertions he has displayed throughout the negotiation for cementing the alliance with the Nizam. (*TI* 36, *p* 149, *no* 221.)

Jul. 31.

499. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Is grateful to his lordship for the favour he has shown by granting a *dastak* in favour of Mir Ali Naqi whom the Nawab had proposed to send to Calcutta in order to purchase certain articles. Says that the Mir has already departed for the purpose and will pay his respects to the Governor-General shortly. Requests his lordship therefore to provide suitable accommodation for the Mir so that he may be able to execute his commission with perfect ease of mind. (*OR* 183.)

Jul. 31.

500. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, *pp* 129-30, *no* 74; *TI* 36, *p* 149, *no* 222.)

Jul. 31.

501. To Saiyid Himayat Ali Khan. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, *p* 130, *no* 75; *TI* 36, *p* 149, *no* 223.)

Jul. —

502. From Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. To the same effect as *no* 439 above. (*OR* 184.)

Jul. —

503. Description of the uniforms to be worn by the sepoys, orderlies and *khalasis* in the service of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan.

Sepoys.—Turban white; *turra*,³ crest and puttee red, on the crest the

¹ 65, in volume of translations.

² *Vide* *no* 430 above.

³ P. Ornamental tassel or border etc.; a plume of feathers; an ornament worn in the turban.

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figure of a fish ; jacket red with white border ; belt white, short breeches white with red border ; sword-belt white. On the badge will be inscribed "Sepoys of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan" in Persian script at the top and in Hindi at bottom, the centre containing the figure of a fish.

Orderlies carrying following pieces.—Jacket, green with white border, button white, turban black and crest white ; belt and short-breeches as of old, badge similar to the one worn by the sepoy.

Khalasis.—Badge, as before, inscribed "*khalasi* of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan". (OR 185.)

Jul. —

504. From the Nawab of Arcot. Encloses for his lordship's information the copy of a letter which the Nawab had addressed on 18 *Shawwal* (2 July) to the Government of Madras in reply to their two letters. (OR 187.)

Jul. —

505. *Nawab of Arcot to Morgan Williams, acting Governor of Madras.* To the same effect as no 422 above, adding that he has received his two bills, one for 12,000 and the other for 50,000 pagodas. The amount of the former bill has already been paid to the paymaster at Trichinopoly and the amount of the latter is ready for payment. (OR 188.)

Jul. —

506. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter stating how it had become necessary for the Company to declare war against Tipu Sultan who had been guilty of wanton and unprovoked breach of the treaty between him and the Company and how the Company had lately entered into an alliance with the Peshwa and the Nizam to prosecute war against Tipu. Is exceedingly pleased to hear of this alliance and is confident that the united efforts of the Company, the Peshwa and the Nizam will be able to check effectively the growing power and restless spirit of the enemy and to mete out such punishment to him as his conduct merits. (OR 174.)

Aug. 2.

507. To the Nawab Vazir. Says that Mir Ali Naqi has arrived at Calcutta and that every attention has been paid to him. (CI 21. pp 131, no 76 ; TI 36. pp 149-50, no 224.)

Aug. 2.

508. To Ranmast Khan. Complimentary reply to his letter received through Zainul-Abidin Khan, referring him to Captain Kennaway for further particulars. (CI 21, pp 132-3, no 77 ; TI 36. p 150, no 225.)

Aug. 2.

509. To Muhammad Hussain Khan, Zamindar of Gadwal. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 21, pp 133-4, no 78 ; TI 36. p 150, no 226.)

Aug. 4.

510. From Maharaja Pratap Singh of Jaipur. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating that Tipu in violation of his engagements has commenced hostilities against the Raja of Travancore, an ally of the Company, and that it was therefore necessary to punish him for his contumacy. Has also learnt about the appointment of General Medows as the head of the Government of Madras. Agrees with his lordship that the enemy (Tipu) should be chastised for his breach of faith. Is confident that he will soon meet the punishment he deserves at the hands of

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the valiant chiefs. As he is at all times anxious for the news of 'that' quarter, hopes that his lordship will keep him informed. Says that he has already communicated to him the affairs of 'this' quarter in his previous letters. Had so long ignored the activities of the other party (Mahadaji Sindhia). But now he and his ally, Maharaja Bijai Singh, have been compelled to despatch a well-disciplined army against the enemy. Whatever is to happen will happen. Refers him to Rai Ram Singh for particulars. (OR 189.)

Aug. 4.

511. From Sivaji Vithal Rao.¹ Acknowledges the receipt of his letter approving the appointment of Rao Shankar Rao, as the writer's *vakil* at Calcutta. Is glad to learn that his lordship has granted permission to Gopinath Deo to return. Refers him to the Rao for particulars. (OR 190.)

Aug. 4.

512. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complimentary. (OR 191.)

Aug. 4.

513. From the Deb Raja of Bhutan. Says that the family of the Zamindar of Cooch Behar owed a certain sum of money to him. At the time when Mr Mc Dowall was the Collector of Rangpur, the Raja obtained a decree for that amount against the debtors who were however granted the option of paying their dues by instalments. Says that when Mr Douglas² came to Cooch Behar, Sarbanand Gosain³ approached the gentleman and misrepresented the case before him by saying that the whole amount had been paid up. Had the debtors really paid the instalments they must have got the receipts for them. But they are unable to produce any receipts and yet refuse to pay the outstanding balance. Requests his lordship therefore to issue instructions to Mr Douglas to see that the money due to the Raja from his debtors is paid to him without any further prevarications. (OR 192.)

Aug. 4.

514. To Bhimraj, Zamindar of Phulcheru. To the same effect as no 508 above. (CI 21. p 134. no 79 ; TI 36. p 150. no 227.)

Aug. 5.

515. To the Vazir (Nawab Asafud-Daulah). Has received his letter enclosing the proceedings of the enquiry into the conduct of Bhawani Singh and Jiwan Ram, the *kotwal* and *Peshkar* respectively of Salon, in the affray that occurred at that place some time ago. Is sorry that owing to pressure of important government business he could not acknowledge the letter earlier, but assures him that he greatly appreciates the proof of friendship and attachment which the Nawab has given by postponing the punishment of these offenders until he should hear from his lordship his views on the sentence pronounced by the Law Officers of his (the Vazir's) government. Although the crime, i.e., the murder of Company's sepoy, of which the *kotwal* and the *peshkar* have been convicted merits death, yet as the object in view is to preserve good order in the Nawab's dominion and to deter others from similar acts of rebellion and subversion of government, his lordship leaves the execution of

¹ Son of Vithal Shivdev Vinchurkar.

² Douglas, H., Judge of Patna *Diwani Adalat* 1788 ; Commissioner at Cooch Behar 1789, 92 ; Judge and Magistrate of Patna 1793-9 ; retired 1835.

³ *Rajguru* of Cooch Behar who wielded great influence in the palace.

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the sentence to the Nawab's discretion, only pointing out for his consideration that they have already undergone a severe trial and long confinement. His lordship would however recommend that both the *peshkar* and the *kotwal* should be debarred from employment in any capacity at any place under the Nawab's government. For particulars refers him to Mr Ives. (*CI 21, pp 297-9, no 311 ; TI 36, pp 150-2, no 228.*)

Aug. 6.

516. To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has already informed him how a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance had been formed between the Company and the Peshwa for the prosecution of the war against Tipu. It is with genuine pleasure that he now writes to say that a similar treaty has since been concluded between the Nizam and the Company and his lordship acknowledges the friendly part which Sindhia had taken to promote a closer connection between the Nizam and the Peshwa. It is well known that the friendship that has so long subsisted between the Peshwa and the Company was effected by Sindhia's interposition and it must be a matter of great satisfaction to him (Sindhia) to find that system now so strengthened. His lordship doubts not but that Sindhia will add his weight to the wise counsels of the Peshwa's court by his own recommendations of a steady adherence to engagements and perseverance in the measures adopted to punish the inordinate ambition and faithless conduct of Tipu. It is also hoped that he (Sindhia) will exert his influence with the Nizam in a similar manner. Refers him to Major Palmer for further particulars. (*CI 21, pp 301-3, no 314 ; TI 36, pp 155-7 ; no 231.*)

Aug. 6.

517. To Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Has already informed him how a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance had been formed between the Peshwa and the Company. It is with great pleasure that he now intimates that a similar treaty has since been concluded between the Company and the Nizam. Is certain that this news would be very pleasing to the Maharaja as he is both an adherent of the Peshwa and a friend of the Company. The object of the alliance is the punishment of a power (Tipu Sultan) whose ambition knows no bounds and whose love of aggrandisement has no limit. Is confident that the measures that have been adopted by the allies will be crowned with success as indeed they hold fair prospects of bringing happiness to the inhabitants of those countries which have for years been crushed under the tyrant's heel. (*CI 21, pp 303-5, no 315 ; TI 36, pp 157-9, no 232.*)

Aug. 6.

518. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah.¹ Is glad to inform him that the Peshwa and the Nizam have joined the Company in carrying on the war against Tipu and that with this object in view, they have entered into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the Company. (*CI 21, pp 305-6, no 316 ; TI 36, pp 159-60, no 233.*)

Aug. 6.

519. To the King. To the same effect as no 447 above. (*TI 36, pp 152-3, no 229.*)

Aug. 6.

520. To the Nawab Vazir. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 36, pp 153-4, no 230.*)

¹ Letters of the same tenor and date were also sent to Munni Begam and Muhammad Riza Khan.

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Aug. 9.

521. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Has received his letter. Says that agreeably to his lordship's request he will pay to the family of the late Rai Dip Chand the amount of his (Rai's) 3 months' pension, to enable them to return to their country (Farrukhabad) if they so desire. (OR 193.)

Aug. 9.

522. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Has received his letter. Says that ever since he took charge of the *Nizamat* affairs, he has been regularly paying the monthly stipends to his dependants and punctually discharging his arrears. Is trying by all possible means to improve his financial condition. Encloses for his lordship's information the particulars of the retrenchments made (in the *Nizamat*) according to the plans of Mr Hastings and Mr Ives. Hopes for letters.

Abstract of accounts transmitted by Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah.

	Rs.	A.	G.*
Retrenchment effected in the <i>Nizamat</i> stipends and <i>bahla</i> ¹ from 16 July 1781 to 6 June 1787			
Retrenchment from 1 <i>Asarh</i> ² 1194 B. S. to the end of <i>Pus</i> ³ 1194 B.S. = 7 June 1787 to 6 January 1788	66,900	14	7½
Retrenchment from the month of <i>Magh</i> 1194 to the end of <i>Baisakh</i> ⁴ 1197 = 7 January 1788 to 5 May 1790	4,58,000	0	0
Total retrenched from 16 July 1781 to 5 May 1790	13,43,399	15	10¼
Disbursement made towards the discharge of arrears etc. from 16 July 1781 to 5 May 1790	13,58,645	15	3
Difference, i.e., the amount paid in the discharge of arrears over and above the sum saved by retrenchment	15,245	15	12¾

*Jamakharch*⁵ of the amount retrenched by the Nawab over and above the amount proposed by Mr Ives, from 1 *Magh* 1194 to the end of *Baisakh* 1197 B.S. = 14 January 1788 to 11 May 1790.

Retrenched	Rs.	A.	G.	Rs.	A.	G.
By compromise of debt	1,14,500	0	0			
From <i>toshakhana</i> ⁶	20,500	0	0			
From sundries	29,000	0	0	1,64,000	0	0
Disbursed						
In the marriage of Shujaat Jang	40,275	12	0			
Ditto Shamsud-Daulah	54,710	6	0			
Ditto Himayat Ali Khan	30,515	0	0	1,25,501	2	0
Balance				38,498	14	0

*B. *ganda*, 20 *gandas* = 1 *anna*.

¹ P. Privy purse.

² H. 3rd Hindu Solar month corresponding to June-July.

³ H. 9th Hindu Solar month corresponding to Dec.-Jan.

⁴ H. 1st Hindu Solar month corresponding to Apr.-May.

⁵ P. Receipts and disbursements.

⁶ P. A place where furniture is kept ; wardrobe ; store-house ; store-room.

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Aug. 11.

523. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Thanks his lordship for the kindness he has shown him by communicating to his *vakil*, Tafazzul Husain Khan, that the measures he (the Governor-General) has adopted for the prosperity of the Nawab's country will undergo no change whatsoever through the vicissitudes of time. Has full confidence in the greatness and magnanimity of his lordship and is convinced that with the help of Providence the foundation his lordship has laid will ever remain unshaken. May God for ever protect his lordship and maintain his authority over the inhabitants of Hindustan. (*OR 195.*)

Aug. 11.

524. From Nawab Haidar Beg Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 196.*)

Aug. 11.

525. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Says that last year the principal persons of Lucknow falsely accused him of giving assistance to the hill people whereas the fact is that notwithstanding that Raja Lal Singh¹ of Almora² brought a letter from Nawab Asafud-Daulah asking the writer to assist the Raja, he (the writer) gave him no help on account of his own distressed situation. When Mustafa Khan advanced some money to the hill people, the writer mildly reprimanded him by placing a guard over his house. Mustafa Khan thereupon ran away and took refuge at Lucknow. The people of that place not only gave the fugitive an asylum but also called upon Uttam Chand, the writer's *vakil* at Lucknow to pay Mustafa's allowance at an enhanced rate at Lucknow. The writer wrote a letter to Uttam Chand apprising him of the whole situation and pointing out that if the request of the chiefs of Lucknow was complied with, it would upset the writer's entire domestic concerns, for other members of his family will similarly take it into their head to correspond with the rulers of other states in the hope of bettering their situation and will even run away. This conduct of theirs will give the Lucknow chiefs an opportunity to misrepresent to the Governor-General that under this pretence the writer was sending his relations to different places and entering into transactions with the other chiefs contrary to his engagements. Besides, it is not provided in the treaty, to which the Company is a guarantee, that the writer must pay the allowance at an increased rate to those of his relations and dependants who run away to other places against his wish. Uttam Chand communicated these particulars to Nawab Haidar Beg Khan who represented them in such a manner to the Nawab Vazir that he became infuriated and forbade Uttam Chand to attend his court. Has written these facts for his lordship's information in case his enemies at Lucknow should try to misrepresent him. (*OR 197.*)

Aug. 11.

526. From Dinanath Upaddhaya. Informs him of his safe arrival at Nepal. Says that agreeably to his lordship's request the Maharaja (Ran Bahadur Sah) will send him a pair of partridges after the rains are over. (*OR 198.*)

¹ Brother of Raja Mohan Chand of Kumaun.

² District in United Provinces.

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Aug. 11. 527. From Maharaja Ran Bahadur Sah. Is delighted to receive his friendly letter through Dinanath Upaddhaya who has now safely arrived at Nepal. Agreeably to his lordship's request the writer will send him a pair of partridges as soon as the rainy season is over. (OR 199.)

Aug. 12. 528. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. To the same effect as no 524 above. (OR 200.)

Aug. 14. 529. From Munni Begam. To the same effect as no 506 above. (OR 201.)

Aug. 14. 530. From Muhammad Riza Khan. To the same effect. (OR 202.)

Aug. 14. 531. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. To the same effect. (OR 203.)

Aug. 14. 532. From Mahadaji Sindhia. Requests that Nawab Asafud-Daulah may be asked to restore the cash allowance and the *jagir* of Mir Muhammad Anjad, an officer of the Nawab, who has been rendering good service to the Hindu pilgrims from the Deccan. Says that as the pilgrimage and bathing festival at Allahabad are held in the month of *Magh*, the Nawab may also be requested to send the Mir to Allahabad at least one month before *Magh* in order to make the necessary arrangements there. (OR 204.)

Aug. 14. 533. Mahadaji Sindhia to Major William Palmer. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 205.)

Aug. 15. 534. *Dastak* granted at the request of Lala Shambhunath for conveying two bales of cloth belonging to Raja Bachhraj on one *palwar*¹ from Lucknow to Calcutta. (CI 21, p 135, no 80.)

Aug. 20. 535. From Rajaram Pandit. Informs his lordship that, having taken leave of the Maharaja (Raghuji Bhonsla), he safely reached Cuttack on 17 *Zulqada* (30 July). (OR 206.)

Aug. 20. 536. From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that certain servant of the Company had forcibly seized the sum of 4,48,972 pagodas which were intended for payment into the Company's Treasury, and by intimidation and a sort of illegal confinement in his house, had forced the Nawab's son to sign a declaration to the effect that he (the said servant of the Company) had received no such money from the Nawab. Asks his lordship as a friend whether the Nawab should or should not make this outrage publicly known. It was also the practice of the same culprit to open and read all the letters which the Nawab used to transmit to the addressee through the Governor and Council of Madras. He should then excuse himself by saying that he had done so by mistake. The Nawab therefore did not write any complaint against him in those letters but informed his lordship through other channels. Is sending this letter through the Governor and Council of Madras as directed by his lordship. Dated 20 *Zulqada* = 2 August. (OR 207.)

Aug. 20. 537. To the Nawab of Arcot. Is very much concerned to learn from his letter that a certain servant of the Company had forcibly seized the

¹ H. A boat from fifteen to twenty tons burden for carrying goods.

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sum of 4,48,972 pagodas which were intended for payment into the Company's Treasury, and had forced the Nawab's son to sign a declaration saying that he (the said servant of the Company) had received no such money from the Nawab. It is a matter of regret that the Nawab had not communicated a subject of this nature to his lordship before this, or at least to General Medows immediately on his arrival at Madras, for it is his lordship's wish at all times that justice should be done to the Nawab in all his transactions with the Company and the Government of Fort St. George. Requests therefore that the Nawab will be pleased to communicate the name of the person, alluded to in his letter, to the Government of Madras immediately on receipt of this letter. That Government are being given explicit instructions in what manner to proceed. (CI 21, pp 306-7, no 317; TI 36, pp 160-1, no 236.)

Aug. 21. 538. From Mahadaji Sindhia. Has learnt with great pleasure that a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between the Company, the Peshwa and the Nizam. Is confident that this union will be equally beneficial to all the parties concerned. (OR 208.)

Aug. 21. 539. From Sivaji Vithal Rao. To the same effect as no 532 above. (OR 209.)

Aug. 21. 540. From Mahadaji Sindhia. Is glad to learn from his letter that the Nawab Vazir has reduced the rate of pilgrim duties at Allahabad. (OR 210.)

Aug. 23. 541. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Says that agreeably to the wishes of his lordship he has given to Mr Ives bills for 5 lakhs on account of the *qist* of August payable at the end of September. Since the prosperity of the Nawab's concerns entirely depends on the kindness of his lordship, it is hoped that the agreement subsisting between them will undergo no alteration. In future the bills to be sent to Calcutta shall be drawn as heretofore payable in 91 days. (OR 211.)

Aug. 23. 542. From Nawab Haidar Beg Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 212.)

Aug. 23. 543. To Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan. Acknowledges the receipt of the copy of the court proceedings, *Faujdari* and *Diwani*, from June 1788 to August 1789, sent through Mirza Ali Naqi Khan. (CI 21, pp 135-6, nos 81-2; TI 36, p 161, no 237.)

Aug. 25. 544. From Kunwar Daulat Singh. States that in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Revenue, he has already transmitted to them the papers relating to his *mushahara*. Is labouring under financial embarrassments. Requests his lordship therefore to send necessary orders for the payment of his allowance at an early date. (OR 213.)

Aug. 25. 545. From Mahadaji Sindhia. To the same effect as no 538 above. (OR 214.)

Aug. 25. 546. From Ram Chand, younger brother of Manohar Das Sahu. Complimentary. (OR 215.)

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Aug. 25.

547. From Sadasheo Rao Malhar (Bhao Bakhshi). Acknowledges the receipt of his friendly letter. Has also received through Major Palmer his lordship's two letters addressed to his master (Mahadaji Sindhia), the first intimating that the Nawab Vazir had reduced the rate of pilgrim duties at Allahabad and the other notifying the conclusion of a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between the Company, the Peshwa and the Nizam against Tipu Naik. Says that all the friends and well-wishers of the Company here are exceedingly pleased to hear of this alliance and are confident that the combined efforts of the confederates will be able to check effectively the growing power of the enemy and to mete out condign punishment to him. (OR 216.)

Aug. 25.

548. From Jahanabadi Begam.¹ Complimentary, adding that she is sending Mirza Mahdi Beg, one of her confidants, to wait on his lordship. (OR 217.)

Aug. 25.

549. *Dastak* granted to Gopal Chand Chaube, brother of Gokul Chand Chaube, who is going from Jahangirnagar² to Murshidabad with five members of his family. (CI 21, p 136, no 83.)

Aug. 25.

550. To Rajaram Pandit. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, pp 136-7, no 84; TI 36, p 162, no 238.)

Aug. 26.

551. From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that 'yesterday' the Governor and Council of Madras appointed some of the Company's servants to seize the Nawab's country. They did not listen to the Nawab's offer to pay them 5 or 6 lakhs of pagodas just then, and more, if a proper examination of the accounts revealed any balance outstanding against him. Since they have appointed their own collectors in the taluks in spite of his protests, he is asking his *amils* that they should hand over their arms and swords to the Commanding Officers of the Company in every fort but they must not make over the accounts or charge of their taluks. Will also instruct them to offer no resistance whatever, even if they are killed or confined. Will shortly send another letter to his lordship giving a further account of the situation and will await his orders for guidance. The letter from Mr Williams³ (the acting Governor of Madras) received on this subject being a lengthy one, the Nawab sends only an extract⁴ of it purporting that it was absolutely necessary that the Company's collectors should be sent into the Nawab's country and the change of government proclaimed. Says further that private and secret trade is so rampant in this place that there is hardly any chance for any one to get justice or for the Company to make any profit. Has also warned the Council here that by opposing him in this manner they would not be able to make the settlement of the country and then neither they nor the Nawab would be able to collect any money out of it, and that it was therefore more advisable for them to accept six lakhs of pagodas for the present and leave the dispute between them to be decided by the

¹ A widow of Prince Jahandar Shah.

² Old name of Dacca.

³ M. Williams, acting Governor of Madras (14 June 1790-15th October 1790).

⁴ *Vide* the next letter.

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Governor-General. But their interest in secret trade did not allow them to accept this proposal. Hopes that his lordship will prohibit the Governor and Council of Madras from creating disturbances in the Nawab's country. Depends for his security primarily on God and after Him on the King of Great Britain and his representative, the Governor-General. Hopes for kindness and compassion from his lordship at this fag end of his life. Has no hope of compassion from robbers. Dated 27 *Zulqada* 1204 = 9 August 1790. (OR 218.)

Aug. 26.

552. Extract¹ of a letter from Mr Williams (Governor of Madras) to the Nawab of Arcot dated 25 *Zulqada* 1204 A.H. = 7 August 1790. It has become absolutely necessary for the Government of Madras to take over the government of the Nawab's country into their own hands. As the Nawab did not issue the necessary instructions to his *amils* on his own part, as requested by them, they have been compelled to order that a proclamation be issued notifying the change of government in all the taluks belonging to the Nawab. (OR 219.)

Aug. 26.

553. Jalalud-Din Muhammad² to Col. Eyres.³ Says that having heard of the good qualities of the Colonel and having considered him as one of his faithful servants, he came to this place (Cawnpore) in the hope that the Colonel would provide him with a boat and expenses for his journey to Calcutta where he is going to see the Governor-General. But he now excuses himself by saying that he has no information about the writer. Asks the Colonel to purchase his horse which he had bought from a merchant for Rs. 700/- and thereby enable him to meet his travelling expenses. Is extremely astonished to learn that the addressee has not yet been able to ascertain his identity. Informs him that his elder brother, Muhammad Ali Bakht *alias* Mirzai Sahib the elder, has gone to the Rajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur who received him with honour and offered him large *nazrs* and horses etc. The writer is the full brother of the aforesaid Muhammad Ali Bakht. (OR 220.)

Aug. 26.

554. To Babu Jagat Singh. Expresses his satisfaction at the assistance which he has lately afforded to the government by providing the money that was required by Mr Duncan. That gentleman has been ordered to invest him with a *khilat*. (CI 21, p 137, no 85 ; TI 36, p 162, no 239).

Aug. 27.

555. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has already acquainted his lordship with particulars of the oppressions perpetrated on him by his enemies here to gain their own private ends. Transmits now the copies of the accounts and correspondence that passed between him and the Governor and Council of Madras, for his lordship's information. Relies on him, who is the representative of the King of England, for the restoration of

¹ Enclosure of the foregoing letter.

² He was a Prince of the royal blood, being the grandson (daughter's son) of Emperor Muizzud-Din. He came to the British territory in the hope of getting their hospitality after the manner of Prince Jahandar Shah but did not receive any encouragement from them.

³ Eyres, George Bolton, Cadet 1761 ; Ensign 1763 ; Lieut. Sep. 1763 ; Capt. 1765 ; Major 1771 ; Lt. Col. 1781 ; Col. 1786 ; Major-General 1793 ; Retired 1796 ; Died 1797.—Dodwell and Miles: *Bengal Army List*.

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his country. Hopes that his lordship will see that he is not disgraced by his enemies at this stage of his life. Says that although by a fair estimate he does not owe a single *dam* to the Company, yet he is agreeable to advance 6 lakhs of pagodas till the accounts are properly checked. But they would not consider any of his proposals. They are bent upon oppression and their private gains have blinded their eyes. (*OR* 221).

Aug. 30.

556. To Nawab Faizullah Khan. Has received his three letters. It is hardly necessary to remind the Nawab of the situation in which, as the Chief of the Rohillas, he is placed. The treaty between him and the Nawab Vazir makes him responsible for the conduct not only of his own relations but of every Rohilla inhabitant of his country or other Rohillas who put themselves under his protection or resort to his country. He is also prohibited from suffering troops to be levied or taking any interest himself or permitting any of his subjects or dependants to interfere in any shape whatever in the internal affairs or quarrels of people beyond the boundaries of his own territories. These are the essential points of the treaty to which the Company, with a view to the preservation of peace and good neighbourhood, became the guarantee. It is therefore incumbent on his lordship not to permit the infringement of these engagements on either side. Although his lordship has received repeated information from Raushan Ray, the Nawab's *vakil*, of the disagreements subsisting between the court of Lucknow and the Nawab yet his lordship is not sufficiently acquainted with the nature of them to be able to form a satisfactory judgment upon them. Has therefore written to Mr Ives desiring that he will ask the Nawab's *vakil* for a full and explicit account of them and transmit them to his lordship. These should be sent to that gentleman without delay. Assures him of the Company's support as long as he adheres to his engagements with the Nawab Vazir.

The peace and prosperity of the Nawab's territories depend on his steady adherence to his engagements. His reputation as a prince of great experience and foresight is so well known throughout Hindustan that his lordship cannot reconcile to his mind that he (the Nawab) would knowingly swerve from his plighted faith. At the same time his lordship cannot help thinking that much of the present unpleasant animosities between the Nawab and the court of Lucknow has sprung from a want of cordiality and goodwill on both sides. As his lordship has not got the full facts before him he is unable to give his considered opinion, but as a friend to both sides, would advise them to make up their differences and effect a reconciliation. Meantime his lordship awaits the receipt of the information asked of the Nawab through Mr Ives. (*CI* 21, pp 308-11, no 318; *TI* 36, pp 164-7, no 242.)

Aug. 30.

557. To Nawab Dil Diler Khan. Condoles with him on the death of his son. (*CI* 21, p 138, no 86; *TI* 36, p 162, no 240.)

Aug. 30.

558. To Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan. Says that some time back he had communicated to the Nawab his approval of Mr Duncan's proposal by which the *mufassal adalats* throughout the District of Benares were made subject to an appeal to the *Sadr Diwani Adalat* at Calcutta, thereby

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bringing them into line with the courts established in the Company's provinces. At the same time his lordship had also told the Nawab that this system would be incomplete without subjecting the court of the town of Benares to the same regulations in regard to appeal. Upon a further consideration of the matter his lordship has decided that the administration of criminal justice in the town of Benares should be, in like manner with the civil, subject to the same regulations in regard to an appeal to Mr Duncan and thereafter a reference to the Governor-General at Calcutta. Has written to Mr Duncan on this subject and is also informing the Nawab about it so that he may not entertain any apprehension in regard to the motive behind this proposal which is simply to secure the happiness of the inhabitants and ryots of the province and town of Benares. It is hardly necessary to assure the Nawab that his lordship is perfectly pleased with his conduct and is at all times ready to testify this approbation, for Mr Duncan omits no opportunity of informing his lordship of his (the Nawab's) strict attention to a due and impartial administration of justice and to the faithful performance of the important duties of his office. For further particulars refers him to Mr Duncan. (CI 21, pp 138-9, no 87 ; TI 36, pp 162-4, no 241.)

Aug. 31.

559. From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that as it is not possible to commit to writing the full particulars of his miserable plight, he is sending a confidential agent to communicate them verbally to his lordship. Hopes that the addressee will give consideration to whatever is represented to him. (OR 222.)

Aug. 31.

560. From Amba Shankar Pandit. Complimentary. (OR 223.)

Aug. —

561. From Shyam Chandar Ray.¹ Represents that in 1190 B.S. (1783-4 A.D.) he was dispossessed by Sarbanand Adhikari of his rent-free *devottara*² land pertaining to *chakla* Boda under Cooch Behar. The writer had then represented the matter to his lordship who was pleased in 1788 to refer the matter to Messrs Mercer and Chauvet³ for investigation. These gentlemen made a thorough enquiry into the matter and submitted their report for his lordship's perusal. Is sorry that the writer has not yet got back the possession of his land. Requests his lordship therefore to go through the report and issue favourable orders. (OR 224.)

Sep. 1.

562. From Thakur Das, banker. Commends Lachhman Das, whom he has appointed *gumashla* at Calcutta, to his lordship's favour. Says that he himself readily carries out whatever orders he receives from Mr Duncan at Benares. (OR 225.)

Sep. 1.

563. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complains against his enemies who are bent upon disgracing him in the eyes of his lordship. Relies solely on his lordship and the Company for the protection of his honour.

¹ *Gumashla* of Nazir Deo of Cooch Behar.

² S. a religious endowment ; land granted rent-free for the support of a temple.

³ They were sent as Commissioners to enquire into the disturbances and dissensions at Cooch Behar. For biographical note see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VIII, no 316.

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Says that he adheres strictly to the terms of the treaty existing between him and the Company. Is thankful to him for the favour he has shown him by addressing a letter to Mr Ives at Lucknow directing him to see that the villages in the Nawab's country are not devastated by miscreants. (OR 226.)

Sep. 1.

564. Notification. Notice is hereby given that new milled silver coin will be issued from the Company's Mint from and after the 10th instant in return for the silver bullion sent to be coined.

The shroffs, money-changers, etc., are positively forbidden to deface, cut or clip the edges of the new coin, or to put any private mark thereon.

They are also prohibited from exacting any *batta*¹ on the old *sikkas*. The defaulters will incur such punishment as the Governor-General in Council may think proper to inflict on them. Dated 1 Sep. 1790. (CI 21, p 140, no 88.)

Sep. 1.

565. To the Vazir (Nawab Asafud-Daulah). Expresses great satisfaction at the Nawab Vazir's ready compliance with his lordship's request that the bills on account of the August instalment of the Company's subsidy from the Nawab be drawn payable at 51 days' sight instead of the usual 91 days. It is always the earnest desire of his lordship to convince the Nawab of the sincerity of his professions, and the experience the Nawab has had for years must have satisfied him that the engagement entered into through Haidar Beg Khan in 1787, though not drawn up in the regular form of a treaty,² has nevertheless the full force of one and is considered equally binding. The Nawab's strict adherence to that engagement establishes his claim to similar observance on the part of his lordship. Assures him that this will be done. As long as the present system of friendship exists between them the preservation and defence of one party confirms and strengthens the peace and prosperity of the other. Influenced by this sentiment his lordship does not hesitate to acknowledge that the Nawab's compliance with his request to make the bills payable at an earlier date has afforded him a proof that the Nawab considers the present connection beneficial to both the parties and that he views it in the same light as his lordship. Among those whose interests are common the advantages of assistance are equally so. During the present war heavy remittances have been made to the Madras Presidency from Bengal, and during this exigency his lordship may be compelled to request the assistance of those whom he knows to be well inclined to the Company, but assures the Nawab that however great the needs of the Company may be his lordship will never swerve from his engagements and professions. (CI 21, pp 311-14, no 319; TI 36, pp 168-70, no 243.)

Sep. 1.

566. To Haidar Beg Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 21, pp 314-15, no 320; TI 36, p 170, no 244.)

Sep. 3.

567. From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that the Governor and

¹ H. discount.

² Vide Calendar of Persian Correspondence, Vol. VII, nos 1287, 1487 and 1488; also Aitchison.

1790.

Council of Madras are bringing all sorts of pressure to bear upon the Nawab to make him act according to their plan. But relying on the support of his lordship he is putting up with everything patiently. He has nothing to do with them as he is an ally of the King (of Great Britain) and the Governor-General is his representative. (OR 227.)

Sep. 5.

568. From (Zainul-Abidin Khan). Says that during the last 4 years he did not accept any job under anyone in the hope of getting employment under his lordship and at the advice of some English gentlemen he came to his lordship's presence. He has 75 male and female dependants to support. It is now 4 months since he has been attending on his lordship and has been spending a sum of Rs. 1,000 a month to maintain himself and he has thus exhausted all his resources. Some of his dependants who are stranded at Ganjam are also labouring under great hardship. The servants who attend on the writer have not been paid for the last 6 months. They are demanding their wages and are determined to bring legal action against the writer for non-payment of their salaries. This will be very derogatory to him. Up till now no servant of the Company has been disappointed in his expectations. Requests that till the arrival of Mr Kennaway's reply, to whom the writer's case has been referred, he (the writer) may be granted a subsistence allowance. Requests also that he may be employed for one year in the first instance. If in course of this period his work is found satisfactory he may be permanently employed but if it is found otherwise he may be removed. Formerly the writer was at Poona and used to visit Nana Farnavis in private. Whatever information of importance he collected from him (Nana Farnavis) and from other officers of Poona Court he used to communicate it to Mr Malet for transmission to his lordship. Mr Malet being convinced of the writer's zeal and sincerity had promised to recommend him to his lordship for employment. Requests that he may be employed 'here' to collect information about the activities and designs of Nana Farnavis and Hari Pandit over and above what is obtained from the newspaper of the Peshwa's Court, or he may be stationed at Poona to gather information about the inclination and the affairs of the Peshwa and send the news of the latest developments there to his lordship. (OR 228.)

Sep. 5.

569. To the Nawab of Arcot. Mr Dighton,¹ the Nawab's confidential agent, arrived and delivered his letter. Has had several long conferences with Mr Dighton on the subject of the management of the Nawab's country and the examination and fair and liberal adjustment of the Nawab's account with the Company. Mr Dighton has been fully acquainted with his lordship's sentiments on these subjects, and in order that he may lose no time in making them known to the Nawab his lordship has asked that gentleman to return to the Nawab without delay. On his arrival he will inform the Nawab of the result of their conversa-

¹ Possibly Dighton, Richard.—Writer 1771: Factor 1776: Junior Merchant 1780: Senior Merchant 1782: Senior Merchant and one of the Collectors of the jagir Revenue 1791: Collector in the Nellore District 1792: At home 1795: Out of the service 1799:—Prinsep: *Madras Civil List*.

1790.

tions and of his lordship's firm intention to see justice done to him. His lordship himself will write to the Nawab on all subjects after going through the letters and enclosures received from the Madras Government. In the meantime the Nawab should take the most effectual measures towards bringing to public view the circumstances mentioned in his letter of 20 Zulqada.¹ (CI 21, pp 315-16, no 321 ; TI 36, pp 170-2, no 245.)

Sep. 6.

570. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has learnt that at the representation of the Governor and Council of Madras his lordship has directed them to realise in cash the major part of the balance outstanding against the Nawab and to take security for the remaining sum as also for the amount of the four-fifths of the revenues. His lordship's order is based on the one-sided statement of these people. The fact is that the Nawab does not owe anything to the Company, yet he was agreeable to advance six lakhs of pagodas for the expenses of the war and to tender security for the four-fifths of the revenue. In case he failed to fulfil his obligations they (the Governor and Council of Madras) were at liberty to send their collectors over his *amils* for the duration of war. But actuated by motives of private gain they did not listen to his representations and instead heaped indignities on his *amil* at Vellore. Encloses for his information a copy of the letter the Nawab has received from the aforesaid *amil*. Is highly satisfied with the conduct of his *amil* who has faithfully obeyed his orders and has patiently submitted to all sorts of humiliations at their hands. God knows what further oppressions they will inflict upon the Nawab and his servants. Is unable at this advanced age to bear up with such disgrace and oppressions. Only the hope of getting redress from his lordship sustains him. Had General Medows been 'here' the Nawab would not have been so much alarmed.

P.S. Is sorry to trouble his lordship with his letters so frequently. Has no alternative but to place his grievances before his lordship, as he considers it unavailing to represent them to his oppressors. (OR 229.)

Sep. 7.

571. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Has received his letter intimating the safe arrival of Mir Ali Naqi at Calcutta. (OR 230.)

Sep. 8.

572. From Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan. Is delighted to learn from the paper of news that the forces of the Company are gaining the upper-hand everywhere over the troops of Tipu Naik. Congratulates his lordship on this occasion and sends *nazr*. Dated 1 Sep. 1790. (OR 231.)

Sep. 8.

573. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. To the same effect as no 506 above. (OR 232.)

Sep. 9.

574. Copy of a *shuqqa* from Emperor Shah Alam to Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa. The particulars of the loyalty and obedience shown to His Majesty by the Peshwa from a long time past cannot be described adequately in words. One of his wise measures has been the appointment of Mahadaji Sindhia as his *naib* at the Imperial Court for so many years. During this period Sindhia has rendered invaluable services to His Majesty so much so that his marvellous achievements have made an

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indelible impression on the page of Time. His chastisement of Ismail Beg and the treacherous Ghulam Qadir are too well known to be recapitulated here. These notable victories are directly attributable to the well-judged policy of the Peshwa in appointing Sindhia at the Royal Court. Lately the accursed Ismail with a body of the Rajputs, Rathors and Kachhwahas, and a battalion of 60 thousand horse and foot having renewed his rebellious activities, His Majesty had ordered Sindhia to punish him thoroughly, and in a short time he inflicted a crushing defeat on the rebel. Instances of such successive victories are rare even in the past. This latest success is also regarded by His Majesty as the outcome of the Peshwa's farsighted policy in appointing Sindhia to the Imperial Court. In recognition of these services His Majesty is graciously pleased to bestow on him the high offices of *Vakil-e-Mutlaq*¹ and *Amirul-Umara*² and to grant to him Muttra,³ Brindaban,⁴ Nandgaon,⁵ Parsana,⁶ etc. as an *inam*⁷ and to confer on him a robe of honour. It is the pleasure of His Majesty that after acknowledging these royal favours in the customary manner he should on his part confer similar marks of favours on Mahadaji Sindhia.

Title of Sawai Madhav Rao Narayan—*Vakil-i-Mutlaq Amirul-Umara Mukhtarul-Mamalik Madarul-Maham-us-Saltanat Umdatul-Arakin-ul-Khilafat Sardar Kasirul-Iqtidar Yar Wafadar Sipah Salar Saadatmand ba-jan Paiwand Farzand Khasul-Khas Mualla Jah Pandit Pardhan Maharajadhiraj Sawai Madhav Rao Narayan Bahadur.*

Meaning of the Title.—Absolute Vicegerent, Chief of the Chiefs, Minister plenipotentiary of the Empire, First Minister of the Realm, chief among ministers of the State, the most powerful Chief, loyal friend, General of the army, the blessed one, part and parcel of the soul, the distinguished son, of the exalted rank.

Title of Maharaja Alijah Patel Bahadur—

Umdatul-Umara Farzand Arjimand Alijah Madho Rao Sindhia Sriman Mansur Zamn, Naib-bil-istiqlal-i-Maharajadhiraj Sawai Madhav Rao Narayan.

Meaning of the Title.—Support of the grandees, the worthy son, of exalted dignity, Maharaja Madho Rao Sindhia, illustrious, the best conqueror of his time, permanent deputy of Maharajadhiraj Sawai Madhav Rao Narayan. (OR 233.)

¹ A. Regent, plenipotentiary, a representative invested with full powers.

² A. Chief of the Chiefs, one of the highest titles bestowed on a noble.

³ City, with cantonments, in the District of the same name in U.P., situated on the right bank of the Jumna on the main road from Agra to Delhi. It is one of the great centres of Hindu religious life, being famous as the birthplace of Lord Krishna.

⁴ Sacred town in Muttra District, traditional residence of the youthful Krishna.

⁵ Sacred place in Muttra District, associated with Lord Krishna.

⁶ Town in Chhata *taluk* of Muttra District, U.P., 31 miles north-west of Muttra city.

⁷ A. Gift, present, reward, prize.

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Sep. 9.

575. News from Poona. Has already transmitted the news of 'this' quarter up to 16 *Zulqada* (29 July). Is now sending the intelligence up to 22 of the same month.

Has already reported that an engagement took place between Fath Ali Khan (Tipu) and the Company's forces in which severe casualties occurred on both sides. The Khan suffered a defeat and retreated to a distance of some 9 *kos* while the English forces withdrew to about 4 or 5 *kos* on their side. It is said that the parties are now lying at a distance of 20 *kos* from each other.

It is also reported that at Fath Ali Khan's request the French have despatched a body of 18,000 troops for his assistance. The Khan has agreed to pay them a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for their services.

On hearing that grain was being brought for the Company's troops through Arcot, Fath Ali Khan at once despatched 12,000 persons to intercept and plunder it on the way.

In a previous despatch the writer had reported that the Peshwa and Nana Farnavis were about to dismiss Abdun-Nabi and Ghulam Husain, the *vakils* of Fath Ali Khan. On 16 *Zulqada* (29 July) Lachhman Rao Rastia visited Nana and urged on him to keep up a correspondence with the Khan and retain his *vakil* at Poona. At this Nana replied that any further residence of the *vakils* (at Poona) and the continuance of correspondence with Fath Ali would not find favour with the Peshwa and it was therefore advisable to dismiss them.

On 22 *Zulqada* (4 Aug.) the aforesaid *vakils* were sent for by the Peshwa and were dismissed. Nana Farnavis, Hari Pant and Lachhman Rao Rastia were present. The *vakils* at the time of their departure were given *pan* and three and a half pieces of cloth.

It is reported that although the Peshwa has dismissed the *vakils*, he has given them a letter addressed to Fath Ali with a view to keeping up a correspondence with him and has desired Lachhman Rao Rastia to see that the door of communication remains open.

Fath Ali Khan has sent a sum of Rs 12 lakhs as annual *peshkash* for 1199 A.H. (1784-5 A.D.) to the Peshwa who has accepted the amount and has given a receipt for it to Lachhman Rao.

It is said that about ten or twelve hundred European soldiers have come from England and are going by way of Bombay to reinforce the English troops that are near the fort of Karwar.¹

It is agreed between Lachhman Rao, Gobind Bhat Yansura (Palsura) and the aforesaid *vakils* (of Tipu) that Abdun-Nabi Khan should go to Fath Ali Khan and that Ghulam Husain Khan should be stationed either at Kalkoth (Akalkotah, near Sholapur?) or at Badami in order to carry on a friendly correspondence with Fath Ali through him. This plan has also met with Nana's approbation. This is reported on the verbal representation of a certain person.

¹ Town and seaport in North Kanara District, Bombay, headquarters of the District.

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At the time of taking their leave of the Peshwa the *vakils* of Tipu, as they took their *pan*, told Nana that he was the worthy minister of a worthy ruler and as such he knew best what was good for his state. They had nothing to say to him about it. Nana replied that he had acquainted Rastia with his sentiments which would be fully explained to them by him. (OR 234.)

Sep. 9.

576. To Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Says that in deputing Mr Forster¹ to Nagpur the intention of his lordship was to adopt such measures through him as might be conducive to the happiness and prosperity of their respective subjects. In order therefore to establish harmonious relations between the *amils* and officers stationed on their respective boundaries his lordship had directed Mr Forster to discuss the matter with Rajaram Pandit,² the *subadar* of Cuttack, on his way to Nagpur. Had also issued explicit orders to the English Collectors stationed in those parts to observe such conciliatory conduct as might lead to a happy intercourse between the inhabitants of both the countries. While his lordship entertained such sentiments he learnt to his astonishment about the disturbances that have of late occurred on the confines of Midnapore and Cuttack. Has ordered the Collector of Midnapore to furnish a detailed account of the affairs to Mr Forster to enable him to represent them to the Maharaja. Says that the repeated outrages committed by the inhabitants of Cuttack call for immediate redress. Has therefore issued orders to the Collector of Midnapore not to suffer any further encroachment on the Company's territories. That Collector seeing the futility of the repeated remonstrances made by him to the Maratha chiefs of that quarter was compelled to station a military force on the border. This measure also failed to produce the desired effect. Requests him (the Maharaja) therefore to depute a confidential agent to him (the Collector) in order to adjust the point in dispute and to adopt such measures as may put a stop to this sort of disturbance in future. (CI 21. pp 317-20 no 322 ; TI 36. pp 172-6. no 246.)

Sep. 10.

577. From the Nawab of Arcot. In the hope of receiving justice and compassion at the hands of his lordship, the Nawab sends an account³ of the oppressions perpetrated on his *amils* stationed at Nellore⁴ and Vellore.⁵ Transmits also a copy of the letter the Nawab has written to his oppressors here.

P.S. Encloses the translation⁶ of a letter which he has just received from his *amil* at Cauvery. (OR 235.)

Sep. 11.

578. To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter together with copies of all the correspondence that passed between the Nawab and the

¹ George Forster of the Bengal Civil Service. For biographical note, see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VIII, no 160.

² *Subadar* of Orissa (1778-93 A.D.).

³ Not forthcoming.

⁴ Town and district in Madras.

⁵ Town and taluk in North Arcot District, Madras.

⁶ Not forthcoming.

1790.

Government of Madras on the subject of his arrears and complaining against the request made to him to hand over the management of his country for a time to the servants of the Company. Says that it is with the utmost reluctance that he (the Governor-General) sanctions any measure that is in the smallest degree disagreeable to the Nawab. It is also extremely painful to him to be obliged to tell him anything unpleasant. But although he shall be careful to avoid using harsh expressions as far as possible, he considers it as a duty, which, at this very serious juncture, he owes to the Nawab as an ally of the Company and the British nation to state clearly and fully the grounds on which the Company has just cause to complain about the Nawab's failure to perform his part of the stipulations of the treaty¹ which he had concluded with Sir Archibald Campbell and the reasons which compelled this government in consequence thereof to ask him to make over the management of his country to the servants of the Company. The strength of their mutual rivals and enemies has in the last few years become so formidable that it was essential to keep up a well-disciplined army for the security of their possessions in the Carnatic. Reminds the Nawab of the universal spirit of mutiny and disaffection which broke out amongst his troops at the commencement of the last war with Haidar Ali under the pretence of considerable arrears due to them and of the surrender of almost every fort that was entrusted to the care of the Nawab's *qiladars*² either on account of their treachery or due to the weak defence of the place. In order to enable the Company's servants to discharge their duties efficiently and with advantage to all parties as well as to avoid the losses and disgrace they had suffered during that war, reason and justice required that the Nawab's contribution towards the expense of the military establishment should both in peace and war be in proportion to the revenues of his dominions and the treaty was accordingly concluded by Sir Archibald upon those principles providing for either situation. It is unnecessary at this stage to discuss the various provisions of the treaty but it is with the utmost regret that he finds himself called upon by his public duty to declare that when the crisis appeared the Nawab failed to execute the most important part of the stipulations. Instead of referring the matter to others for opinion the Governor-General shall appeal to the Nawab's own conscience to decide whether in the present case where one party has failed to perform his part of the agreement the other would not, strictly speaking, be absolved from the adherence to those engagements. Acknowledges with regret that the account of Tipu's having attacked Travancore lines on 29 December last did not rouse the late Government of Madras to make those immediate exertions in preparing for

¹ By their treaty which was concluded on 24 February 1787 it was provided that the Nawab should pay 9 lakhs of pagodas for his protection in time of peace besides 12 lakhs for his debt; that in time of war the contracting parties should each pay four-fifths of the revenue, the Nawab being first allowed to deduct 21,342¹/₂ pagodas for *jagir* and 21,366 pagodas for charities; and that in case of failure of payment by the Nawab, certain districts should be assigned as security.—*Vide* Aitchison: *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. X, pp 56-63.

² *Qiladar*, P. Commandant of a fort.

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war which their public honour demanded. But necessary steps were soon afterwards taken in the Carnatic for the protection of their ally, the Raja of Travancore. Will not dilate upon the arrears of the Nawab which have gradually increased to a large sum. But will not refrain from saying this much that instead of realising the gravity of the situation and making regular payments to the Company's treasury, the Nawab has always evaded payments on one pretext or the other. Under these circumstances and knowing it to be as impossible as it would have been unreasonable that Bengal should alone bear the heavy expenses of the war, his lordship was obliged to order that the management of the Nawab's revenues be taken over by the servants of the Company. Assures the Nawab that his lordship is sincerely desirous of promoting his happiness and prosperity and hopes that the former will now exert his utmost to aid and assist the Company's servants in rendering the revenues of his country productive and in managing it efficiently. Advises the Nawab therefore to avail himself of so favourable an opportunity to make amends for past omissions by manifesting that degree of zealous and active friendship, which is expected on such an occasion of a faithful ally, by joining his vigorous efforts with those of the Company in bringing a just war against an inveterate enemy to an honourable and speedy conclusion. The Nawab has already been assured that the management of his country would be restored to him soon after the conclusion of the war and the discharge of the balance due to the Company. Though the late Government of Madras neglected their duty in not declaring the Company at war with Tipu on the day on which they received intelligence that he (Tipu) had attacked the Travancore lines, it is not proper that their fault should affect the principle on which the account between the Nawab and the Company ought to be settled. Will therefore direct that 29 December last on which Tipu launched his campaign should be fixed to be the date of the commencement of hostilities. Asks the Nawab to furnish a detailed account of the amount of revenue that has been realised from his country from that date (29 Dec.) to the day on which the management of it was put into the hands of Company's servants in order that the account between him and the Company might be properly adjusted. Assures the Nawab that far from harbouring any anger or resentment for what has passed, he has such an esteem and regard for the Nawab as an old ally, who has shared many vicissitudes of fortune with the Company that few things would afford him greater satisfaction than to arrange the regular payments into the Company's treasury of such proportion of the revenue of the Carnatic as should be thought reasonable for the gradual discharge of the Nawab's former debt and for defraying the expenses of the military establishments which are necessary for their mutual defence. But above all it is the object of the Governor-General to put a stop to the repetition of the altercation which have hitherto been so frequent between the Nawab and the Government of Madras and which in several instances have been discreditable to both parties and consequently highly detrimental to their mutual interests.

(*CI* 21, pp 323-33, no 324 ; *TI* 36, pp 179-96, no 248.)

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Sep. 13

579. From the Nawab of Arcot. Encloses a copy of his letter¹ addressed to the Governor and Council of Madras as also the translations of the letters the Nawab has received from his *amils* of Arcot and Nellore and his *kotwal* at Arcot containing accounts of indignities heaped upon them by the oppressors. Does not send copies of such letters to those unjust people nor is he inclined to represent his situation to them. Has hopes of compassion and justice only from his lordship. Transmits also for his lordship's information an account² of how his enemies 'here' deprived him of the fort of Arcot which contained the Nawab's palace and other important buildings. The oppressors do not even refrain from disgracing him in the eyes of his own subjects. (OR 236.)

Sep. 13.

580. From the Nawab of Arcot.³ Says that the *Majmuadar*⁴ of Muhammadpur⁵ reports that today, 11 *Zulhijja*, 3 Europeans accompanied by 30 horsemen and a Company of Bengal sepoys arrived from Arni⁶ and called upon Saiyid Jawahir Ali Khan and the *Naib* of Muhammadpur to evacuate the fort and surrender it to them. The Khan declined to do so without instructions from the Presence (Nawab of Arcot) and refused to open the gate. The intruders insisted that the Khan must relinquish the fort just as the other taluks had been given up, without the Nawab's orders. They then occupied the house of Saiyid Fariduddin. The government offices of the town are situated inside the fort.

Abdul Qadir who is now in charge of the town on the part of the Company, despatched his people to seize the fort of Tumri.⁷ But the *Peshkar* of the place did not allow them to enter the fort. When Abdul Qadir heard of this, he sent for Muhammad Abdullah, the *Peshkar*, and told him that he was responsible for all this mischief and that he (the *Peshkar*) would be sent to Vellore. He then proceeded in person towards Tumri.

The *Majmuadar* of Polur⁸ reports that Kishan Rao, a servant of the Company, came to the taluk and confined the *mustajir*⁹ of that place and is transacting the business of the revenue administration under his own seal. The Rao then demanded the *Majmuadar* to hand over the accounts to him but he was told that this could not be done without the orders of the Nawab. The Rao then ordered a *sazawal*¹⁰ to be placed over him.

¹ The letter is not forthcoming.

² *Vide next letter.*

³ Enclosure of the foregoing letter.

⁴ P. a record-keeper.

⁵ Another name of Arcot.

⁶ Town and former cantonment in North Arcot District, Madras.

⁷ Or Timirikottai, town in the North Arcot District, 6 miles south-west of Arcot.

⁸ Town and *tahsil* in North Arcot District, Madras.

⁹ A. farmer, renter, one who holds land under a proprietor; also farmer of revenue appointed to make collections on the part of a zamindar; one who takes *ajir*.

¹⁰ P. agent appointed by a land-owner or lessor to compel payment of rent by tenants or lease-holders; Indian collector of revenue.

1790.

The Commander of Amurgarh¹ has seized the taluk of Shamgarh and has posted his own guards over the government offices there. (OR 237.)

Sep. 15.

581. From Mir Muhammad Husain. Submits a statement of expenses defrayed by him on his mission to Hyderabad on two occasions.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Travelling expenses	20,000	0	0
2. Other expenses for 6 years @ Rs. 200 per mensem, on a conservative estimate	14,400	0	0
3. Interests paid on loans that had to be contracted	10,000	0	0
4. Discount paid on bills of exchange	2,700	0	0
	53,100	0	0

Exclusive of the above, the Mir has suffered a further loss of Rs 29,000 on account of the reduction of his salary and of his personal expenses during the period of his unemployment for 10 months at Calcutta. Sees no hope of recovery unless his lordship comes to his rescue. (OR 238.)

Sep. 15.

582. From Raja Tej Chand² of Burdwan. States that formerly when he had received orders regarding the settlement of his country for 10 years, he had represented the situation of his zamindari to his lordship through the Board (of Revenue). Has now learnt that the gentlemen of the Board propose to make the settlement with the renters. Says that if he is thus deprived of his zamindari, he will be humbled in the eyes of his ryots. In spite of his distressed situation he is agreeable to pay to the Company a sum of Rs 50,000 over and above the *jama* that may be settled with the renters, if the settlement is made with him. Hopes for a favourable reply. (OR 239.)

Sep. 15.

583. To Bhao Bakhshi. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, pp 140-1, no 89 ; TI 36, p 196, no 249.)

Sep. 15.

584. To Rawat Bhim Singh. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, p 141, no 90 ; TI 36, p 196, no 250.)

Sep. 15.

585. To Amba Shankar. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, pp 141-2, no 91 ; TI 36, p 197, no 251.)

Sep. 15.

586. To Kunwar Daulat Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his *arzi* saying that he has submitted the papers relating to his *Mushahara* to the Board. (CI 21, p 142, no 92 ; TI 36, p 197, no 252.)

Sep. 15.

587. To the Raja of Nepal. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, pp 142-3, no 93 ; TI 36, p 197, no 253.)

Sep. 15.

588. To Dinanath Upadhdhaya. Acknowledges the receipt of his *arzi* and expresses satisfaction at his safe arrival at Nepal. (CI 21, pp 143-4, no 94 ; TI 36, p 197, no 254.)

Sep. 15.

589. To Ram Chand, brother of Babu Manohar Das. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, p 144, no 95 ; TI 36, p 198, no 255.)

¹ Otherwise known as Ambur, town in North Arcot District, Madras. Site of the famous battle of 1749 in which Nawab Anwaruddin Khan was slain.

² For biographical note, see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VII, no 317.

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Sep. 15.

590. To Mir Abul Qasim. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter saying that at the time of his stay at Calcutta he had submitted to him a *Kharita* from the Nizam relating to the *jagir* of Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah,¹ son of Qutbud-Daulah Hasan Ali Khan, and recommending its restoration. Says in reply that his lordship has collected all the necessary documents and is making an enquiry into this matter and shall do whatever is just. For further particulars refers him to the *vakil* of Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Requests frequent letters. (*CI* 21, pp 144-5, no 96 ; *TI* 36, p 198, no 256.)

Sep. 16.

591. From Prince Mirza Muhammad Sulaiman Shikoh. Is glad to learn from Mr Ives that in accordance with the wishes of his mother, Mubarak Mahal Begam, his lordship and the Nawab-Vazir are agreeable to allow the prince to reside at Lucknow. Has informed His Majesty and the Begam accordingly. (*OR* 240.)

Sep. 16.

592. From Nafisatun-Nisa Begam.² Says that she has now become old and feeble and cannot expect to live long in this world. Since his lordship is the friend and well-wisher of the family of her late brother Nawab Mir Muhammad Jafar Khan, she requests that the monthly allowance allotted to her for the maintenance of herself and her sons may before her death be transferred to Saiyid Zafar Ali Khan *alias* Mir Khairati, the grandson (daughter's son) of her husband, who was brought up by her and is the worthiest and most gentle of all her descendants. Requests him also to direct Mr. Harington to pay the aforesaid allowance to Zafar Ali Khan 'here' and to obtain a receipt for it under his (the Khan's) seal. By this means her sons and other dependants of the family will get support through his hands. (*OR* 241.)

Sep. 16.

593. To Nawab Sa'adat Ali Khan. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, pp 145-46, no 97 ; *TI* 36, p 198, no 257.)

Sep. 16.

594. To Raja Radhika Das. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 21, pp 146-7, no 98 ; *TI* 36, pp 198-9, no 258.)

Sep. 16.

595. To the Deb Raja. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and declines his request for a letter to Mr Douglas for the recovery of a debt decreed to be due to him from the Raja of Cooch Behar. (*CI* 21, p 147 no 99 ; *TI* 36, p 199, no 259.)

Sep. 17.

596. To Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Professes friendship and assures him of his strict adherence to the engagements subsisting between them. (*CI* 21, pp 333-35, no 325 ; *TI* 36, p 199-201, no 260.)

Sep. 19.

597. From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that he spent his whole life in friendship with the King of Great Britain, the English nation, and the Company. But at this fag-end of his life he feels sorry to have to trouble his lordship with his frequent letters. Has no alternative but to place his grievances before him who is the representative of the King of Great Britain and the Company. Has transmitted for his lordship's informa-

¹ For biographical note see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VIII, no. 1453.

² *Alias* Manjhli Begam, sister of Nawab Mir Jafar.

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tion the copy of the letter the Nawab has addressed to General Medows. (OR 242.)

Sep. 22.

598. From Mukand Lal Sahu. Complimentary, adding that he regularly attends on Mr Duncan and executes such orders as the gentleman is pleased to honour him with. (OR 243.)

Sep. 22.

599. From Ali Ibrahim Khan. Is glad to learn that in an engagement that took place between the Company's forces under General Medows and the troops of Tipu, the latter suffered a defeat and took to their heels. Has also learnt that by this success the Company has gained a country yielding a revenue of 50 lakhs of rupees. Offers his heartiest congratulations on this happy occasion. Dated 19 August, 1790. (OR 244.)

Sep. 22.

600. From Sadasheo Rao Malhar. To the same effect as no 538 above. (OR 245.)

Sep. 22.

601. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Reminds the Nawab of the conversation that passed between them while the Nawab was at Calcutta on the subject of the arrangement of the affairs of the Nawab's household and the *Nizamat*. Proposes now a plan for the proper management of his household affairs and for the equitable discharge of the Nawab's debt. Hopes that the Nawab considering him his friend and well-wisher will readily acquiesce in the proposed plan. Says that in the first instance it is necessary that the Nawab is relieved of his debt as soon as possible. Advises him therefore to set apart monthly a certain sum from his stipend for the liquidation of the just claims against him. It is his lordship's desire that the Nawab should in every respect be considered the master of his own affairs and so no claim against him would be considered just unless it is so declared by him. Recommends therefore that the Nawab should issue a proclamation in the form to be proposed by Mr Harington for the settlement of the claims of his creditors. When the whole amount of these demands shall have been ascertained, a *qistbandi*¹ will be fixed for their payment. Proposes also to earmark the sum of Rs. 18,000 a month from the Nawab's stipend and to utilise the amount towards the payment of the debt and to provide a fund for the maintenance of future increasing family. From a review of past years it has become evident to his lordship that the present encumbered situation of the Nawab's affairs is due to the interference of interested and designing persons. Advises him therefore to see that his own determinations are not influenced by the counsel and suggestions of such people. The Nawab is at liberty to spend the sum of Rs. 9,88,134-6 as. 16 g., annually out of his annual stipend of Rs. 16,00,000 for his personal and household expenses. This sum being deducted from the stipend will leave a balance of Rs. 50,988-7 as. 8 g. 2½ k.² per mensem. This amount shall be distributed by Mr Harington as follows:—

¹ Settling for payment of debt by instalments; settlement of yearly land revenue paid by instalments which fall due at different periods in different parts of the country.

² 4 Karas (k) = 1 ganda.

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	Rs	as	g	k.
Pension to Munni Begam	12000	0	0	0
„ „ Babbu Begam	8000	0	0	0
„ „ Mir Saidu	4000	0	0	0
„ „ Saliha Begam	1000	0	0	0
„ „ Nawab's other relations .	5917	0	0	0
Pensioners on the <i>bahla</i>	1782	0	0	0
The sum to be deposited in trust for the payment of the Nawab's debt .	18000	0	0	0
	50699	0	0	0
Balance	280	7	8	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
	50988	7	8	2 $\frac{2}{3}$

The Nawab can also dispose of as he may think proper the small balance of Rs. 280-7as.-8g.-2 $\frac{2}{3}$ k. per mensem. With regard to the pensions paid by the Nawab out of his stipend, it is suggested that the Nawab should continue them during the lifetime of the present recipients and after their death the Nawab may determine in consultation with the Paymaster of the *Nizamat* Stipends whether the pension enjoyed by the deceased should be continued to the heirs of the deceased or paid in part or should be totally stopped. Should the Nawab desire to withdraw it altogether, or in part, it would be better if he adds one-half thereof to the *toshakhana* and the other half to the fund for the payment of his debt. Refers him for further particulars to Mr Harington who has been furnished with a copy of the plan and instructed to explain every particular to the Nawab and to assist him in the adjustment of the plan for the discharge of his debt and in the proper arrangement of his household affairs.

I. Account showing the monthly disbursements in the *Nizamat* with the reduction proposed.

Heads	Present sum.				Proposed reduction.				Balance			
	Rs	a	g	k	Rs	a	g	k	Rs	a	g	k
Nawab's relations	7,318	0	0	0	1,401	0	0	0	5,917	0	0	0
„ officers	11,686	8	0	0	1,110	0	0	0	10,576	8	0	0
„ menial servants	16,959	0	0	0	1,570	0	0	0	15,380	0	0	0
„ <i>bahla</i>	2,934	0	0	0	204	0	0	0	2,730	0	0	0
„ variable establishment	3,359	5	0	0	31	7	0	0	3,327	14	0	0
„ <i>Mahalsarai</i> ¹	7,707	2	0	0					7,707	2	0	0
Pensioners	25,000	0	0	0					25,000	0	0	0
Privy purse	12,000	0	0	0					12,000	0	0	0
<i>Muharram</i> ² expenses	1,500	0	0	0					1,500	0	0	0
Repairs	1,500	0	0	0					1,500	0	0	0
<i>Mirsamani</i>	9,898	7	5	0	2,004	14	12	2	7,893	8	12	2
<i>Toshakhana</i>	27,580	0	0	0	8,127	11	14	2	19,452	4	5	2
	1,27,492	15	5	0	14,449	1	7	0	1,13,043	13	18	0

¹ P. private apartment or chamber of a king or nobleman; inner or female apartment.

² A. first month of the Muhammadan lunar year. In this month special prayers are offered and services held in commemoration of the martyrdom of Husain, the son of Ali, who was killed by Yazid on the battlefield of Karbala.

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II. Proposed appropriation of the stipend granted by the Company for the support of the *Nizamat* of Murshidabad.

Appropriation.	Monthly.				Yearly.			
	Rs	as	g	k	Rs	as	g	k
For sundry necessary disbursements as set forth in account No 1	1,13,043	13	18	0	13,56,526	6	16	0
For the liquidation of debt and to provide a fund for the maintenance of the future increasing family	18,000	0	0	0	2,16,000	0	0	0
For the eldest son	2,000	0	0	0	24,000	0	0	0
For various and other expenses to be solely at the Nawab's disposal	289	7	8	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	3,473	9	4	0
	1,33,333	5	6	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	16,00,000	0	0	0

Articles relating to the proposed plan for the liquidation of the debt.

It is proposed that a sum of Rs. 18,000 a month or Rs. 2,16,000 a year be set apart from Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah's stipend to provide a fund for the maintenance of the future increasing family and for the liquidation of the Nawab's debt. A day should be fixed for a general meeting of the creditors to be attended by the Paymaster of the *Nizamat* Stipends as also by the Nawab himself or any one of his officers. This body should immediately proceed with adjusting the accounts and fixing a regular *qistbandi*. The creditors should forgo the interest from the date of adjustment. But it will be necessary at first to consider as to who among the creditors are ready to compound their demands for one-half, one-third and so on. These should have the privilege of prior payment, in proportion to the amount of their compromise except the debt due to *Jagat Seth* who will be paid regular instalments of Rs 8,750/- per mensem independent of all other debts whatever. After the debt due to *Jagat Seth* and those who compromise for any share, the residue should be inserted in the adjustment, according to the priority of debt. The Nawab shall issue a proclamation in the city of Murshidabad and a period of six months shall be allowed for the receipt of all petitions and proposals of compromise.

2. Legal heirs shall be allowed to receive the payments due to the estate of the deceased. In case of dispute the instalments shall be deposited regularly with the judge of the *adalat* till the award of his decision.

3. In case any claim should be in dispute between the creditors the Nawab shall direct a suit to be instituted in the *adalat* and the instalments

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as they become due shall be kept in deposit with the judge till the award of decision. (*CI 21, pp 333-52, no 326 ; TI 36, pp 201-23, no 262.*)

Sep. 22.

602. To the Deb Raja. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter respecting the dispute about the possession of Bhutahat. Says in reply that the case cannot be investigated in the first instance at Calcutta as the parties with their witnesses and documents are at Rangpur. So he has directed the Collector of the district to settle the dispute. Requests him therefore to depute a person to attend the said officer till the case is decided. Should the addressee feel dissatisfied with the Collector's decision, the record of the proceedings held in the cause will be sent for at Calcutta, where it will be finally decided in the presence of any person the Raja may think proper to depute here as an authorised *vakil* on his behalf. (*CI 21, pp 147-9, no 100 ; TI 36, pp 223-4, no 263.*)

Sep. 23.

603. From Mahadaji Sindhia. To the same effect as no 538 above. (*OR 246.*)

Sep. 25.

604. *Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla to Bishambhar Pandit.* Has received his letter dated 13 *Ramazan* (10 May) saying that he (the addressee) has forwarded the Maharaja's letter to the Governor-General at Calcutta and that he would send the reply to the writer as soon as he receives it. The addressee further says that he positively intended to set out for Calcutta before the receipt of his letter but was detained on account of the sudden death of Sundarji Pandit and that he will set out shortly and will instruct one of his brothers when he will be leaving Benares to communicate the news of that quarter to the Maharaja. Informs him that Mr Forster has safely reached Nagpur by way of Cuttack. While the gentleman was on his way, the Maharaja had issued orders to all the *amils* to pay due attention to the gentleman and to entertain him wherever he stopped. Since his arrival here he (Mr Forster) has paid several visits to the Maharaja and is staying in the same house where he lived formerly. After two or three interviews Mr Forster one day disclosed his mind and discussed with the Maharaja several matters of importance. The purport of their conversation the addressee will learn from the paper enclosed. As several important affairs are under consideration any further stay of the addressee at Benares is not advisable. He should therefore quickly proceed to Calcutta, if he has not already done so, and after having represented full particulars to the Governor General, he should report all the circumstances to the Maharaja. Directs him to study the situation at Calcutta carefully and send a detailed report to him. (*OR 247.*)

Sep. 25.

605. *Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla to Bishambhar Pandit.* Says that when Mr Forster came here (Nagpur) for the first time he represented to the Maharaja that as the Subarnarekha¹ flowed through the confines of Bengal and Cuttack in such a way that several villages pertaining to

¹ The Subarnarekha, 'the streak of gold', traverses Chota Nagpur, Manbhum and Singbhum Districts, generally forming a district boundary. It then passes into the tributary state of Mayurbhanj; and leaving Mayurbhanj to traverse Midnapore and Balasore Districts, falls in the latter District into the Bay of Bengal. Hunter: *A Statistical Account of Bengal.*

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Cuttack were situated on the Bengal side of the river and that several others belonging to Bengal were on the Cuttack side, it was advisable to make mutual exchange of the villages in order to end the constant conflict between the two authorities. The Maharaja had then replied to that gentleman that as the existing arrangement was an established one, there was no necessity of making any change or alteration in it. Mr Forster has this time again come forward with another representation to the effect that the English may be allowed to purchase all the salt that is manufactured in Orissa, Ratanpur¹ and Sambalpur,² to the exclusion of all the other purchasers. The Maharaja has informed Mr Forster of the practice that has hitherto been followed in the manufacture and sale of salt 'here'. He told him that the *beoparis*³ first advanced money to the ryots for manufacturing salt and then purchased such quantities of the commodity as were produced, and if it did not cover the amount advanced then the balance of the money was recovered by easy instalments. In case the English monopolised the purchase of salt the said *beoparis* (who have already advanced money) would be ruined and the Maharaja would also suffer loss in the revenue. But Mr Forster insists on his request being complied with and says that the Governor-General will be much pleased if his representation is carried into effect. Asks the addressee therefore to prevail upon his lordship not to disturb the existing arrangement but to maintain the *status quo* and to procure a letter from his lordship in the name of Mr Forster to that effect. (OR 248.)

Sep. 25.

606. *Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla to Bishambhar Pandit.* Informs him that Mr Forster, who is at Nagpur, has represented to the Maharaja that since the Nizam and the Peshwa have expressed their readiness to co-operate with the English in their war against Tipu, it is incumbent on him (the Maharaja) as an old and firm ally of the Company to join the confederacy. Has acceded to the request of Mr Forster but has told him that as the Maharaja's financial condition was not satisfactory he could join the war only if the Company undertook to bear the expenses of levying the troops for the purpose. On being asked by Mr Forster about the approximate cost, the Maharaja replied that the usual rate prevailing at Nagpur for every horseman was Rs 400 per annum which worked out at Rs 4 lakhs for 1000 horse. Besides this the sum of about half a lakh was required for sundry expenses and the total amounted to about four and a half lakhs per annum. Hearing this the gentleman said that the charge quoted by the Maharaja was heavy as the English paid at the rate of Re 1/- per day to each horseman. The Maharaja then asked him to take into consideration the fact that the troops levied for this purpose would have to leave their hearth and home and travel a long distance to fight the enemy. Mr Forster thereupon told the Maharaja that he would write to the Governor-General on this subject and

¹ Town in Bilaspur District, C.P. former capital of Haihaivansi dynasty, with ruins. This was the headquarters of Chhattisgarh District under the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur.

² Town and district in Orissa.

³ H. dealers, traders, merchants.

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would acquaint him with his lordship's reply when it is received. Asks the addressee therefore to lay before his lordship all these particulars and to send his reply immediately in order that he may be able to make necessary arrangements for the purpose. (OR 249.)

Sep. 25.

607. To Maharaja Pratap Singh. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, pp 149-50, no 101 ; TI 36, p 224, no 264.)

Sep. 27.

608. Manohar Das Sahu to the Supreme Council. Acknowledges the receipt of their *parwana*. States that he has had no conversation with Captain Stephenson on the subject of the Sahu's becoming security for that gentleman. Says that a person once came to him and said that a certain Captain was desirous of securing the Sahu's name as security in a contract for 75,000 bags of rice. The writer told the messenger that he could stand security only if he was satisfied as to the *bonâ fides* of the business. On receipt of their (the Council's) letter however he deputed his *gumashtha* to the Captain in order to discuss the matter with him. Informs them that the writer is not satisfied with the business and he therefore declines to become security for the Captain.¹ (OR 250.)

Sep. 27.

609. *Dastak* granted to the relations of Bhagwant Rao, *vakil* of Sindhia, who are going from Benares to Calcutta with 2 boats, 10 companions and provision etc. (CI 21, p 150, no 102.)

Sep. 28.

610. News from the camp of Gopal Rao Bhao² at Merta.³ 'Yesterday' Gopal Rao was stationed with the whole of his army behind Mons. De Boigne's⁴ battalion. At his orders De Boigne advanced with his battalion to attack the Rathor lines upon which about 10 thousand Rathors came forward to challenge him. From the side of the former heavy cannon balls and grapeshots were fired so much so that the latter were obliged to keep themselves at a distance from where they kept up a fire of musketry. A body of 3000 Pindaras⁵ horse and Najaf Quli Khan⁶ and Ram Sevak, Diwan of Macheri, who were encamped to the left of the lines were attacked by 400 Rathor cavalry. The Pindaras, Najaf Quli and others, unable to resist the attack, retreated. The party of the Monsieur then charged the Rathor cavalry and forced them to withdraw.

¹ Capt. Thomas Stephenson, merchant and sailor, obtained a contract from the Company for the supply of 75000 maunds of rice at Bombay and offered the security of Mr Cotton and Manohar Das Sahu. The latter having declined he proposed the name of Messrs G. and T. Gowan in his place. In August 1791 he was entrusted with an opium cargo of 259 chests which he took to China for sale on board the *Phoenix*.

² He was the brother of Aba and Krishna Chitnavis, a principal minister of Mahadaji Sindhia, and commanded his forces in the north.

³ Headquarters of the district of the same name in Jodhpur State, Rajputana. The country round Merta has been the scene of many a battle.

⁴ De Boigne, M., Savoyard general in Sindhia's service.

⁵ A member of an organised association of mounted marauders and plunderers, who from time to time issued from their villages and made distant excursions to commit depredations and bring home plunder: they were extinguished as a body by the measures of the Marquis of Hastings when Governor-General. Originally they were a body of irregular horse allowed to attach themselves to Muhammadan armies employed especially in collecting forage, and permitted, in lieu of pay, to plunder: Wilson's *Glossary*.

⁶ For biographical note see Vol. VIII.

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Another detachment of 3000 horse that was with Bala Rao, Balwant Rao, Barabhai and Gulabji on the right next opposed the 400 Rathor horse. Gopal Rao and Jiwaji Bakhshi,¹ who were posted in line with De Boigne with a party of 300 horse, called out to the men in abusive language saying they would not find safety in flight as the Deccan was a long way off. At this the whole army re-assembled. But the Rathors attacked them and captured 9 field-pieces from De Boigne's battalion. Jiwaji Bakhshi and Lakhwaji Pandit² dismounted, and with swords drawn in their hands, joined the fight which continued with swords and musketry with excessive violence for half an hour. About two to three hundred persons of the party of Jiwaji and 300 of the Rathors have been either killed or wounded. At 9 a.m. the Rathors unable to keep the ground left the 9 field-pieces they had captured from De Boigne and took to flight. The Marathas pursued them and plundered the enemy's camp and baggage. A small detachment of the Rathors made a stand near a tank and fought for half an hour but later took to their heels. The remnants of the troops went towards Jodhpur and Nagpur.³ Jiwaji Bakhshi and Lakhwaji Pandit, with 10,000 horse pursued the enemy to a distance of 3 *kos*, after which they returned. Gopal Rao then ordered Lakhwaji to go and invest the town of Merta. He was then informed that agreeably to his orders the camp attendants had already moved and pitched tents in the field where action had been fought with the Rathors. He ordered his *bhandari*⁴ to go and examine if there were any men of note among the wounded Rathors. The *bhandari* on return reported that Kesho Pandit and Gulabji, two Rathor chiefs, were among the wounded. After this it was reported to him that 5 or 6 hundred troops of the enemy were defending the fort of Merta. In the afternoon he set out and arrived near Merta and took his seat at the tank. Lakhwaji reported that he had arranged for the protection of the town of Merta. Gulab Singh Subadar said that he had brought two to three hundred bullocks and some cows from the town of Merta. After that one battalion was sent to the fort of Merta. Gopal Rao entered his tent at evening. He then told his attendants and they agreed with him, that the Rathors had played their part well in the engagement. He then caused the *naubat* to be beaten and guns to be fired to celebrate the victory and despatched a letter to (Mahadaji) Sindhia containing an account of it. One *harkara* brought the news that about 35 pieces of cannon and one elephant that had been taken from the enemy, were brought into the camp. Gopal Rao is encamped at a place which is situated at a distance of 35 *kos* from Jodhpur and 25 from Nagpur. To-day he despatched a pair of *harkaras* towards Nagpur in order to bring news about the Rathors. Dated 1 *Muharram* 1205 A.H. (11 September 1790). (OR 251.)

Sep. 28.

611. From Raja Rajballabh.⁵ Requests his lordship to issue¹ Also known as Jivba Dada. For biographical note see Vol. VIII, no 334.² Qiladar of Agra.³ Historic town with fort in Jodhpur State. Rajputana, famous for its breed of cattle.⁴ H. a treasurer, a storekeeper, a servant, an out-door servant, a steward.⁵ Son of Maharaja Durlabh Rai.

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necessary orders for the payment of the arrears of the salaries to the *Diwani amala* who are employed with the Raja in transacting the business of the Company. (The major portion of this letter is badly worn out and is therefore unintelligible). (OR 252.)

Sep. 28.

612. To Jahanabadi Begam. Is much pleased to receive her letter through Mirza Mahdi Beg and has perfectly understood its contents. Informs her that as Mr Duncan is commissioned on the part of the Governor-General to pay every attention in his power to the family of the late prince (Jahandar Shah), therefore his lordship has desired Mirza Mahdi Beg to return to the Begam's presence, with a view to saving an unnecessary expense. Further desires that the Begam will henceforward communicate to Mr Duncan such circumstances as she might wish to be made known to his lordship and assures her that the gentleman will immediately write to him. Says further that as he considers Qutlaq Sultan Begam in every respect the head of the late prince's family, he has corresponded only with her on such matters as relate to the family. Has adopted this procedure from the very beginning and wishes to adhere to it for ever. For further particulars refers her to the Mirza. (CI 21, pp 151-2, no 103 ; TI 36, pp 224-5, no 265.)

Sep. 29.

613. From Khub Chand, son of Rai Dip Chand. Has received his *parwana* granting him three months' allowance of his deceased father, with permission to return to his country (Farrukhabad). Says that it is already known to his lordship that the writer has no house to call his own at Farrukhabad, because the very day on which his deceased father left Farrukhabad to take up his residence in the Company's territory, Nawab Diler Hummat Khan confiscated the deceased's entire *jagir* and property. Requests his lordship therefore to settle on him the allowance enjoyed by his father so that he may be able to maintain the two hundred dependants left behind by the deceased. (OR 253.)

Sep. 29.

614. From Mahadaji Sindhia. To the same effect as no 538 above. (OR 254.)

Sep. 29.

615. To Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Has received her letter asking him to request Mahadaji Sindhia to restore to her the *jagir* of her late husband (Jahandar Shah). Says that it must be known to her that the Company has uniformly pursued the policy of non-interference in the affairs of Sindhia and all other princes of Hindustan. Regrets therefore his inability to comply with her request. (CI 21, pp 353-4, no 327 ; TI 36, pp 226-7, no 266.)

Sep. 30.

616. From Mir Muhammad Husain. Three months ago the question of his arrears of pay was considered by the Council and Mr Cumming¹ was ordered to compare and check the accounts. Mr Cumming has now put three questions to him which are given below with the answers.

Q. 1. On what date did the Mir set out on his first deputation to Hyderabad with Mr Johnson?²

¹ W. Cumming, Civil Auditor.

² Resident at Hyderabad. For biographical note see Volume VIII, 1, f.n. 2.

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A. 1. The date of Mr Johnson's departure to Hyderabad is no secret although the Mir does not recollect it now. This question has no bearing upon the accounts of his arrears. The date that really matters in this case is the 1 *Zulqada* 1196 A.H. (9 October 1782), for it was on this day that the allowance granted to him by the Nawab Vazir was suspended. On Mr Middleton's¹ recall from Lucknow, the Mir returned to Calcutta and waited on Mr Hastings. When he was asked to go to Hyderabad he accepted the commission on the understanding that he would be paid by the Company at the rate of Rs 1500/- per month, which he used to draw at Lucknow, with effect from 1 *Zulqada* 1196 A.H. The same arrangement held good during the regime of Mr Macpherson as may be verified from the record of the Council.

Q. 2. The Mir actually received through Mr Johnson during his first deputation the sum of Rs 16,766/10/- but in the books of accounts the figure is shown as Rs 12000/- only. What is the reason of this discrepancy?

A. 2. The Mir used to take from Mr Johnson various sums on account from time to time. When the Mir returned to Calcutta and settled the accounts with that gentleman the sum of Rs 16,766/10/- appeared to have been received by the Mir. But at the time of the Mir's second deputation to Hyderabad that gentleman took back from him Rs 3,800/- saying that he had overdrawn the amount and that it was not sanctioned by the Company. So he entered the sum of 12000/- in the books of accounts as the utmost that may have been advanced to him. He had duly informed Mr Cherry of these particulars. It is not possible that the Mir had been paid more than what is recorded.

Q. 3. What is the reason that the sum of Rs 5000/- received by the Mir during his lordship's time has not been entered in the books of accounts?

A. 3. The sum was paid to him by Mr Johnson under the orders of the Council. It was paid to him as a reward in order to compensate the loss suffered by him on account of his pay being in arrears and subsequently reduced. Hopes that in the final settlement of his account this amount may be treated accordingly. (OR 255.)

Sep. 30.

617. To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter saying that the Nawab Vazir has resumed the *altamgha* villages of Mir Muhammad Amjad and asking the Governor-General to use his influence to get them restored. Says that bound as he is by the terms of his engagements with the Nawab not to interfere in the management of his internal affairs, the Governor-General is unable to comply with the addressee's request. Refers him for particulars to Major Palmer. (CI 21, pp 354-5, no 328 ; TI 36, pp 227-8, no 267.)

Sep. 30.

618. To Sivaji Vithal Rao. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 21, p 356, no 329 ; TI 36, p 229, no 268.)

¹ Nathaniel Middleton, Resident at the Court of Oudh. For biographical note see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VII, p 22 f.n. 5.

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Sep.—.

619. *Resident at Lucknow to the Governor-General.* To the same effect as no 428 above. (OR 258.)

Sep.—.

620. Draft¹ of the receipt given by Mir Abul Qasim to the Governor-General on receiving three sets of bills on the settlement of accounts between the Nizam and the Company in respect of Guntur. (OR 257.)

Oct. 1.

621. From Mir Muhammad Husain. To the same effect as no 616 above. (OR 258.)

Oct. 1.

622. To Thakur Das. Acknowledges the receipt of his *arzi* informing him that he has opened a branch of his firm at Calcutta and has appointed Lachhman Das as his *gumashta* in order to carry on the business there. Assures him of his support to the said *gumashta*. (CI 21, pp 152-3, no 104 ; TI 36, p 229, no 269.)

Oct. 2.

623. *Notification.* It has been observed that Indians as well as Englishmen anchor their boats at the *ghat* of Keshoji at the confluence of the nullah called Naria² at Benares and thus creat unnecessary confusion. Notice is hereby given that as the said *ghat* is a Hindu religious structure and has been constructed by Appa Chitnavis³ for the convenience of pilgrims no one else is therefore allowed to anchor his boat there except with the permission of Appa Chitnavis himself or his duly authorised agent. Dated 2 October 1790. (CI 21, p 153, no 105.)

Oct. 2.

624. *Dastak* granted to Mannu Lal Bhat who is proceeding from Calcutta to Lucknow with his luggage and provision, etc. (CI 21, p 153, no 106.)

Oct. 2.

625. To Maharaja Sundar Singh. Has received his *arzi* soliciting permission to pay him a visit at Calcutta. Says that the reasons for which the Maharaja has been removed from his office in the *Nizamat* will not permit his lordship to accede to his request to see him but his lordship will have no objection to the Maharaja's proceeding to Murshidabad and residing with his family there. Warns the Maharaja however to refrain from interfering in the affairs of Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah and the *Nizamat*. (CI 21, p 357, no 330 ; TI 36, pp 229-30, no 270.)

Oct. 2.

626. To Bhawani Das Sahu, brother of late Gopal Das Sahu. Has received his letter. Is glad to learn that agreeably to his lordship's instructions Mr Duncan has invested the Sahu with a *khilat*. Says that it has always been his sincere wish to see the children of the late Gopal Das Sahu united and happy. But he is concerned to find at present that some self-interested persons are busy fomenting dissensions among them in order to serve their own ends. Asks him therefore to exert his influence in checking the activities of the machinators and in bringing about a reconciliation among the sons of the deceased Sahu. (CI 21, pp 357-9, no 331 ; TI 36, pp 230-2, no 271.)

¹ Vide *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VIII, no 1279.

² Naria is the westernmost village in *pargana* Mawai, District Benares. Here is a small watercourse that leads into the river. The confluence referred to in this notification must be the meeting point of this watercourse and the river.

³ Appa Raghunath Chitnavis.

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Oct. 4.

627. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. To the same effect as no 563 above, adding that it is inconceivable that he should act against the wishes of either his lordship or the Nawab Vazir and assuring him that he strictly adheres to the terms of the agreement existing between the writer and the Nawab Vazir. (OR 259.)

Oct. 4.

628. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. His lordship has already been informed that the Nawab Vazir has forbidden Uttam Chand, the writer's *vakil* at Lucknow, to attend his court. It has been the practice of the writer to depute his son, Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, to wait on the Nawab Vazir whenever the latter visited Kumaun or Almora on hunting excursion. Agreeably to the above practice he will be glad to send his son to attend on the Nawab Vazir during his proposed visit to 'this' quarter but it will be derogatory to the writer if the latter does not show proper attention to him (his son). Requests his lordship therefore to direct Mr Ives to see that Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan receives the same kindly treatment at the hands of the Nawab Vazir as heretofore. Requests him also to instruct Mr Ives to see that Uttam Chand is allowed to attend the court at Lucknow as formerly. Assures him that he is, as ever, obedient to the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir and will remain so as long as he lives. (OR 260.)

Oct. 6.

629. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. To the same effect as no 627 above. (OR 261.)

Oct. 6.

630. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. To the same effect as no 628 above. (OR 262.)

Oct. 6.

631. *Mustafa Khan to Nawab Asafud-Daulah*. Represents that Nawab Faizullah Khan repeatedly sent to him verbal messages through Munshi Muje Lal¹ saying that it would be very proper if Lal Singh, the brother of Mohan Chand, was installed as the Raja of Almora. The Khan simply carried out the orders as Har Gobind, the brother of Nandram, *amil* of Kashipur,² who attends on the addressee, will testify. When Lal Singh gained victory with the help of a party of Rohillas Faizullah Khan deputed Muhammad Khan Jamadar, son of Kamal Beg Khan, at the head of three or four hundred Rohillas to Torokharigbat³ in order to make the settlement of the place. It is a matter of common knowledge in 'this' district that Faizullah Khan under cover of the writer's name desired to take possession of the country himself. When Lal Singh was defeated at Srinagar⁴ and his plight became miserable and the addressee ordered an enquiry into the matter, the writer was unjustly accused and implicated and harassed to such an extent that he had no alternative but to seek refuge with the addressee. An enquiry will reveal the real offender. The writer is prepared to take the entire blame on himself if Lal Singh, who is yet alive, declares that these proceedings were taken without the knowledge and consent of Nawab Faizullah Khan.

¹ *Munshi* of Nawab Faizullah Khan.

² Town and *Tahsil* in Naini Tal District, United Provinces.

³ Town in Garhwal District, United Provinces.

⁴ Town in Garhwal District, United Provinces.

1790.

A sum of Rs 40,000 was spent by the writer in the execution of his business agreeably to the wishes of Nawab Faizullah Khan. (OR 263.)

Oct. 6.

632. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Has already addressed to his lordship several letters containing the detailed and true account of his situation. Hopes to be favoured with replies. (OR 264.)

Oct. 6.

633. From Pratap Singh, Maharaja of Jaipur. Says that the Governor General must have heard the news of 'this' quarter. Is firm in his attitude towards the enemy and whatever is the will of God will soon come to light. Is anxious to hear of the news of the victory of the British arms. Requests his lordship to keep him acquainted with the news of the east (Madras). Refers him to Rai Ram Singh for the news of Jaipur and Jodhpur. (OR 265.)

Oct. 6.

634. From Bijai Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur. Complimentary. (OR 266.)

Oct. 6.

635. From Bijai Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur. Acknowledges his letter and refers him to Mohan Lal, who is going back to 'that' quarter, for particulars. (OR 267.)

Oct. 8.

636. From Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan. Says that agreeably to his lordship's orders he interviewed the Collector of the district (of Burdwan) and formally made his representations to him regarding his (the Raja's) *mushahara*. Has requested the gentleman to forward the representations to his lordship for his information. (OR 268.)

Oct. 8.

637. *Nawab Asafud-Daulah to Edward Otto Ives.* Says that while he strictly observes the treaty subsisting between himself and Faizullah Khan, the latter has infringed it in several respects. For instance, it is stipulated in that treaty that the Khan must not retain more than 5000 men in his service but he has exceeded this limit. Again, contrary to the treaty, the Khan has also constructed a small fort and an enclosure of bamboos round the town of Rampur. He has built another fort where he manufactures cannon. He gave help against the writer's wishes, to the Raja of Almora which is a place with which he has no concern, through Mustafa Khan, his nephew and son-in-law. And when Mustafa set out for Lucknow in order to clear his position before the Nawab, Faizullah Khan repeatedly sent his people to turn him back from the road. But the latter declined to return and applied to the Nawab for permission to pay him a visit. This being granted, he came to Lucknow and submitted a written statement saying that he had given assistance to the Raja of Almora under the orders of Faizullah Khan and not of his own accord. Encloses his statement¹ for the addressee's perusal. In consequence of Mustafa's coming over to Lucknow, Faizullah Khan has stopped his allowance and refuses to restore it though the Nawab himself spoke about it several times to his (Faizullah's) *vakil* at Lucknow. At last the writer had to tell the aforesaid *vakil* that if his master in spite of the writer's requests, declined to continue the allowance to Mustafa, there was no use in his attending the court. Requests him therefore to

¹ Vide no 631 above.

1790.

write to the Governor-General to reprimand Faizullah Khan in such a manner as shall induce him to carry out the orders that he may receive. With regard to the construction of forts and the manufacture of guns by Faizullah Khan and the entertainment of men in excess of the number stipulated in the treaty, the writer will not say anything but will leave them to his lordship's decision. If the Governor-General desires to ascertain the exact number of men retained by Faizullah Khan, that can easily be done by means of an enquiry. (OR 269.)

Oct. 8.

638. To Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, pp 153-4, no 107; TI 36, p 232, no 272.)

Oct. 10.

639. From Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. Has received the treaty¹ duly ratified by the Governor-General. Has also learnt full particulars from the verbal representations of Capt. Kennaway. Is greatly pleased to learn his lordship's kind sentiments towards himself. Assures him that the Nawab is also like the Governor-General at all times desirous of strengthening the ties of friendship between him and the Company. Prays for the speedy and successful conclusion of their undertaking. Promises that he (the Nawab) on his part will strictly adhere to the treaty and will not be found wanting in the execution of the task that has been allotted to him. Refers him to the letters of Capt. Kennaway and Mir Alam for further particulars. (OR 270.)

Oct. 10.

640. From Nawab Azamul-Umara. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 271.)

Oct. 10.

641. From Mir Abul Qasim. To the same effect, adding that Capt. Kennaway is kindly disposed towards the Mir and is engaged in furthering the undertaking which is in hand. (OR 272.)

Oct. 10.

642. To Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Has learnt from Mr Ives that the Nawab is preparing to set out on a hunting excursion towards Almora and that agreeably to the established custom Nawab Faizullah Khan will send his son, Muhammad Ali Khan, to attend on the addressee so long as he remains in that quarter. Has also learnt that the addressee is dissatisfied with the Khan and that he has in consequence forbidden the Khan's *vakil* stationed at Lucknow to attend his court. Deems it his duty as a guarantor of the treaty subsisting between the addressee and the Khan to suggest to the Nawab to maintain the outward forms of friendship towards the Khan. Asks him to consider what the world will think about the Nawab and the Khan and also about the Company, if either the Khan is found wanting in the performance of customary duties on the Nawab's visit to those parts or if the Nawab himself, for some reason or other, pays scant attention to the son of the Khan when he is deputed by his father. Has directed Mr Ives therefore to explain these matters fully to the Nawab and to inform him that the writer will at all times insist on the Khan to adhere strictly to the terms of the treaty subsisting between him and the Nawab. In case the Khan deviates from his engagements his lordship will see to it that he makes ample amends to the Nawab.

¹ The reference is to the treaty of alliance concluded in 1790.

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Trusts that the Nawab will show proper attention to the Khan's son when he attends on him during his stay in 'that' part of the country. (CI 21, pp 359-61, no 332 ; TI 36, pp 232-4, no 273.)

Oct. 14.

643. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Says that it was at the instance of Nawab Taj Mahal Begam that she had written to him to restore to the writer the *jagir* enjoyed by her late husband (Jahandar Shah), otherwise she herself has full faith in his lordship and is satisfied with whatever he does for her welfare. (OR 273.)

Oct. 14.

644. From Beniram Pandit. Complimentary. (OR 274.)

Oct. 14.

645. From Rajaram Pandit. Says that Mirza Ali Beg, a Mughal, had run away after stealing a sum of Rs 1,500/- from his *toshakhana*. The writer's people have now traced him and have handed him over to the court of Murshidabad. Requests his lordship to direct the *darogha* of the aforesaid court to recover the amount from the culprit. (OR 275.)

Oct. 16.

646. From the King (Shah Alam). To the same effect as no 506 above. (OR 276.)

Oct. 16.

647. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Has received his letter through Mr Harington. Will send a reply shortly. (OR 277.)

Oct. 16.

648. From Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Is happy to receive through Mr Malet the treaty of offensive and defensive alliance concluded between the Peshwa and the Company duly ratified by his lordship. Says that by the conclusion of this treaty a firm friendship has been established between the two governments and it is hoped that this connection will continue to gain strength with the advance of time. Will adhere strictly to this treaty just as the Governor-General himself intends to do. Refers him to the letter of Mr Malet for further particulars. (OR 278.)

Oct. 16.

649. From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 279.)

Oct. 18.

650. From Ali Askar and Muhammad Ali. Represent that they are two poor men of Khorasan and Kashmir respectively. On account of the disorder prevailing in those places they left their homes and settled down in Bengal under the benign administration of the Company. Here they carry on a trade in cloths. Regret however to report that on the night of 24 *Muharram* (4th October) and 4 *Safar*¹ (14th October) their respective houses were burgled and in consequence they suffered considerable loss amounting to Rs 8,000/- and Rs 1,386/- respectively. Request his lordship to direct the officer in charge of the Department concerned to make an enquiry. (OR 280 & 281.)

Oct. 18.

651. To the Nawab of Arcot. Acknowledges the receipt of his several letters. Has already explained in his letter of 11 September, how indispensable it was that the Nawab should deliver over the management of his country into the hands of the servants of the Company. Says that a careful perusal of the aforesaid letter will convince the Nawab of the

¹ A. 2nd month of the Muhammadan lunar year.

1790.

great need for adopting this measure in the interest of the safety of the Nawab's country and of the Company's possession in the Deccan. Hopes that the Nawab will issue necessary instruction to his *amils* to carry the measure into effect immediately. (CI 21. pp 362-3. no 333; TI 36. pp 234-6, no 274.)

Oct. 19.

652. From the Nawab of Arcot. Transmits for his lordship's information copies of two letters addressed to the Nawab by the Governor and Council of Madras together with the copies of his reply to them in respect of Paupiah.¹ (OR 282.)

Oct. 20.

653. From the Raja of Nepal. Complains that on 1 *Asarh*² *Badi*³ (27th June) Motiram Tewari, *amil* of Bansī⁴ on the part of the Nawab Vazir, forcibly entered into the *pargana* of Sheoraj, etc. belonging to the Raja and after ravaging it, made off with a large booty. In like manner both last year and the year before he sent troops into the Raja's country and created disturbances, and joining with some of the expelled Rajas of the hills, seized several places belonging to the writer. Says that in consideration of his long connection with the Company and of the Nawab's friendly relations with them, the Raja took no notice of these outrages so long. This time however he sent his *vakil* to represent these particulars to the Nawab Vazir but the latter refused to listen to him. Writes this for the information of his lordship as he feels that the Nawab Vazir must bring a counter-charge before him against the writer. After the rains are over he will depute Dinanath Upadhhaya to acquaint his lordship with the full details. (OR 283.)

Oct. 20.

654. From Munni Begam. Says that Nasir Muhammad Khan, who had gone to Azimabad (Patna) after taking leave of his lordship, is now going back to Calcutta. Sends through him seven baskets of pickles and preserves for his lordship. (OR 284.)

Oct. 21.

655. To Ali Ibrahim Khan. Expresses his high appreciation of the services rendered by the Khan in the administration of justice (in the city of Benares). Is also satisfied with the honest work of his subordinate officers. In order however to ensure a faithful discharge of duty

¹ Avadhanum Paupiah came of a poor Brahmin family of Nellore. He started life as a *gumashta* or clerk to the anchorage Kanakapillai on a pay of about Rs 6 a month, but through the influence of that position he made his fortune as was common in those days. In February 1789 when John Holland became the acting Governor of Madras and his brother, Edward Holland was the President of the Board of Revenue, Paupiah became their common *Dabash* or Interpreter. By his talents combined with lack of scruples he rose high in the favour of his equally unscrupulous masters and became the most influential and dreaded man in Madras. But with the resignation of John Holland in February 1790 his influence waned. In 1792 he was tried and convicted for having conspired in 1789 to oust Mr Haibarton, a member of the Board of Revenue, from office. He was sentenced to imprisonment for 3 years and fined £200 in addition. After his release a prosecution was again started against him for forgery but he died in January 1809 before the trial could take place. He figures, as one of the characters in Sir Walter Scott's novel, *Surgeon's Daughter*.—J. H. R. C. *Proceedings*, Vol. XII.

² H. 3rd Hindu solar month corresponding to June-July.

³ H. the dark half of the lunar month, from full moon to new moon: the wane of the moon.

⁴ *Tahsil* in Basti District, United Provinces.

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from all Government Officers, especially from those who are employed in the court of justice, it is but necessary that they should take the usual oath of office. Asks him therefore to direct his subordinates to appear before Mr Duncan who has been authorised to administer the required oath to them publicly in his court. (*CI* 21, pp 363-5, no 334 ; *TI* 36, pp 238-40, no 279.)

Oct. 22.

656. From Bishambhar Pandit. Says that *mahal nakhkhas* of Murshidabad was formerly farmed out to a *mustajir* at a *jama* of about eight thousand rupees. But when the necessity arose for purchasing horses for the Company, Mr Hastings exempted them from the payment of duties. This naturally caused a deficit in the income of the *mustajir* who was however compensated for this loss by a reduction of the *jama* to Rs 1,700. As the late Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla¹ used frequently to order the purchase of elephants, the *mustajir* always demanded the duties, upon which the writer would obtain a *parwana* of remission from the Governor-General, the *mustajir* being allowed an equivalent deduction from his *jama*. As such deduction caused a loss to the Company, the writer took over the said *mahal* at an annual revenue of Rs 2001. Once Mr Dawson,² the Collector of Murshidabad, sequestered the said *mahal* but released it later on receipt of an order from Mr Macpherson. Since that time up to 1196 Bengali (1789 A.D.) the *mahal* in question had been under the possession of the writer who regularly paid the stipulated revenue into the Company's treasury. In 1197 Bengali the writer's *mahal* was once again sequestered by Mr Harington whose *amin* collected the duties for five months. When however orders were issued by his lordship for relinquishing the *mahal*, the aforesaid *amin* left, but Mr Harington told the writer's *amala* that the occupation of the *mahal* would be given to them only on receipt of orders from the Council. Requests therefore that the writer may be allowed to hold the *mahal* as heretofore and that necessary orders be issued to Mr Harington to make over charge of the *mahal* to the writer's people. Promises to pay the revenue regularly as usual. (*OR* 285.)

Oct. 23.

657. To Mahadaji Sindhia. Complains against the conduct of some of the addressee's officers stationed in the *pargana* of Broach.³ Deprecates such unseemly behaviour on the part of his men especially at this time when the addressee and his lordship both are trying to promote the friendship subsisting between them. Hopes that the addressee will adopt such measures as would inflict deterrent punishment on the culprits and would make adequate reparation for the insult offered to the English Resident at Broach. Refers him to Major Palmer for particulars. (*CI* 21, pp 305-6, no 335 ; *TI* 36, pp 240-1, no 280.)

Oct. 23.

658. To Bhao Bakhshi. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI* 21, pp 366, no 336 ; *TI* 36, p 241, no 281.)

¹ Regent of Betar. For biographical note, see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VII, no 7.

² For biographical note see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VII, no 589.

³ Taiuk in Bombay.

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Oct. 25.

659. *Mir Alam to Mr Cherry.* Says that Mir Rahm Ali, who had been commissioned by the Nizam to purchase some elephants and *tangan*¹ horses, had proceeded to Murshidabad and executed his business and was expected to set out on his return journey after the rains. Requests the addressee therefore to provide the Mir with a passport under the Governor-General's seal to enable him to pass safely with his charge through the Company's territories. Encloses a letter on this subject from Capt. Kennaway to the Resident of Murshidabad together with a *hundi*.² Hopes that the *hundi* and the *dastak* will be forwarded to the Mir through the Resident. (OR 286.)

Oct. 25.

660. *Mir Rahm Ali to Mr Cherry.* Says that he has already spent the sum of Rs 2,500/- received by him from Mr Harington. He has further contracted a loan of Rs 1,000/- in executing the commission of the Nizam. Desires to return to Hyderabad now but it is not possible for him to do so without the addressee's assistance. Requests him therefore for an advance of Rs 3,000/- to meet his travelling and other expenses. Requests him also to grant him four letters agreeably to the accompanying list.³ On arriving at Hyderabad he will refund the amount to Capt. Kennaway. (OR 287.)

Oct. 25.

661. *Mir Rahm Ali to Mr Cherry.*⁴ Requests that he may be provided with a passport for the transportation of 26 elephants and 5 *tangan* horses, etc. purchased for Nawab Nizam Ali Khan, as also one letter each in the name of the following officers:

- (1) Resident at Balasore, (2) Chief of Ganjam, (3) Chief of Vizagapatam and (4) Chief of Masulipatam. (OR 288.)

Oct. 26.

662. From Kunwar Mahipat Singh, Kunwar Shitab Singh and Kunwar Shiv Singh. State that their forefathers held a zamindari yielding four lakhs and seventy thousand *dams*⁵ in *parganas* Mihsi⁶ and Dangsi⁷ in the districts of Saran and Champaran the *sanad* for which they still have in their possession. Their father was killed during the invasion of Ahmad Shah Durrani⁸ and all their belongings were destroyed and their zamindari was appropriated by Hakim Ali Taqi Khan who used to give them something annually by way of presents. They, being minors, could not adopt any measure at that time to recover their lawful heritage. At last Hoshyar Jang⁹ thinking the zamindari to be an unclaimed one, placed it in the charge of Maharaja Shitab Ray with instructions to res-

¹ H. a hill-pony.

² H. a bill of exchange.

³ *Vide* the next letter.

⁴ Enclosure of the foregoing.

⁵ H. a copper coin.

⁶ *Pargana* in Champaran District, Bihar. It is now a village situated 20 miles south-east of Motihari Sub-division. The village is said to have been the *Sadr* or chief civil station in Champaran, when the East India Company first acquired possession of it. The place is noted for a strong flavoured tobacco as also for strong and durable carpets woven by the local weavers.—*Champaran District Gazetteer*.

⁷ *Pargana* in Gopalganj Sub-division, Saran District, Bihar.

⁸ King of Afghanistan (1747-73).

⁹ G. Vansittart, Chief of Patna Controlling Council of Revenue, 1771.

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tore it to the lawful heir when one was found. From that time they have received no income whatever from their zamindari. Three years ago they left their hearth and home in extreme distress and came away to the Company's territory where they are leading a miserable life. They have now been reduced to penury. Request therefore that his lordship will take pity on them and order the restoration of their ancestral zamindari to them. (OR 289.)

Oct. 27.

663. Extract from a letter of Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla to Bishambhar Pandit. Says that the *peshkash*, on account of Chota Nagpur which appertains to the province of Chattisgarh,¹ has lately been withheld. Has repeatedly written to him on this subject but has received no reply. It is essential that matters of importance such as this should immediately be attended to. Trusts that the addressee is not remiss in his duties and the delay is probably due to the addressee's absence from Calcutta. Asks him now to represent the particulars of the case before his lordship in conformity with what the Maharaja has already written to him. Asks him also to tell his lordship that it is not desirable that any variation should take place in observance of old practice and that the *peshkash* should be annually discharged as heretofore. (OR 290.)

Oct. 27.

664. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Has already transmitted through Mr Ives a reply to his lordship's letter. Says that he has cut off all connection with the Chiefs of Hindustan and depends solely on the Company and the Governor-General for his welfare and prosperity. Has directed Raushan Ray to lay before his lordship certain matters of importance and hopes that his representations will receive due consideration. (OR 291.)

Oct. 27.

665. Haidar Beg Khan to Alif Khan, Faizullah Khan's *vakil* at Lucknow. The addressee had repeatedly told the writer that Nawab Faizullah Khan was desirous of sending 'something' for him. The writer said nothing as he thought that the Nawab would find out the custom of this place and would instruct the addressee accordingly. The addressee mentioned a certain figure. The fact is that the writer is never remiss in promoting the interests of the Nawab as far as it lies in his power. But he (the writer) never accepts anything in this manner. The Nawab Vazir allows a *rusum* of 4 per cent to both the writer and Nawab Hasan Riza Khan. This they take. If Nawab Faizullah Khan pays him at the fixed rate the writer would have no objection to accept the amount. The addressee should write to the Nawab for instructions.² (OR 292.)

Oct. 27.

666. *Nawab Asafud-Daulah to Nawab Faizullah Khan.* Says that some time ago Harakdeo Joshi took refuge in the districts of Kashipur

¹ Town and Division in Central Provinces, formerly a Province of the Nagpur State.

² The language of this letter is vague. The translation given above follows the text as closely as possible. It would appear that Nawab Faizullah was offering some bribe to Haidar Beg Khan in order to promote his interests at the Court of Lucknow. The *rusum* of 4 per cent seems to have been allowed by the Nawab Vazir to Haidar Beg Khan and Hasan Riza Khan jointly on the tribute received from Nawab Faizullah Khan.

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and Rudarpur.¹ This writer took no notice of this and suffered him to live there. But Joshi, impelled by his evil disposition, commenced hostilities against Raja Mohan Chand² and afterwards went over to the addressee. As the Raja is one of the writer's dependants, it is but proper that Joshi should be punished in such a manner that he may never again have the power to give trouble to or wage war with the Raja. Asks the addressee therefore to direct all his *naibs* to refrain from encouraging Joshi in any way. (*OR* 293.)

Oct. 27.

667. Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla to Bishambhar Pandit. To the same effect as no 606 above, adding that it is not possible to reduce the cost of raising and supplying troops to the English. But in consideration of the Maharaja's long friendship with the Company the former, instead of taking half the amount immediately in cash as is the custom prevalent 'here' would accept one-fourth immediately in cash and one fourth after the expiration of 5 or 6 months. As for the remaining half the Maharaja would suggest that at the end of the war with Tipu the Company, instead of paying the amount in cash, might in lieu thereof make over a portion of his territory that might be acquired by them, or in the alternative, they might cede to the Maharaja a portion from the district of Madras. Mr Forster has agreed to the Maharaja's proposals and has promised that he would refer the matter to Calcutta for approval. (*OR* 294.)

Oct. 28.

668. To the Nawab of Arcot. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Is much concerned that the Nawab should entertain ideas so injurious to the credit and so adverse to the reputation of the gentlemen now composing the Government of Madras. Is constrained to consider his conduct towards them disrespectful and unbecoming of a friend and ally of the Company and the British nation. A recent instance has so strongly impressed him with this opinion that his lordship is compelled to point it out to the Nawab. From a letter just received from Madras it appears that the Nawab unjustly accuses the Government of Madras of transmitting to his lordship the representation of Paupiah without at the same time forwarding the statement of the Nawab's son. Says that a moment's reflection would have convinced him of the impropriety of such a charge. The letter from the Government of Madras which accompanied the proceedings relating to Paupiah was dated 7 August whereas the Nawab's letter with his son's statement was dated 15 August. How was it possible then that the statement in question dated 15 August could be transmitted to his lordship in a letter dated 7 August? This is only one instance where a slight reflection would have pointed out the injustice of the Nawab's animadversion on the Government of Madras. Many more similar instances may be cited evincing not only the want of cordiality in the Nawab towards them, but also unjustifiable disrespect and diffidence of the conduct of the gentlemen now forming that Government. Says that whatever good cause the Nawab may have had to mistrust and remonstrate against that Government, he must at least be sensible to the fact

¹ Village and *pargana* in Naini Tal District, United Provinces.

² Raja of Kumaun. For biographical note see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VIII, no 1164.

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that they act in conformity to the orders issued by his lordship. Will therefore be wanting in his duty if he permits such instances of disrespect and injustice towards them to pass unnoticed. Disrespect towards them, while they are acting under orders from the Governor-General, in effect amounts to disrespect towards the Government over which his lordship presides. Believes that the evil influence of the self-interested persons about the Nawab's person is responsible for this attitude of his. To these people he will also attribute the opposition made to the measure adopted by his lordship and explained in his letter dated 11 September.¹ As the Nawab is a friend of the Company his lordship will never permit the Nawab's interests to be jeopardised by the machinators who can never have the power nor will they ever be inclined to retrieve the Nawab's affairs even after having reaped all the benefits that they might expect to receive thereby. Warns the Nawab therefore not to lend his ears to their sinister advice. Assures the Nawab of his friendship and promises to watch with care the interests of the Nawab which are identical with those of the Company. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (CI 21, pp 367-71, no 337 ; TI 36, pp 241-7, no 282.)

Oct. 29. 669. To Munni Begam. Complimentary reply to her letter accompanying a present of pickles and preserves received through her *vakil*, Nasir Muhammad Khan. (CI 21, pp 156-7, no 112 ; TI 36, pp 247-8, no 284.)

Oct. 30. 670. To Mirza Sulaiman Shikoh. Has received his letter expressing his satisfaction at the permission accorded to him through the influence of the Governor-General by the Nawab Vazir to stay on at Lucknow for some time yet. Assures him that he is ever mindful of the respect and devotion that should be shown to the Prince. (CI 21, pp 154-5, no 108 ; TI 36, p 237, no 275.)

Oct. 30. 671. To Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan. Has received his two letters of congratulations on the victory gained by the British arms (in the Deccan). Is delighted to receive the accompanying *nazr* which has been accepted with all his heart though outwardly it is being returned according to custom. (CI 21, p 155, no 109 ; TI 36, p 237, no 276.)

Oct. 30. 672. To Beniram Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his *arzi* and says that Bishambhar Pandit has arrived at Calcutta. (CI 21, pp 155-6, no 110 ; TI 36, p 237, no 277.)

Oct. 30. 673. To Mukand Lal. Is glad to receive his *arzi* informing him that he attends on Mr Duncan and has transmitted the required sum to Bombay. Appreciates his devotion to the cause of the Company. (CI 21, p 156, no 111 ; TI 36, p 237, no 278.)

Oct. 30. 674. To the Raja of Nepal. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter through Lala Raushan Lal complaining against the conduct of Motiram Tewari, *amil* of *pargana* Bansi. Says in reply that it is a matter of concern to his lordship that the Raja should have cause of complaint against any servant of the Nawab Vazir as it has ever been his sincere

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wish that the *amils* of the respective countries may live on friendly terms with each other and thus strengthen the basis of attachment subsisting between the heads of their respective governments. Is anxiously awaiting the arrival of Dinanath Upaddhaya to obtain fuller information on this subject. In the meantime his lordship has transmitted a translation of the Raja's letter to Mr Ives, the Resident at Lucknow, with a view to stopping a repetition of the incident. (*CI 21, pp 157-8, no 113; TI 36, p 247, no 283.*)

Oct. 30.

675. *Dastak* granted for carrying 90 elephants for Mahadaji Sindhia under the charge of Mir Kallan. (*CI 21, p 158, no 114.*)

Nov. 2.

676. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Informs his lordship of the birth of a son to Mirza Khurram Bakht *alias* Muazzam Shah. (*OR 295.*)

Nov. 2.

677. *Dastak* granted at the request of Lala Shambhunath for the *guru* of Raja Bachhraj who is going from Murshidabad to Lucknow by road and has 7 *mianas*,¹ 4 *chhakras*,² 51 carriages, and 500 companions with him. (*CI 21, p 158, no 115.*)

Nov. 2.

678. To Nawab Faizullah Khan. Acknowledges the receipt of his letters. Says that so long as the Nawab will adhere to the treaty subsisting between him and the Nawab Vazir under the guarantee of the Company, he may rest assured that the Company will not be found wanting in the due performance of their part as guarantors. Has learnt from his letter that the Khan has invariably followed the practice of sending his son, Muhammad Ali Khan, to attend on the Nawab Vazir on the occasion of his visits to his part of the country. Will therefore be glad if on this occasion also the Khan agreeably to the established custom sends his son to attend on the Nawab Vazir and the latter receives him with the accustomed cordiality. Has also written to the Nawab Vazir on this subject. Refers him for particulars to the letter of Lala Raushan Ray. (*CI 21, pp 371-4, no 338; TI 36, pp 248-50, no 285.*)

Nov. 3.

679. From Bhao Bakhshi. Thanks him for his letter conveying an appreciation of his efforts to preserve the friendship existing between the English and the Maharaja (Mahadaji Sindhia). Says that it will ever be his aim to promote good relationship with the English. The news that a treaty³ has been concluded between the Company and the Peshwa has afforded satisfaction and happiness to the friends and well-wishers of both the governments. Is confident that Tipu Naik will soon meet the punishment he deserves for his contumacy. Refers him to Rao Bhagwant Rao for further particulars. (*OR 296.*)

Nov. 3.

680. Notification. Notice is hereby given that all British born subjects, Armenians and Greeks, who are residing now at Sylhet or are desirous of proceeding there for the purpose of trade, who shall produce to the Collector of the district a licence or certificate from the Secretary to the Government, showing that they have permission to reside in the

¹ H. *miana* or *mena*, a king of *palki* (with curtains, etc.).

² *Chhakra* H. a two-wheeled bullock cart.

³ The reference is to the treaty of alliance concluded in 1790.

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country, shall receive a *parwana* from the Collector to the *Thanadars* of the places and *parganas* where limestone or other articles of merchandise, such as wax, ivory and iron or other manufactures of the country are produced (excepting places north-west of the Surma river) directing that the party shall suffer no let or hindrance in carrying on his business, while he conducts himself in an orderly manner and attends duly to the directions hereinafter mentioned.

No license or certificate authorising any British born subject or other persons not amenable at present to the *Diwani Adalats* to trade in Sylhet, shall be granted until the parties for whom they may be wanted shall enter into a penalty bond or obligation under such security as the Government shall approve (the form of which bond or obligation may be seen at the Secretary's office) rendering themselves amenable to the *Diwani Adalat* of the district of Sylhet at the suit of the natives of this country.

The trade of Sylhet is declared entirely free to all the natives of this country, or in other words, to all persons generally known under that denomination, under the following Regulations: --

- (i) That they shall not supply the *Khasis*¹ or other hill people with arms, ammunition or other articles of military store, under a penalty to be fixed by the Collector.
- (ii) That such prohibited articles shall not pass the *chaukis*² where all boats will be searched and contraband goods, if found, will be seized. No boat shall be detained longer than is absolutely necessary for this purpose.
- (iii) That no *barqandazes*,³ sepoys or other armed people belonging to individuals shall be allowed on any pretence to pass to Laour⁴ and places north west of the Surma, nor to any place in the Company's country under the Collector of Sylhet, unless it shall appear to the Collector that the same are indispensably necessary for the personal defence or the safety of the property of the merchant or the person who employs them. Dated 3 November 1790 corresponding to 20 *Katik* 1197 Bengali. (*CI* 21. pp 162-4. no 119.)

Nov. 4.

681. From Mir Zainul-Abidin Khan. Says that on Mr Malet's appointment at Poona the writer paid him a visit and told him that he (the writer) had come there from Bengal and was employed in the service of Balaji Pandit,⁵ that he was desirous of returning to his relations and therefore offered his service to the English in order that in return thereof he might obtain a *jagir* in perpetuity from the Governor-General for his

¹ Tribe in Assam.

² *Chauki*. H. Watch, guard; station of police or customs.

³ *Barqandaz*, P. a matchlock man, but commonly applied to a native of Hindustan, armed with a sword and shield, who acts as doorkeeper, watchman, guard or escort.

⁴ Town in Sylhet District, Bengal. Shell limestone abounds in the Laour hills, consisting in a great measure nummulites and it is from these inexhaustible beds that Bengal is supplied with this valuable article.

⁵ Nana Farnavis.

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subsistence. Mr Malet replied that if he served the English faithfully it would not go unrequited. Accordingly from that time what information he could get from his association with Balaji Pandit and Hari Pant Phadke¹ as well as what he could collect from the Peshwa's munshis and his confidential Brahmins, such as the nature of the correspondence with the Nizam and the late Mudhoji Bhonsla as also the intrigues of the other powers, he would pass them on to Mr Malet. In fact most of the news about Poona transmitted to the Governor-General by that gentleman were supplied by the writer. For two years and some months he remained engaged in this business and Mr Malet assured him that he had written very highly about his services to Calcutta and that his labours would not go in vain. Then he thought of rendering still greater services to the Company and he left Poona in 1788 giving out that he was in search of employment. Thus he went to Tipu and entered his service. During his stay at Seringapatam he saw the army and the artillery of Tipu with his own eyes. The place is so well guarded that even a bird cannot fly there to have a view. Two men had been sent from Madras to Seringapatam to look for a newswriter. Tipu's spies detected them in one month and produced them before the tyrant who ordered them to be thrown to the lion. At such a place the writer drew up his paper of news and transmitted it to Mr Malet through a person by way of Korial² and Surat. The writer stayed on at Seringapatam and through Shah Abul Hasan, who has been living there from a long time, he made contact with the officers of Tipu and persuaded them to side with the English and took engagements from them that at the time of battle they would go over to the English camp with 8000 infantry together with muskets and cartridges. Similar engagements were made with the Commanders of his cavalry. Having accomplished this he obtained a passport from Tipu himself and proceeded to Kurnool from where he despatched the statements and engagements of the aforesaid officers to Mr Malet for the information of the Governor-General. Has also prevailed upon Muhammad Ranmast Khan, the Governor of that place, to help the English in the war. A written engagement was taken from him also and forwarded to the Governor-General. He similarly approached several other Rajas who promised to send their own contingents to make raids into Tipu's territories. The written engagements obtained from them were also sent to the Governor-General. He informed Capt. Kennaway of all these particulars and when he verified them from Mr Malet he (the Captain) said that he would also recommend him to the Governor-General who alone could extend his patronage to him. Says that he has rendered these services in the hope of obtaining from the Governor-General some permanent means of livelihood. In this hope he has spent Rs 1000 a month in foreign lands out of his savings, and having exhausted them has contracted a debt of Rs 40,000/-. But now he is reduced to such extremity that he is day and night pestered

¹ Maratha General. For biographical note see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VII, no 630.

² Another name of Mangalore.

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by his creditors. Hopes that he will be considered as a servant of the Company and granted due compensation for his long and arduous labours. (OR 297.)

Nov. 4. 682. From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as no 540 above. (OR 298.)

Nov. 4. 683. From Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 299.)

Nov. 6. 684. From Tukoji Holkar. Sends his *vakil*, Babu Rao Kishan, to Calcutta in order to wait on his lordship. (OR 300.)

Nov. 6. 685. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Mirza Rustam Ali Khan has secretly left Fyzabad for Calcutta. Requests his lordship to call the Khan for an interview and to direct him to return to his place. (OR 301.)

Nov. 6. 686. To Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Says that as a guarantee to the treaty subsisting between the addressee and Nawab Faizullah Khan, it is the duty of the Company to see that both the parties strictly adhere to the terms of their engagements. Has now learnt from Mr Ives that the Nawab Vazir has for some time past been suspecting that the Khan was rendering assistance to the Raja of Almora against the Nawab and that this conduct of the Khan was being interpreted by the Nawab as an infringement of the terms of the treaty concluded with him. Is concerned to hear that the Nawab should harbour such a suspicion against the Khan. Assures him however that the Company will not brook any act on the part of the Khan which in their opinion constitutes a deviation from the treaty. Asks the Nawab, however, not be influenced by reports of self-interested people nor to harbour such suspicions in his mind as are not supported by facts. Refers him for particulars to Mr Ives to whom he has communicated everything in detail on this subject. (CI 21, pp 374-6, no 339 ; TI 36, pp 251-4, no 287.)

Nov. 6.¹ 687. To Nawab Faizullah Khan. Has received from Mr Ives all the papers dealing with the present strained relation between the Nawab Vazir and the Khan. Has already informed the Khan of his determination to preserve the treaty subsisting between the Khan and the Nawab. Has also explicitly declared that so long as the treaty is adhered to by the Khan, the Company will not fail to take such steps as may be necessary for his happiness and prosperity. But from a careful perusal of the papers transmitted by Mr Ives it transpires that the Khan has not been sufficiently attentive to preserve that cordiality and harmony with the Nawab Vazir which was expected of him. Says that in the matter of dispute among the hill people the Khan has given ample cause to the Nawab to entertain a mistrust towards him. Says that any interference in that dispute is not only attended with an expense wholly unprofitable but is also fraught with great disadvantages to the Khan. It is reported that the Khan is entertaining troops in excess of the number stipulated in the treaty and that he is casting cannon and fortifying his towns. These acts of the Khan will naturally create suspicion in the

¹ November 7, according to the volume of translations.

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mind of the Nawab who will be inclined to communicate his apprehensions to his lordship who is bound to take notice of such communication from the Nawab. His lordship desires to maintain a good understanding between the Nawab and the Khan. With this end in view he has written in detail to Mr Ives and has desired him to make his sentiments known to the Khan's *vakil* in order that he may communicate them to the Khan. (*CI 21, pp 377-80, no 340 ; TI 36, pp 254-8, 288.*)

Nov. 6.¹

688. To the Nawab of Arcot. Says that some time ago the Nawab had sent for the will that he had deposited with the Government of Bengal and his lordship had informed him regretfully that although a search had been made for it, yet it could not be traced. Is happy however to tell him now that further searches have brought the will to light and it is therefore sent to him enclosed² herewith. Requests an acknowledgment of receipt. (*CI 21, p 159, no 116 ; TI 36, p 258, no 289.*)

Nov. 6.

689. To Nafisatun-Nisa Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of her letter requesting his lordship to transfer her allowance in the name of Saiyid Zafar Ali Khan who has been brought up by her as a son. It appears by the enquiry his lordship has made that a pension is paid to the Begam for herself, for Ashrafun-Nisa Begam, for the families of Mir Mazhar Ali and the Begam's eight sons including Mir Jalalud-Din and that she herself distributes it amongst those persons. Says that in compliance with her request he has directed Mr Harington that henceforth he should pay the pensions to Saiyid Zafar Ali Khan instead of the Begam, taking his receipt for the whole amount. Is convinced that this request of her arises from her keen desire to secure the happiness of these persons, both in her lifetime and after her death. But in order further to secure to them the happiness and unanimity that appears to be her wish, his lordship has directed that the receipt of the Khan, when presented to Mr Harington, shall be accompanied with that of each of her sons and Ashrafun-Nisa Begam and the family of Mir Mazhar Ali. For further particulars refers her to Mr Harington. (*CI 21, pp 159-61, no 117 ; TI 36, pp 250-1, no 286.*)

Nov. 6.

690. Notice is hereby given that for the convenience of all concerned it has been decided by the Governor-General in Council that henceforth

(I) there will be four sales of salt every year, and that they will take place on the following dates:—

the first on the 1st of March.

the second on the 1st of May.

the third on the 1st of July.

the fourth on the 1st of September.

(II) that the quantity to be sold at each sale will be the same as far as practicable.

(III) that a period of two months, calculated from the date of each sale, will be allowed to the purchasers for clearing out their purchases. (*CI 21, pp 161-2, no 118.*)

¹ Nov. 8 according to the volume of translations.

² Not forthcoming.

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Nov. 8.

691. To Nawab Asafud Daulah.¹ Some time ago he had informed the Nawab of his intention to go to Madras personally in order to punish Tipu Sultan who had attacked the country of the Raja of Travancore, an ally of the Company. But on receipt of the information that General Medows had been appointed Governor of Madras as also taking into consideration the inconveniences that might result on account of his absence from Calcutta, his lordship abandoned the idea of proceeding to Madras at that time and resolved to remain at his post in Bengal. But now he has made up his mind to proceed to Madras with expedition for the purpose of conducting war against Tipu and shall set out as soon as a suitable vessel can be made ready for his conveyance. Refers him to Mr Ives for further particulars. (*CI 21, pp 380-2, no 341 ; TI 36, pp 261-4, no 294.*)

Nov. 8.

692. To the Peshwa. Says that the addressee will have learnt from Mr Malet about the firm resolution of his lordship to carry on the war with the greatest vigour against Tipu. Informs him that his lordship shall leave Calcutta for Madras as soon as a suitable vessel can be got ready. For further particulars refers him to Mr Malet. (*TI 36, pp 259-61, no 290.*)

Nov. 8.

693. To the Nizam, Nana Farnavis and Azamul-Umara. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 36, p 261, nos 291-3.*)

Nov. 10.

694. To Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter expressing his satisfaction at the Treaty of offensive and defensive alliance concluded between the Company, the Nizam and the Peshwa. (Incomplete). (*CI 21, p 428, no 367.*)

Nov. 10.

695. To the King, Qutlaq Sultan Begam, the Nawab of Farrukhabad, Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh, Maharaja Bijai Singh, the Peshwa, Nana Farnavis, Azamul-Umara, Mahadaji Sindhia, Nawab Faizullah Khan, Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah, Munni Begam, Babbu Begam, Muhammad Riza Khan and Ali Ibrahim Khan. To the same effect as no 691 above. (*CI 21, pp 382-95, nos 342-8 ; TI 36, pp 264-6, nos 299-312.*)

Nov. 11.

696. To Rajaram Pandit. Informs him that a jamadar of sepoy with 12 elephants, belonging to the Company, is going from Calcutta to Madras through the addressee's province. Requests the addressee to see that he is allowed to pass without let or hindrance. (*CI 21, p 164, no 120 ; TI 36, p 282, no 315.*)

Nov. 11.

697. *Dastak* granted for carrying 12 elephants, belonging to the Company, from Calcutta to Madras in the charge of a jamadar of sepoy. (*CI 21, p 165, no 121.*)

Nov. 11.

698. To Rajaram Pandit. Says that some months ago, during the absence of the addressee from Cuttack, his lordship had written to Sadasheo Rao on the subject of supplying the Company with the salt manufactured in the Maratha territories in Orissa and devising the most effec-

¹ Letters of the same tenor and date were also written to Hasan Riza Khan, Haidar Beg Khan, Begams of Fyzabad and Nawab Faizullah Khan.

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tual means for preventing the smuggling of it into the Company's territories. As Mr Forster was then on his way to Nagpur his lordship desired him to deliver the letter to Sadasheo Rao and to consult with him on this subject. Has now empowered Mr Wodsworth, the Resident at Balasore, to conclude engagements with him on the part of the Company for delivery of all the salt produced in the Maratha territories in Orissa (excluding the amount necessary for local consumption) either at Rasulpur or Hijili. Requests the addressee to be particularly careful in preventing the smuggling of the salt manufactured in the territories under his jurisdiction into the Company's provinces through the western jungles or by any other route. Thus the Maratha Government can secure the profits of the manufactures of their own country. For further particulars refers him to Mr Wodsworth. (*CI 21, pp 165-6, no 122 ; TI 36, pp 277-8, no 313.*)

Nov. II.

699. To the Raja of Nepal. Says that the Raja will have heard of the measures that have been adopted by this Government for encouraging trade and removing the impediments that have hitherto obstructed its progress. Among other methods likely to effect this desirable end the *chaukis* and outposts, formerly stationed on the Raja's frontier, have been withdrawn and the duties which were collected on all imports into his country and on all exports from it to the Company's territories have been abolished. The object in adopting this measure has been the encouragement of the produce and manufactures of both the countries. The revenue from these sources have been voluntarily sacrificed in order to facilitate the free movement of all produce and manufactures in and out of the British provinces and the neighbouring states. It is hoped that this loss of revenue will be fully compensated in the increase that will arise to the other sources of their revenue by the impetus that will be given to trade.

Inform the Raja that the Nawab Vazir has also adopted a similar policy and has concluded a commercial treaty with the Company, and in this way not only the commerce between his subjects and those of the Company increased in volume but the intimacy of the two governments became firmer and their respective interests more united. But until the Raja adopts a similar measure, the system must remain incomplete. Has therefore authorised and empowered Mr Duncan, the Resident at Benares, to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Raja on the lines of the treaty with the Nawab Vazir.

Trusts that the Raja will see the manifold advantages of the proposal which will doubtless bring the two states closer together in friendship and will be mutually beneficial to their subjects. Besides, there will be the additional advantage that his subjects will be enabled to make their pilgrimages to the city of Benares with perfect ease of mind. For further particulars refers him to Mr Duncan who will transmit this letter to the Raja and who is fully acquainted with his lordship's wishes and authorised by him to negotiate and settle a lasting treaty between the two governments. (*CI 21, pp 166-8, no 123 ; TI 36, pp 278-82, no 314.*)

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Nov. 15.

700. From Khub Chand, son of Rai Dip Chand. Has already intimated to his lordship the particulars of his distressed situation. Being unable to meet the expenses of a large family after the death of his father and beset with innumerable difficulties, he has decided to represent the matter personally to his lordship. He accordingly set out from Benares on 7 *Safar* (16 October, 1790) and reached Murshidabad on the 29th of the same month. Will shortly reach Calcutta and pay his respects to his lordship. Counts on the support of the Company and that of his lordship and refers him to Mr Cherry for further particulars. (OR 302.)

Nov. 15.

701. From Sadasheo Rao, son of Rajaram Pandit. Ali Asghar Khan has represented to him that some years back he and Mir Abul Hasan advanced the sum of Rs 8,000/- to a person named Kame Khan for starting a business. Kame Khan has made a lot of money out of the sum and settled down at Benares but refuses to pay back the money. Ali Asghar therefore seized him and having handed him over to Ashraf Khan, himself came to Cuttack. He has drawn up a plaint and made arrangements for producing witnesses and now intends to go to Calcutta to lay the matter before the Governor-General. Hopes his lordship will do justice in his case. (OR 303.)

Nov. 15.

702. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Has received his letter. His lordship has drawn his attention to the correspondence that passed between him and the Nawab and to the conversations that took place between them at Calcutta on the subject of the *Nizam* affairs. Says that he has never deflected from the course prescribed by his lordship but has always managed the affairs of his household according to his (Governor-General's) dictates. Is glad to know that his lordship is keenly desirous of introducing a system for the better arrangement of his household affairs by which his heavy encumbrances might be discharged and his honour and dignity might increase. His lordship has advised the Nawab to exercise a prudent and attentive superintendence over his own affairs. Wonders how he can be inattentive to his responsibilities when he is grown to 35 years of age and is the father of a large number of children. Is always striving zealously to maintain his prestige and the good name of his house. He knows well the history of Nawab Sirajud-Daulah, of his late father and of his deceased brothers and is ever anxious to preserve the honour of his family. In order to have his affairs regulated in a proper manner and to clear his heavy debts, he himself in 1188¹ B.S. (1781-2 A.D.) asked for and obtained the services of Sir John D'oyly,¹ though according to the agreement between him and the Company, no Englishman was to interfere in his household affairs. In the end assures his lordship that he is at all times ready to carry out whatever his lordship may decide for his good. (OR 304.)

Nov. 16.

703. From Babbu Begam. Has received his lordship's letter intimating that he has resolved to proceed to Madras in order to conduct the war against Tipu Sultan as soon as the shipping arrangements can be made

¹ Sic in original. Sir John D'oyly was appointed Resident in 1780 and held the office till 1785.

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complete. Offers prayers for his lordship's victorious return from the battlefield.

With regard to his lordship's plan for the better management of the *Nizamat* affairs, refers him to the letter of the Nawab in which he has discussed the matter fully. Hopes that the system to be introduced by his lordship will relieve the Nawab of his embarrassments and preserve his honour and dignity. (OR 305.)

Nov. 16.

704. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Has received his letter intimating that he intends to proceed to Madras in order to conduct the war against Tipu. Prays to God that success may attend his endeavours. Says that the scheme formulated by his lordship for the better regulation of *Nizamat* affairs is excellent in every respect. But he takes the liberty to point out the feature that is derogatory to the Nawab according to the custom of this land. His lordship has directed that a sum of Rs 18,000/- be set apart every month for the liquidation of the debts of the *Nizamat* and handed over to Mr Harington for distribution among the creditors, and it is also proposed that the said gentleman should henceforth disburse the stipends of the Nawab's relations and dependants. Requests that the execution of this scheme may be left to the Nawab instead of being entrusted to Mr Harington and assures his lordship that he will act strictly according to his instructions and will also clear the debt of Jagat Seth. If this business is taken out of the Nawab's hands he will be dishonoured and disgraced before all. Hopes that his request will be granted. (OR 306.)

Nov. 16.

705. From Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Says that a year and a half ago he came to Calcutta and personally represented his case regarding the restoration of his *mushahara* to the members of the Board of Revenue who desired him to submit his case in writing and to enclose copies of the *sanads* that might be in his possession. Accordingly he did so and showed the originals to Messrs Cowper¹ and Graham.¹ Is sorry that no order has yet been passed. Now the writer has learnt that his lordship intends to proceed elsewhere. Requests that his affairs may be settled early as it is very inconvenient for him to stay at Calcutta any longer. The climate of the place being unfavourable, about 300 of his companions have died and he himself is also not enjoying good health. Hopes his lordship will grant his request. (OR 307.)

Nov. 16.

706. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. To the same effect as the first para of no 703 above. (OR 308.)

Nov. 16.

707. To Mahadaji Sindhia. Is much pleased to receive his letter, through Bhagwant Rao in answer to his lordship's letter relative to the treaty with the Peshwa. Informs him of his intention of going to the Coast and says that Bhagwant Rao has taken leave to go to Gaya² and left a trustworthy person at this place to act for him. For further parti-

¹ Member of the Board of Revenue.

² Town and district in Bihar, famous as a place of pilgrimage for the Hindus and the Buddhists from ancient times.

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- Nov. 16. **708.** To Bhao Bakhshi. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI* 21, pp 169-70, no 125 ; *TI* 36, p 283, no 317.)
- Nov. 16. **709.** To the Nizam. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. (*TI* 36, p 283, no 318.)
- Nov. 17. **710.** From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. The climate of Rajmahal, whither he had gone for hunting this time, is very pleasant and agreeable. Gaur¹ is a charming place founded by the old kings and though it is now deserted and given over to the jungle, yet the site affords pleasant recreation. The buildings in Gaur have not been repaired for a long time and are all in ruins. Intends to carry out the necessary repairs if so permitted by his lordship. A small expenditure will render the buildings fit for camping during hunting excursions. Hopes his lordship will grant the permission. (*OR* 309.)
- Nov. 17. **711.** From Nawab Dilawar Jang. Informs his lordship that on 4 Rabi I 1205 A.H. (12 November 1790) he safely returned to Murshidabad from Patna where he had gone for a change. Sends a *nazr* of 7 *ashrafis* which he hopes will be accepted by his lordship. (*OR* 310.)
- Nov. 17. **712.** From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR* 311.)
- Nov. 17. **713.** From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Has already sent a reply to his lordship's letter which, he hopes, has reached him. Says that the Nawab Vazir, who is on a visit to this quarter, invited his son, Nawab Muhammad Ali, to meet him. Accordingly the latter set out on Tuesday, 24 *Safar* (2 November). (*OR* 312.)
- Nov. 17. **714.** To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah of Masulipatam. Has received his letter through Mir Saiyid Muhammad requesting his lordship to restore his *jagir* to him. Says in reply that his lordship intends to go to the Coast in connection with the disturbances created by Tipu and will see the addressee there. Has dismissed his *vakil* as the business relates to Madras and his stay at Calcutta is unnecessary. For further particulars refers him to his *vakil*. (*CI* 21, pp 170-1, no 126 ; *TI* 36, pp 283-4 no 319.)
- Nov. 17. **715.** *Dastak* granted to Mir Ali Naqi Khan, *vakil* of the Nawab Vazir, who is going from Calcutta to Lucknow and has with him 1 *bajra*² and 9 boats laden with provision. (*CI* 21, p 171, no 127.)
- Nov. 17. **716.** *Dastak* granted to Mir Ali Naqi Khan, *vakil* of the Nawab Vazir, who is going from Murshidabad to Lucknow, by road, with elephants and horses. (*CI* 21, p 171, no 128.)

¹ Ruined city in Malda District, Eastern Bengal. Former Hindu and Muhammadan capital.

² H. budgerow, a kind of boat commonly used for travelling ; a large kind of pleasure-boat rounded-bottomed and keel-less.

1790.

Nov. 17.

717. *Dastak*¹ granted to Mir Naqi Khan, *vakil* of the Nawab Vazir, who is going from Murshidabad to Lucknow with 3 boats. (*CI* 21, *p* 171, *no* 129.)

Nov. 18.

718. To Muhammad Riza Khan. Is glad to learn of the safe arrival of his son from Patna, and encloses a letter for the latter also. (*CI* 21, 172, *no* 130 ; *TI* 36, *p* 284, *no* 320.)

Nov. 18.

719. To Nawab Dilawar Jang. Congratulates him on his recovery from illness and declines his *nazr*. (*CI* 21, *pp* 172-3, *no* 131 ; *TI* 36, *p* 284, *no* 321.)

Nov. 18.

720. *Dastak* granted at the request of Mir Kallan for carrying 90 elephants from Murshidabad for Mahadaji Sindhia. (*CI* 21, *p* 173, *no* 132.)

Nov. 19.

721. *Saliha Begam*² to Hon'ble Charles Stuart.³ Encloses for his information a copy of the letter sent by her to the Governor-General. Requests the addressee to inform her of the order that the Council may pass on her application. (*OR* 313.)

Nov. 19.

722. From *Saliha Begam*. Requests his lordship to direct Mr Harington that her allowance which is fixed at Rs 1,000/- may be paid to her through Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah whom she considers as her guardian. (*OR* 315-16.)

Nov. 19.

723. From Munni Begam. Has received his lordship's letter informing her of his intention to proceed to Madras in order to wage war against Tipu Naik. Prays for his lordship's victory and hopes that his efforts will be crowned with success. Says that though she has not seen the scheme formulated by his lordship for the better management of the *Nizam* affairs, yet coming as it does from his lordship, who is a well-wisher of her family, she sincerely welcomes it. Assures his lordship that every effort will be made to act up to his instructions. Requests him to keep her informed about his health and welfare so long as he is away from Calcutta. (*OR* 317.)

Nov. 20.

724. From Rajaram Pandit. Says that the Zamindar of Mayurbhanj having fallen into arrears of revenue amounting to Rs 50,000/- has absconded. Jagabandhu Patnaik⁴ and Bairagi Bhanj,⁵ the Zamindar's agents, who attended the Government offices and paid his land revenue have also fled to Jaleswar,⁶ in consequence of which the government revenues could not be collected from them. Requests therefore that the authorities at Jaleswar may be directed to hand them (the agents) over to the writer's officers. (*OR* 318.)

¹ A note on the margin says that this *dastak* was re-issued in the name of Ganga Dhar on February 1791 and so were the other two (nos 715 and 716).

² Wife of Nawab Sadiq Ali Khan, *alias* Miran, and step-mother of Mir Murtaza Khan.

³ Member of the Supreme Council till 1793 when he resigned. He was in charge of the Presidency of Bengal during Lord Cornwallis's absence in the south to prosecute the war against Tipu Sultan. Born 1743, died 1 May 1821, unmarried.

⁴ Diwan and Sarbadhikari of the Zamindar of Mayurbhanj.

⁵ Rautraya.

⁶ Town and *pargana* in Balasore District.

1790.

Nov. 20.

725. From Mukand Lal. Says that he waited upon Mr Duncan and is now employed heart and soul in the execution of the duties assigned to him. Mr Duncan has very kindly bestowed a *khilat* and jewels on him. Sends a *nazr* of 5 *ashrafs* on this happy occasion which, he hopes, will be accepted. (OR 319.)

Nov. 20.

726. From Purangir Gossain.¹ Reports that he has been robbed in the country of the Deb Raja by the people of Paro² who have carried off his coral, gold, cloves, walnuts and 4 elephants besides Rs 30,000/- in cash. Requests that letters may be written to the Raja and the Paro Penlow³ asking them to make a thorough investigation in this matter. (OR 320-21.)

Nov. 20.

727. From the Deb Raja. Has already sent a letter respecting the dispute about Bhutahat which, he hopes, has reached the Governor-General. Says that Gobind Ram *jamadar*, an old servant of the Company held the office of the *nazir*⁴ in the district of Rangpur since the time of Mr Hastings and served under successive Collectors from Mr Bogle to Mr McDowall. Is astonished to learn that Mr Purling⁵ on taking charge of the district removed the *jamadar* from his office disregarding the services rendered by him. The *jamadar* is a capable man and the Raja's affairs at Rangpur were settled through him. He is now going to Calcutta in order to represent his case to his lordship personally. Recommends that he may be restored to his office and says that his reinstatement would be a personal favour to the Raja himself. (OR 322.)

Nov. 21.

728. From Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan. Has received his lordship's letter intimating that he intends to proceed to Madras in order to conduct the war against Tipu Naik. Prays for his lordship's victory and successful return from the battlefield. Says that he is employed heart and soul in the performance of his duties and will continue to do so during his lordship's absence. (OR 323.)

Nov. 21.

729. From Ram Chand and Brijmohan Das, bankers of Benares. Complimentary. (OR 324.)

Nov. 23.

730. From Saliha Begam. To the same effect as no 722 above. (OR 325.)

Nov. 23.

731. From Bishambhar Pandit. Says that Raghu, a servant of Bhawani Chaudhri, escorted the wife of Manju Chaudhri from Cuttack to Nagpur. At the latter place he misappropriated Rs 50,000/- and fled to *Mauza Patna*⁶ in Jaleswar where he has given himself up to revelry.

¹ For biographical note, see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VIII, no 1569.

² Town in Bhutan.

³ Lieut.-Governor of the Western Division of Bhutan.

⁴ A. a superintendent, an officer employed in a judicial court.

⁵ Purling, Charles—Assistant at Dinajpur or Rangpur (1771). Negotiated treaty with the Raja of Cooch Behar (1772). Acting Chief of Dacca (1773), Collector of Rangpur (1777-79), Resident in Oudh (1781), on Board of Commissioners for management of the Dutch East India Company's possessions at Chinsurah, was one of the witnesses at the trial of Hastings. Collector of Rangpur (1790). Died 31st January 1791. (*Patra Sankalana Prachin Bangala*,

⁶ A quarter of Jaleswar.

1790.

Requests his lordship to direct the Collector of Midnapore¹ to hand him over to the men of (Bhawani) Chaudhri. (OR 326.)

Nov. 23.

732. Beniram Pandit to Bishambhar Pandit. Says that Mr William, Contractor of Opium, sent his *harkara* to Shahabad and other villages in the writer's *jagir* to fetch some *Koeris*.² The writer, on learning this, sent a message to the gentleman through Lala Tek Chand saying that though the opium factory had been established 5 years ago, yet the *Koeris* of his *jagir* were never engaged by any contractor. Mr William replied that it was the order of the Council and he could not withdraw it. Consequently he called the *Koeris* and told them that if the gentleman asked them to plough his field they should comply. Asks the addressee to procure a letter from the Council prohibiting the employment of such labour from the villages in the writer's *jagir*. (OR 327.)

Nov. 23.

733. To Balaji Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter in reply to one that had been written to him informing him of his lordship's intention of going to the Coast to punish Tipu Naik for his breach of agreement. (CI 21, pp 173-4, no 133 ; TI 36, p 284, no 322.)

Nov. 23.

734. *Dastak* granted to Saiyid Khushwaqt Ali Khan who is proceeding from Calcutta to Benares with his luggage, provision and a horse. (CI 21, p 174, no 134.)

Nov. 24.

735. From Sharfun-Nisa Begam, Asmatun-Nisa Begam, Sakina Begam and Amatul-Mahdi Begam, grand-daughters of Nawab Sirajud-Daulah.³ Say that their grand-mother, Lutfun-Nisa Begam, has died. During her lifetime she had made an application to his lordship requesting that after her death the monthly stipend of Rs 100/- which she used to receive from Jahangirnagar⁴ might be paid to them. As it is not the practice with the Company to stop an allowance which they have settled on anyone, they therefore request his lordship to issue orders to the Collector of Dacca to continue the stipend to all four of them. The late Begam also received from the custom house at Azimabad the sum of Rs 1,000/- annually on account of her zamindari of the *mandi*⁵ called Begampura and another sum of Rs 305/- from the *khas*⁶ taluk of Murshidabad for the expenses of *qaris*, *langar*,⁷ etc. at the tombs of Nawab Mahabat Jang (Ali Vardi Khan) and his daughter, the mother of Nawab Sirajud-Daulah. Request that the Collector of Murshidabad and the Custom Master of Patna may be directed to continue the aforesaid sums to the petitioners and accept the receipt given under their joint seal as voucher of payment in the same manner as they accepted the receipt given under the seal of the late Begam. (OR 328.)

¹ Town and district in Bengal.

² A caste of cultivators of poppy in Bihar.

³ Nawab of Bengal. (1756-7 A.D.).

⁴ Old name of Dacca.

⁵ H. a market, one for any particular commodity.

⁶ A. private, peculiar ; as a revenue term it is applied to the management of estates and the collection of the revenue thereof by the officers of government without any intermediate person between them and the cultivator.

⁷ P. a public kitchen, especially for feeding the poor.

1790.

Nov. 24.

736. From Raja Mitarjit Singh, Zamindar of Sanaut.¹ Informs his lordship that he has paid in full the revenues of the zamindari for the year 1197 Fasli (1789-90). (OR 329.)

Nov. 24.

737. From Maharaja Pratap Singh. Has already written to him how Nawab Ihtishamud-Daulah (Ismail Beg Khan?) had arrived at 'this' quarter (Jaipur). After an engagement had taken place between the Nawab and the Marathas, the latter laid siege to the fort of Ajmer.² The Rathors having strengthened the fort prepared to repel the attack. The Maharaja (Bijai Singh of Jodhpur) sent Bakhshi Bhau Raj³ to Merta for collecting troops with a view to reinforcing the besieged garrison. Accordingly the Bakhshi was busy making the arrangements. The writer also despatched Nawab Ihtishamud-Daulah and Daulat Ram⁴ with instructions to effect a junction with the Bakhshi and then to proceed together to Ajmer to fight the enemy. The Marathas apprehending that the combination might prove too strong for them, lifted the siege and hastened towards Merta, their plan being to give battle before the writer's army joined with that of the Maharaja (of Jodhpur). They reached Merta by continuous marches and before the Rathors could prepare for action, they opened fire from their artillery. The Rajputs kept firm to their positions, fought bravely for a day and night and next day they rushed at the enemy drawing their swords and discharging arrows, and engaged them for full one *pas*,⁵ killing a large number. But they were out-numbered and the Maratha artillery took a heavy toll of them. So they turned away and decided to revenge themselves another time.

At present Nawab Ihtishamud-Daulah and Daulat Ram have arrived 'here'. Bakhshi Bhau Raj has reached Nagaur where other Rathor *sardars* are also collecting. The writer is also assembling his army in order to crush the Marathas. When the plan of action is decided, it will be intimated to the Governor-General. For further particulars refers him to Rai Ram Singh. Hopes for letters. (OR 330.)

Nov. 24.

738. From Abbas Quli Khan.⁶ Is sorry not to have been able to pay his respects to the Governor-General when he visited the city of Azimabad (Patna). Wishes to achieve this object now and hopes that an interview will be granted to him (at Calcutta). (OR 331.)

¹ Pargana in Gaya.

² District and city in Rajputana in the British province of Ajmer-Merwara. The district of Ajmer was given to the Marathas in 1756 by Bijai Singh, the Rathor prince, as *mund kati* or 'blood-money' for the murder of Jayappa Sindhia, the Maratha General. In 1787 Mahadaji Sindhia invaded Jaipur and the Rathor princes joined together to aid their brethren. The Marathas were defeated and the Rathors regained Ajmer for a brief period. It was retaken by Sindhia in 1790.—*Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. V.

³ He appears to be the same person as Bakhshi Bhimraj of letter no 1442 of Vol. VII, and may be identified with Bakhshi Bhim Singh who, as mentioned by Sarkar in his *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, commanded 5000 Naga musketeers of Maharaja Bijai Singh of Jodhpur and was sent to the assistance of the Raja of Jaipur in the campaign of Lalsot.

⁴ Minister of the Raja of Jaipur.

⁵ P. a term of three hours.

⁶ Son of Nawab Munirud-Daulah.

1790.

Nov. 24.

739. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Has learnt from Mr Speke¹ that the Governor-General approves the appointment of his son, Nawab *Muinul-Mulk*² *Rafiud-Daulah*³ Saiyid Muhammad Naqi Khan⁴ *Dilawar Jang*,⁵ as the writer's *naib*.⁶ Is thankful for the Governor-General's kindness. It is the earnest wish of the writer that during his lifetime Dilawar Jang, who is an accomplished young man, may perform the duties entrusted to him with credit under the patronage of his lordship. (OR 332.)

Nov. 24.

740. To Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Is much pleased to receive her *shuqqa* mentioning the happy news of the birth of a son to Mirza Khurram Bakht. Congratulates the Begam on the birth of her grandson and sends a *nazr* of 51 gold mohurs through Mr Duncan. (CI 21, pp 174-5, no 135 ; TI 36, p 285, no 323.)

Nov. 24.

741. To Beniram Pandit. Informs him of his lordship's intention of going to the Coast in order to punish Tipu Naik for his breach of agreement. Says that Bishambhar Pandit has been furnished with a duplicate of the letter that his lordship had written on this subject to Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla, and which had been forwarded through Mr Forster, and that he (Bishambhar) has been asked to send it to the Maharaja. For further particulars refers him to Bishambhar Pandit. (CI 21, pp 175-6, no 136 ; TI 36, p 285, no 324.)

Nov. 24.

742. To Nawab Nusrat Jang. Informs him of his lordship's intention of going to Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik for his breach of agreement. Requests frequent letters. (CI 21, pp 176-7, no 137 ; TI 36, p 285, no 325.)

Nov. 24.

743. *Notification.* Public notice is hereby given that a general embargo has been laid upon donies⁷ and all other small country vessels plying in this river (Hooghly). They are not to move elsewhere until the issue of further orders. Dated 24 November 1790 corresponding to 11 Aghsan 1197 Bengali. (CI 21, p 117, no 138.)

Nov. 25.

744. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Has already informed his lordship that his son, Nawab Muhammad Ali, went to meet the Nawab Vazir at the latter's invitation. Says that he reached the Vazir's camp on Monday, 30 *Safar* (8 November) and was accorded a hearty reception. He will attend on the Vazir as long as he is desired. (OR 333.)

Nov. 25.

745. To the Nawab Vazir. Says that his lordship was very much pleased to meet Mir Ali Naqi Khan who had been sent by the Nawab Vazir to purchase certain commodities at Calcutta. As the Khan has now

¹ Speke, Peter, Collector of Rajshahi and Superintendent of *Nizamat* Stipends.

² A. helper of the empire.

³ A. high noble of the state.

⁴ For biographical note see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VIII, no 327.

⁵ P. bold in war.

⁶ A. deputy, assistant.

⁷ *Doni* or *Dhoney*, a trading craft, having one mast with a long sail, used in the East Indies, especially on the coasts of Coromandel and Ceylon.

1790.

executed his commission, his lordship has given him leave to return. (CI 21, p 177, no 139 ; TI 36, p 286, no 326.)

Nov. 25.

746. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Informs the Nawab that agreeably to the request of Mir Kamalud-Din Husain Khan, the required quantity of saltpetre will be furnished, as last year, for the use of the Nawab's household. (CI 21, pp 117-8, no 140 ; TI 36, p 286, no 327.)

Nov. 25.

747. To Abbas Quli Khan. Is much pleased to receive his letter requesting his lordship to grant him an interview. Desires him not to come to Calcutta as his lordship intends to leave for Madras shortly in order to punish Tipu Naik for his breach of agreement. (CI 21, p 178, no 141 ; TI 36, p 286, no 328.)

Nov. 25.

748. To Babu Mukund Lal. Acknowledges the receipt of his *arzi* informing his lordship that he attends on Mr Duncan who has invested him with a *khilat*. Asks him to carry out faithfully every order that he may receive from the gentleman. Is delighted to receive his *nazr* which has been accepted with all his heart, though outwardly it is being returned according to custom. (CI 21, p 179, no 142 ; TI 36, pp 286-7, no 329.)

Nov. 25.

749. *Notification*. The Governor-General in Council having decided to avail themselves of the temporary aid of individuals for augmenting the supplies of treasure for prosecuting the war upon the Coast, the public are hereby informed that even sums of not less than Rs 500/- will be received by the Sub-Treasurer who will grant the payers thereof acknowledgments for the issue of promissory notes payable with interest at 12 per cent on or before 15 March next by which date Government expect to have in their hand sufficient funds for the discharge of these loans. These acknowledgments will be accepted in lieu of cash in discharge of any demands the Government may have on those holding them. Dated 25 November 1790 corresponding to 12 *Aghan* 1197 Bengali. (CI 21, pp 179-80, no 143.)

Nov. 26.

750. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Has received his lordship's letter intimating that he intends to proceed to Madras in order to conduct the war against Tipu. Prays for his lordship's victory and successful return from the battlefield. Says that her son, Mirza Khurram Bakht, is desirous of accompanying his uncle (Governor-General) to the field, but she leaves the matter for his lordship to decide. (OR 334.)

Nov. 27.

751. From the Deb Raja. Has received his lordship's two letters, the one asking the writer to send a *vakil* to Rangpur in connection with the dispute about Bhutahat and the other relating to the recovery of a debt from the Raja of Cooch Behar. Says that Bhutahat is an insignificant place and the dispute about it was settled when Mr Hastings was the Governor-General, and a decree was passed in favour of Deb Raja. This point must be kept in view at the time of passing any orders. Will however send his *vakil* to Rangpur, as desired, and hopes that the dispute will be settled once for all. With regard to the recovery of the debt from the Raja of Cooch Behar, says that Mr Douglas has caused the payment of a part of the sum and the balance is expected to be realised in a short time.

1790.

In his previous letter he had commended Gobind Ram *jamadar* to his lordship's favour and requested the Governor-General to reinstate him in his former office. It would be a personal favour to the Raja himself if his request is granted.

In the month of *Pus* the writer intends to send a present of horses and oxen of 'this' country. Requests a *dastak* for the man who shall take them to the Governor-General. Sends a present of Bhutanese fruits by the *dak*. Hopes to be favoured with letters. (OR 335.)

Nov. 27. 752. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. To the same effect as no 744 above. (OR 336.)

Nov. 27. 753. To Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Says that from the circumstances communicated to him by Mr Ives about the disputes among the hill people and from the applications made by these people to the Nawab as well as Nawab Faizullah Khan for assistance, his lordship was apprehensive that as a result of such applications the peace and tranquillity of the Nawab's country might suffer and in consequence they might also affect the cordiality subsisting between the Nawab and the Khan. Had therefore advised the Nawab from time to time to keep himself aloof from those disputes and thereby avoid creating any breach with the Khan. Unfortunately however his apprehension came true, and his lordship some time later learnt with regret that an estrangement had taken place between the Nawab and the Khan. As a guarantor of the treaty subsisting between them it is the duty of the Company to see that harmonious relations exist between them, and in order therefore to bring this about his lordship was under the necessity of exercising the powers, with which he was vested to maintain friendship and good understanding between them. Had communicated his sentiments on this point to Mr Ives¹ who had also been instructed to convey them to the

¹ In his letter dated 6 November 1790, Cornwallis wrote to Ives in the following terms. "... I am of opinion that the Company ought to take no other notice of the Almora contentions than to recommend to the Vazir to withdraw all interference in disputes among the hill people as, far from promising any advantage, it would be expensive in prosecuting and ruinous to his subjects, and with respect to Faizullah Khan it may be considered the duty of a guarantee (of the treaty between the Vazir and the Khan) to advise him in strong terms to desist from all connection with them, as any interference in the disputes among them will give room for charges being brought against him by the Vazir's Government without producing any possible benefit to himself, since neither the Vazir, as his sovereign prince, nor the Company as guarantor to the treaty between them will permit any increase to his territory either by force of arms, or by negotiation, either openly or secretly and under a feigned name, should it ever be known that he possesses territory there in that manner. Faizullah Khan should also be strictly warned against entertaining more troops than he is allowed to keep up by treaty, against fortifying places in his dominions or casting cannon, indeed in every instance that can be construed into an infringement of his engagements.

The payments of the pension from Faizullah Khan to Mustapha Khan while at Lucknow is in my opinion entirely inadmissible and even his residence there, disposed as he seems to be to foment the Vazir's displeasure against his uncle, appears to be highly exceptionable. . . . The Vazir was also recommended to admit Faizullah's Vakil to his Court as formerly and to receive with cordiality the Nawab's son, Muhammad Ali Khan, when the latter should come to pay him a visit. *Foreign Deptt., Pol. Progs., 6 November 1790.*

1790.

Nawab. Is however extremely glad to learn now that the strained relations between the parties are likely to end soon and that the Nawab, who is desirous of friendship and unanimity with everyone, has made an interference on the part of the Governor-General unnecessary. Hopes that cordiality and friendship will be firmly maintained between the Nawab and the Khan henceforward. (*CI 21, pp 398-400, no 349 ; TI 36, pp 287-9 no 330.*)

Nov. 27.

754. To Nawab Faizullah Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 21, pp 400-2, no 350 ; TI 36, pp 289-92, no 331.*)

Nov. 28.

755. From Nawab Haidar Beg Khan. Says that in view of the close alliance between the two governments he, at the outbreak of war with Tipu, suggested to his lordship that a body of cavalry might be sent by the Nawab Vazir on field service but his offer was declined. Later he desired Tafazzul Husain Khan to make an offer of a sum of money towards the expenses of war but his lordship did not accept this also, though he said that he might require a loan of ten or twelve lakhs of rupees. On learning this he at once sent *hundis* for a portion of the amount to the Khan and was making arrangements for the remainder when Mr Ives received an order from his lordship urging the despatch of the balance. Has therefore sent the same in bills to Tafazzul Husain Khan through Mr Ives and hopes that the Khan will, after cashing them, deposit the full amount in *sicca* rupees into the Company's treasury. Prays for his lordship's victorious return to Calcutta. (*OR 337.*)

Nov. 29.

756. From Raja Sundar Singh. Has already sent a reply to his lordship's *parwana* mentioning the particulars of his distressed situation. Has learnt that his lordship intends to proceed to Madras in order to punish the enemy. Requests therefore that Mr Stuart may be directed to settle his affairs early either by giving a patient hearing to the representations of the writer or by investigating his case through Mr Duncan. Is extremely distressed on account of his present pecuniary embarrassments. Hopes his lordship will save his life by issuing the order immediately. (*OR 338.*)

Nov. 30.

757. From Munni Begam. Has received his lordship's letter forwarding a plan for the better management of the *Nizamat* affairs. Says that Mr Harington had not shown her the scheme when he first received it, but later at her request he explained to her personally that his lordship had proposed that in order to avoid the Nawab being sued in the district courts by his dependants for their stipends and allowances, the disbursement of these stipends should be made by him (Mr. Harington) and that a sum of Rs 18,000 would be set apart monthly for the liquidation of the old debts of the *Nizamat*. Approves the scheme and is confident that the Governor-General will introduce such reforms as will maintain the integrity and the honour of the house. (*OR 339.*)

Nov. 30.

758. From Nawab Haidar Beg Khan. A complimentary reply to his lordship's letter intimating that he intends to proceed to Madras in order to conduct the war against Tipu Naik. (*OR 340.*)

179C.

Dec. 1.

759. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Says that it is the custom of this country that when any one proceeds on a journey, his friends present him with articles like sweetmeats, fruits, etc. for his provision on the way. Accordingly he sends pistachios, almonds, dry fruits, confections and a few jars of preserves through Mir Kamalud-Din Husain Khan and hopes these will be accepted. (OR 341.)

Dec. 1.

760. From Babu Ausan Singh.¹ Has learnt from his *vakil*, Mir Sher Ali, that his lordship intends to go to Madras and is expected to be away from Calcutta for a period of four or five months. Offers prayer for his safe return. (OR 342.)

Dec. 1.

761. From Raja Bachhraj. Has learnt that his lordship intends to proceed to Madras. Proposes to depute one of his sons or a *gumashta* to wait on his lordship at that place. Hopes the permission will be granted. (OR 343.)

Dec. 1.

762. From Raja Gurudas.² Says that in the month of *Asarh* he reached Murshidabad with the object of having an interview with the addressee but he could not accomplish it on account of his sudden illness. A boil appeared on the right side of his back and it defied all treatment for five months so that at a time even his life was despaired of. Is better now but too weak to resume his journey. Has learnt that his lordship intends to proceed to Madras and has therefore deputed his nephew, Rai Mahanand, to wait on his lordship and represent the particulars of his situation. Hopes his lordship will give a patient hearing to his representations. Some time ago he transmitted *arzis* written in English mentioning the full particulars of his situation. Hopes the Governor-General has perused them and learnt the facts. Counts on his lordship's support and requests an early settlement of his affairs. (OR 344.)

Dec. 1.

763. To Munni Begam. Is glad to learn from Mr Harington that she has made an offer of her own bullocks to the English army in the present exigency of the war. Thanks her very much for her sympathy and co-operation at this critical juncture. Informs the Begam of his intention of proceeding to the Coast in 3 or 4 days. Requests frequent letters. (CI 21, pp 180-1, no 144 ; TI 36, pp 293-4, no 333.)

Dec. 1.

764. To Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Thanks him for offering his bullocks to the English army in the present exigency of the war. (CI 21, pp 181-2, no 145 ; TI 36, p 294, no 334.)

Dec. 1.

765. *Dastak* granted to Munshi Sukh Lal³ who is going from Calcutta to Benares with his dependants and luggage etc. (CI 21, p 182, no 146.)

Dec. 1.

766. *Dastak* granted to Bhagwant Rao, *vakil* of Mahadaji Sindhia,

¹ *Jagirdar* of *pargana* Saidpur in Benares. For biographical not see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VII, p 87, foot-note 1.

² Raja Guru Das, the only son of the famous Raja Nanda Kumar, was the *Diwan* of Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah from 1772 to 1775 and again from 1778 to 1779. He died in 1199 B.S. (1792-3).—Walsh: *History of Murshidabad*.

³ *Vakil* of Lala Champat Ray.

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who is going from Calcutta to Benares and has 3 boats, luggage and provision etc. with him. (*CI 21, p 182, no 147.*)

Dec. 1.

767. *Dastak* granted at the request of Lala Shambhunath, *gumashta* of Raja Bachhraj, for one *palwar* laden with glass-ware proceeding from Calcutta to Lucknow. (*CI 21, p 182, no 148.*)

Dec. 1.

768. *Dastak* granted to Shaikh Khadim Ali, *naib* of Hikmat Maab Khan, who is going from Calcutta to Azimabad (Patna) with 3 boats, 4 small and big boxes. (*CI 21, p 182, no 149.*)

Dec. 1.

769. *Notification.* Notice is hereby given that gold and silver bullion of the proper standard will be received at the mint or treasury for minting and that weight for weight will be returned in the current gold and silver coins of Calcutta. Dated 1 Dec. 1790 corresponding to 18 *Aghan* 1197 Bengali. (*CI 21, p 183, no 150.*)

Dec. 1.

770. To Tukoji Holkar. Has received his letter. Informs him that he (the Governor-General) proposes to proceed in person to Madras in order to punish Tipu Sultan for his contumacy. (*CI 21, pp 402-3, no 351 ; TI 36, p 294, no 335.*)

Dec. 1.

771. To Maharaja Raghuj Bhonsla. Complimentary, informing him of his intended departure to Madras in the course of 5 or 6 days. (*CI 21, pp 403-5, no 352 ; TI 36, p 294, no 336.*)

Dec. 1.

772. To Maharaja Pratap Singh. Complimentary reply. (*CI 21, p 405, no 353 ; TI 36, p 295, no 338.*)

Dec. 1.

773. To Maharaja Bijai Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter through Rao Dhan Singh. Informs him that he proposes to start for Madras in 5 or 6 days in order to punish Tipu who, in violation of the treaty, has been guilty of an unprovoked attack on one of the Company's allies—the Raja of Travancore. Refers him for particulars to the letter of Rao Dhan Singh. (*CI 21, pp 405-6, no 354, TI 36, p 294, no 337.*)

Dec. 2.

774. From Saiyid Ali Khan, Nawab of Dacca. Has received his letter intimating that he intends to proceed to Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik for his unprovoked breach of treaty between him and the Company. Offers prayers for his lordship's victory and successful return from the battlefield. Dated 21 *Rabi* 1 corresponding to 29 Nov. 1790. (*OR 345.*)

Dec. 2.

775. From Saiyid Ali Khan, Nawab of Dacca. Has learnt from Mr William Douglas that the Government require oxen of large size for drawing fieldpieces and that whatever number is procurable in the city may be despatched to the Governor-General. Says that the use of carts and wheeled-carriages is not in vogue in this city and hence oxen of large size are not available here. Those used in carrying bricks, *surkhi*,¹ etc. are not fit for the purpose. Regrets therefore his inability to comply with the request. Has informed the gentleman accordingly. Dated 21 *Rabi* 1 corresponding to 29 Nov. 1790. (*OR 346.*)

¹ (from Persian *surkh*, red), brick dust, pounded bricks.

1790.

Dec. 2.

776. From Nawab Saiyid Murtaza Khan,¹ *alias* Mir Saidu. Says that an allowance of Rs 5,000 a month was fixed by Lord Clive for the maintenance of his family. Later Mr Hastings ordered Rs 1000 to be set apart and paid to Saliha Begam, his step-mother, separately. At present Saliha Begam on account of her old age and illness is getting weak and imbecile. According to the Muhammadan Law her allowance must revert to him (in case of her death) and no one else can have a claim to it. Has written this for the information of his lordship lest somebody should represent anything to the contrary at this occasion. (OR 347.)

Dec. 2.

777. To Maharaja Bijai Singh. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, pp 406-7, no 355.)

Dec. 2.

778. To Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Is sending all the Company's elephants to Madras immediately in order to carry the baggage of the army. As the number of these beasts is short of the requirement, the Governor General has been obliged to request the friends and well-wishers of the Company to lend the services of their elephants for the purpose. Considering the Nawab as a faithful friend of the Company, his lordship requests him also to grant a loan of his elephants to the Company not exceeding 200 in number, which the Nawab can with convenience furnish. Refers him to Mr Ives for particulars. (CI 21, pp 407-8, no 356; TI 36, pp 292-3, no 332.)

Dec. 2.

779. *Dastak* granted to Gopal Chand and Hanuman Sewak who are going in a boat from Calcutta to Benares with their dependants, luggage and provision. (CI 21, p 183, no 151.)

Dec. 2.

780. *Dastak* granted to Gosain Vithalji for his journey from Calcutta up to the confines of the Company's territories with 3 *bahllis*, 2 camels, 9 ponies, 50 companions and 2 *raths*. (CI 21, p 183, no 152.)

Dec. 3.

781. To Saliha Begam. Has received her letter requesting his lordship to direct Mr Harington that her allowance which is fixed at Rs 1,000/- may be paid to her through Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah whom the Begam considers as her guardian. Says in reply that it is the earnest wish of his lordship to promote the happiness and comfort of the Nawab and his family. But as the request contained in her letter not only militates against the system hitherto pursued but is incompatible with the plan his lordship has recommended to the Nawab for the better management of the *Nizamat*, his lordship regrets that he cannot comply with it. (CI 21, p 184, no 153; TI 36, pp 298-9, no 343.)

Dec. 3.

782. To Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Condoles with him on the sad demise of his wife. (CI 21, pp 184-5, no 154; TI 36, p 295, no 339.)

Dec. 3.

783. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter expressing his intention of carrying out the necessary repairs in the buildings at Gaur as the place is highly suitable for camping during hunting excursions. Desires the Nawab to postpone the work until his

¹ Son of Nawab Miran. For biographical note, see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VIII, no 1582.

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lordship's return from the Coast. (*CI* 21, *p* 185, *no* 155 ; *TI* 36, *p* 295, *no* 340.)

Dec. 3.

784. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Thanks him very much for the present of pistachios, almonds and other dry fruits, confections and jars of preserves so kindly sent by the Nawab, through Mir Kamalud-Din Husain Khan, as a token of the Nawab's good wishes on the eve of his departure to the Coast. (*CI* 21, *pp* 185-6, *no* 156 ; *TI* 36, *pp* 295-6, *no* 341.)

Dec. 3.

785. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Has received his letter. Says that the plan he has transmitted to the Nawab on the subject of his stipend had been drawn up after mature deliberations and with due regard to the rights and claims of every one concerned. Advises the Nawab therefore to act conformably to the aforesaid plan and refrain from listening to the counsel of self-interested persons who bring discredit to the Nawab in order to gain their own ends. (*CI* 21, *pp* 409-11, *no* 357 ; *TI* 36, *pp* 296-8, *no* 342.)

Dec. 4.

786. From Nawab Diler Himmat Khan. Has received his lordship's letter stating that he intends to go to Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik for his attack on the country of the Raja of Travancore who is an ally of the Company. Prays that his efforts may be crowned with success and that he may return victorious from the battlefield. (*OR* 348.)

Dec. 4.

787. From Mir Abul Qasim. His lordship must have learnt from the letters of Capt. Kennaway how Tajud-Daulah¹ after taking the fort of Banganapalle² inflicted a crushing defeat on Qutbud-Din Khan and captured a number of his muskets and horses, the drum and the standard. Offers congratulations on the occasion of this victory. Says that a report about the siege of the forts of Cumbum and Koppal³ is sent daily to the Captain and it seems unnecessary to repeat it here.

P.S.—Nawab Azamul-Umara offers his compliments. Says that the Nawab has not sent a separate letter as what he wanted to communicate is given above. (*OR* 349.)

Dec. 4.

788. To Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Is sorry that he could not avail himself of the services of the Kandahar Horse⁴ so kindly offered by the Nawab at the Commencement of the present war. Acknowledges with thanks however the receipt of Rs 12 lakhs through Mr Ives and Tafazzul Husain Khan. This amount will be treated as the advance payment of the Company's subsidy by the Nawab. Says that this pecuniary assistance of the Nawab is a clear proof of his sincere friendship with the Company. Has given instructions to his officers to furnish the Nawab with

¹ Asad Ali Khan, Nizam's officer.

² State in Madras.

³ Old hill-fort and town in Raichur 200 miles south-west from Hyderabad District, Hyderabad State. It was occupied by Tipu Sultan in 1786 who had the lower fortress rebuilt by French engineers. The siege mentioned here lasted about six months. At last on 17 April 1791 the garrison capitulated to Dara Jah and marched out of the fort.

⁴ Name of a cavalry regiment in the service of the Nawab Vazir.

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proper receipt for the aforesaid amount. (*CI 21, pp 411-14, no 358 ; TI 36, pp 299-302, no 344.*)

Dec. 4.

789. To Haidar Beg Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 21, pp 414-15, no 359 ; TI 36, p 302, no 345.*)

Dec. 4.

790. To Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Says that Mir Zainul Abidin Khan who has voluntarily made very long journeys in the interest of the Company is considered worthy of favour by this Government. Should he therefore now proceed to Murshidabad, the Khan is desired to treat him with all kindness. (*CI 21, p 186, no 157 ; TI 36, p 302, no 346.*)

Dec. 4.

791. To Rajaram Pandit. Informs him of his lordship's intention of going to the Coast by sea and desires his aid for those who might pass through his district with stores, cattle, etc. under their charge for the army. (*TI 36, p 303, no 348.*)

Dec. 4.

792. To Rajaram Pandit. Desires him to provide every facility to Mr Macdonald¹ who will pass through his jurisdiction while going to the Coast with 60 elephants belonging to the Company. (Persian copy incomplete.) (*CI 21, p 186, no 158 ; TI 30, p 303, no 347.*)

Dec. 5.

793. From Nafisatun-Nisa Begam. Is delighted to receive his lordship's letter informing her that he has directed Mr Harington to pay the stipends of herself and her family to Saiyid Zafar Ali Khan, *alias* Mir Khairati. Thanks him for this act of kindness. Dated 19 *Rabi* I (27 November 1790.) (*OR 350.*)

Dec. 5.

794. From Nawab Diler Himmat Khan. Complimentary. (*OR 351.*)

Dec. 5.

795. From Ganga Govind Singh. Says that prior to his lordship's arrival in India he was employed in the service of the Company but resigned his post as Mr Stables² who was the Member of the Board did not support him. His opponents tried hard to fabricate charges against him, yet they could not succeed as he had always discharged his duties with scrupulous honesty. Has now learnt that his lordship intends to proceed to Madras and that some other gentleman will officiate for him and carry on his administration without interfering with the arrangements made by his lordship. Requests therefore that before his lordship leaves Calcutta he would bestow some suitable office under the Government on the writer's son in order that the distinction enjoyed by his family for so long under the patronage of the Company may be maintained undiminished. (*OR 352.*)

Dec. 5.

796. From Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan. Has received his lordship's letter directing him to administer the oath of office to the *amala* of the *adalat* employed under him. Says that he urged on each officer to take the oath but they would rather resign than comply. Encloses their remonstrance³ for his lordship's persual.

¹ Possibly Alexander Macdonald. Cadet 1778. Second Lieutenant 30 April 1779. Lieutenant 8 January 1781. Struck off 1793.—Dodwell and Miles: *Bengal Army List*.

² John Stables. For biographical note, see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VIII, no 957.

³ *Vide* the following letter.

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Says that when the *adalat* was first established Mr Hastings left all its concerns to the discretion of the writer and also authorised him to hear appeals from the judgments of his subordinates. The writer was therefore very cautious in the selection of the *amala* who were brought from the different parts of the country and were approved by Mr Hastings. They have performed their duties satisfactorily and the reputation of the *adalat* has spread throughout the length and breadth of Hindustan. Since his lordship's assumption of office they have never raised any objection to the orders that are issued to them but, on the contrary, they have always carried them out cheerfully. If they resign now, others can of course be found who will have no objection to the oath but the writer is afraid that such a course will impair the efficiency and mar the good name of the *adalat*. Should his lordship so desire, the writer is willing to come to Calcutta in order to explain the situation personally. Dated 16 November 1790. (OR 353.)

Dec. 5.

797. *Muhammad Sadiq, Ali Kabir, Salamatullah, Debi Parshad, Mathranath Shukul, etc., officers of the Court of Benares to Ali Ibrahim Khan.* With reference to the orders communicated to the addressee (Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan) by the Governor-General and Mr Duncan regarding the taking of the oath of office, state that before their appointments to their present offices, they were passing their days in their own native lands imparting education to the students or in quiet contentment serving holy and learned men and drawing their subsistence from royal grants. At the addressee's instance they left their homes and came to Benares. For nine years past they have been serving under him diligently and are glad to acknowledge here that their prestige has been duly upheld. They believe that dispensing justice is a religious duty and so they accepted the offices in the *adalat*. If the taking of oath had been made a condition at the time of appointment, they would never have accepted the jobs.

There are several objections to the taking of oath. Firstly, they (the petitioners) take every precaution against undue influence deflecting the cours of justice. Before a case is heard the petitioners enjoin upon the parties on oath, according to their respective beliefs, that they would not offer any kind of bribe to the officers of the *adalat*. Again, before the judgment is delivered or a decree is passed, the parties concerned are asked to depose that they have not given any sort of bribe to the *amala*. Secondly, it has been declared by the highest authorities that no interference will be made in the personal laws of the peoples of India. Taking of an oath in the manner required is forbidden both by the Hindu as well as the Muhammadan religion. Besides, in India it is considered very humiliating for men of learning and honour to be put upon oath. Thirdly, acceptance of bribe is forbidden by their religion and the punishment of taking a bribe is more severe than that of taking a (false) oath. In conclusion the petitioners pray that they may be exempted from taking the oath or they be permitted to resign their posts. (OR 354.)

Dec. 5.

798. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Is delighted to receive his letter through Raushan Ray. Says that his son, Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan,

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paid his respects to the Nawab Vazir at the latter's camp at Nanakmata¹ on Monday, 30 *Safar* (8 November) and was accorded a warm reception as recommended by his lordship. Counts on the support of his lordship and that of the Nawab Vazir and assures them that he is always firm to his engagements. (OR 355.)

- Dec. 5. **799.** To the Nawab Vazir. Recommends that Mirza Rustam Ali Khan may be given some appointment. (TI 36, p 303, no 349.)
- Dec. 5. **800.** To Haidar Beg Khan. Commends Raja Bachhraj to his favour. (TI 36, pp 303-4 no 350.)
- Dec. 7. **801.** Mr Stuart to the King.² Informs His Majesty that on 6 December 1790 Lord Cornwallis set out from Calcutta leaving the affairs of this Government in charge of the gentleman of the Council amongst whom the writer is the senior member. Hopes for frequent *shuqqas*. (CI 21, p 188, no 159 ; TI 86, p 304, no 351.)
- Dec. 7. **802.** *Mr Stuart to Qullaq Sultan Begam, Nawab Vazir, Hasan Riza Khan Haidar Beg Khan, Begams³ at Fyzabad, Mubarakud-Daulah, Nawab Muzaffar Jang, Munni Begam, Babbu Begam, Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, Muhammad Riza Khan, Maharaja Pratap Singh, Mahadaji Sindhia, Bhao Bakhshi, Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan, Maharaja Bijai Singh and Nawab Faizullah Khan.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 21, pp 188-9, nos 160-1 ; TI 36, pp 305-6, nos 352-68.)
- Dec. 9. **803.** *Nawab Saiyid Ali Khan, Nawab of Dacca to Hon'ble Charles Stuart.* Complimentary. (OR 356.)
- Dec. 11. **804.** From Nawab Hasan Riza Khan. A complimentary reply to his lordship's letter intimating that he intends to go to Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik for his having invaded the country of the Raja of Travancore. (OR 357.)
- Dec. 13. **805.** From Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his lordship's letter complaining against the insolent behaviour of the *amil* of Broach towards the officers of the Bombay Government. Says that he has issued strict instruction to the *amil* to apologise and make amends for his conduct and has further directed him to cultivate the goodwill of the English gentlemen. For further particulars refers him to the letters of Major Palmer. (OR 358.)
- Dec. 14. **806.** *Bachaji Raghunath⁴ to Sir Charles Oakeley.⁵* Says that having

¹ Village and *pargana* in Naini Tal District, United Provinces, famous for a shrine of Guru Nanak, founder of the Sikh religion.

² A note in this Volume of Issues here says that from 6 Dec. 1790 all the letters were issued under the seal of *Madarul-Mulk, Raushanud-Daulah*, Mr Charles Stuart *Shahamat Jang*. In the Calendar, Mr Stuart's name has been specifically mentioned in all his correspondence in the following pages.

³ Bahu Begam and Sadrun-Nisa Begam, mother and grand-mother respectively of Nawab Asafud-Daulah.

⁴ Brother of Bahiro Pant Mehendale. He was the Maratha envoy in the English army in the Carnatic.

⁵ Sir Charles Oakeley entered the E. I. Company's service in 1767: was a Secretary in 1773: and 1777-80, also Judge Advocate-General and Translator: President of the Committee of the Assigned Revenue of the Nawab of Arcot in 1781-4; President of the Board of Revenue, Madras, 1786-8: made Baronet

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taken leave of the Peshwa, he set out for the army of General Medows and reached Chandavar.¹ His intention was to reach the camp without the least possible delay but he could not do so as the country lying between Trichinopoly and two or three *kos*² outside of this place had been devastated and laid waste by the army of Tipu Sultan consisting of 5,000 horse and 10,000 infantry. It is learnt that the army of General Medows has joined the Bengal army near Kaveripatnam³ but the news lacks confirmation. Requests the addressee to advise him about the route which he should follow in order to reach the army safely. If it is considered advisable the writer may come to Madras first, otherwise he would proceed direct. Requests him also to ask the talukdar of this place to provide the writer with an escort for the journey. (OR 359.)

- Dec. 14. 807. *Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating that on 6 December 1790 Lord Cornwallis set out for Madras and that he has assumed charge of the Government. (OR 360.)
- Dec. 14. 808. To Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. Informs him that he has now safely reached Madras and hopes that in view of their propinquity more frequent correspondence would be maintained between them. (CI 21, pp 416-17, no 360.)
- Dec. 14. 809. To Azamul-Umara and Mir Abul Qasim. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 21, pp 417, no 360 a.)
- Dec. 14. 810. To the Peshwa and Nana Farnavis. To the same effect. (CI 21, pp 417-18, no 361.)
- Dec. 15. 811. *Prithvipat Maharaja Ram Kishan⁴ to Mr Stuart.* Is extremely glad to learn that he has assumed charge of the Government. Offers his sincerest congratulations on this happy occasion and sends a *nazr* which will be delivered to him by his *vakil*. (OR 361.)
- Dec. 15. 812. *Raja Gurudas to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect as no 762 above. (OR 362.)
- Dec. 15. 813. *Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* Is concerned to hear of his ill health. May he recover soon. (OR 363.)
- Dec. 15. 814. *Raja (Damodar Singh) to Mr Stuart.* Says that at first he was in possession of the entire zamindari, but afterwards only one-half of it was farmed out to him by the gentlemen (of the Board of Revenue) and the other half was made over to another person who is not regular in the

in 1790: named Governor, but had to remain as Second in Council until Medows retired in August 1792: retired, September 7, 1794: declined to be Governor-General of India: died September 7, 1826. Buckland:—*Dictionary of Indian Biography*.

¹ Chandavar is now a deserted city in north Kanara District, Bombay. It is said to have been built by Sharful-Mulk, the Bijapur General, who conquered the north of Kanara towards the close of the 16th century.

² H. Measure of distance approximately two miles, but varying in different parts of India.

³ Village in Salem District, Madras.

⁴ Raja Ram Kishan was the adopted son of the famous Rani Bhawani of Natore, and succeeded to the estate on her retirement in 1788. He died in 1796.

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payment of the revenue. On account of his (the other partner's) having fallen into arrears, the writer has not received his *mushahara* since 1193 B.S. (1786-7). A period of 5 years has elapsed and not a single pie has been paid to him. Has been reduced to penury and is suffering great hardship. Hopes his grievances will be redressed and the amount of his *mushahara* will be paid to him. Refers him to Saiyid Ali Naqi Khan for further particulars. (OR 364.)

Dec. 15. 815. *Babu Ausan Singh to Mr. Stuart.* A complimentary reply to his letter. (OR 365.)

Dec. 15. 816. *Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Congratulates him on his assuming charge of the Government. (OR 366.)

Dec. 15. 817. *Munni Begam to Mr Stuart.* Is glad to hear that he has now recovered from his recent illness. (OR 367.)

Dec. 15. 818. *Nawab Faizullah Khan to Mr Stuart.* Has learnt about the departure of Lord Cornwallis for Madras and is glad to know that the addressee has now assumed charge of the Government. Professes attachment and says that his *vakil*, Raushan Ray, will attend on him. (OR 368.)

Dec. 15. 819. From Khub Chand, son of Rai Dip Chand. Says that notwithstanding his poverty and destitution he came to Calcutta in order to represent his case personally to the Governor-General. Through the good offices of the Governor-General a monthly allowance was settled on his deceased father, Rai Dip Chand, in consideration of the services rendered by him to the family of Nawab Muzaffar Jang for a period of 30 years. This was paid to him regularly at Benares through Mr Duncan but it has since been stopped reducing his family to utter want and misery. During his lifetime his father could little imagine that after his death his past services would be forgotten and his two hundred dependants would starve far from home at Calcutta and at Benares for want of their daily bread. The writer has in his possession the agreement bearing the signatures and seals of Messrs Shee¹ and Willes² and also an attested copy of the letter from the Nawab Vazir about the granting of the stipend to his father. Requests the Governor-General therefore to continue to him the allowance enjoyed by his father so that he may be able to maintain the two hundred dependants left behind by the deceased. The only other alternative is for his lordship to order the entire band to be blown up by a gun. (OR 369.)

Dec. 15. 820. *Raja Sunder Singh, ex-diwan of Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* The addressee must be acquainted with his distressed situation and immeasurable hardship. Says that when he learnt about Lord Cornwallis's intention to go to Madras, he immediately wrote an *arzi* requesting him to settle his case after conducting a thorough investigation. He undertook a hazardous journey and came (to Calcutta) lest his enemies should fabricate false charges against him and his case go by default.

¹ Collector of Company's assignments in Farrukhabad, 1781.

² Resident at Farrukhabad (1784-7 A.D.).

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Requests the addressee now to investigate and settle his affairs early as he is extremely distressed on account of his pecuniary embarrassments. (OR 370.)

Dec. 15.

821. *Nawab Dilawar Jang to Mr Stuart.* Informs him that on 4 *Rabi I* (12 November) he safely returned to Murshidabad from Patna where he had gone for a change. Dated 4 *Rabi I* 1205 A.H. corresponding to 12 November 1790. (OR 371.)

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822. From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that for the last 50 years he has been a friend of the British nation and ally of the King of Great Britain. During this period he had paid crores of *huns*¹ to them and only a short while ago he assigned to them the revenues of the whole of the Carnatic. When these revenues were re-assigned to him he was asked to pay 16 lakhs of *huns* annually to the Company. This amount being unbearable for him he wrote to England for its reduction. When Sir Archibald Campbell arrived as the Governor of Madras, he brought the orders of the Court of Directors requiring him to pay 9 lakhs of *huns* towards the expenses of the army. This sum together with the 12 lakhs that he has to pay to his creditors amounts to 21 lakhs. This is far more than can be expected to be realised from his country which is devastated by the war. When he represented this to Sir Archibald Campbell he agreed to reduce the amount by 2 lakhs if a deficiency occurred in his revenues. He also promised to induce the authorities in England to reduce the amount still further. So with much difficulty and great hardship to himself and to his family the Nawab paid the money to the Company. When Sir Archibald left, his successors probably did not give credit to the Company for the payments made by the Nawab and showed a balance outstanding against him. Besides they granted him no remission on account of drought which has been prevailing for the last four years, nor is relief afforded to him as promised by Sir Archibald. Without taking these facts into account they informed the Governor-General that he was in arrears in consequence of which his country was ordered to be seized. Accordingly the Government of Madras took forcible possession of his country and humiliated and ill-treated his old, respectable servants. By these means they have disgraced the Nawab before all the Indian Chiefs as well as the other European nations. The Governor-General has desired that the management of his country should be handed over to the servants of the Company for some time as a precautionary measure. The fact is that he has never been lacking in circumspection. Before his lordship's arrival in this country a war was going on with Tipu's father. At that time Mr Rumbold² was the Governor of Madras. The Nawab used to warn him of the impending danger but he took no heed and lost the forts of Amburgarh,³ Devipatam,⁴ etc. Five or six other forts were also

¹ H. a pagoda.

² Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. Governor of Madras 1778-80.

³ A hill fort in North Arcot District, Madras.

⁴ Old name of Fort St. David. A ruined fortress in the Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot District, Madras, on the bank of the Gadilam river near the point where it falls into the Bay of Bengal, about 1½ miles east of Cuddalore New Town.

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taken by the enemy from the hands of the writer's men. Such are the causes of his treasury being empty. There is a misconception abroad that the Nawab possesses a large treasure, which is not a fact, for he does not collect the revenues solely for his own benefit but he has opened the door wide for his friends, the English. This wrong notion about his wealth is perhaps due to his payment of 9,48,000 *huns* during one year to Mr Holland.¹

The Nawab is accused of breaking the existing treaty while the Government of Madras have remained firm to it. This is not the fact. On the contrary the Madras Government have violated the treaty in several respects. They do not submit to him either the detailed account or the full particulars of the expenses of the army as stipulated in the treaty. It is three and a half years since the treaty was concluded but no accounts have ever been produced before him. In another article of the treaty it is provided that in case of war breaking out the Nawab will pay four-fifths of his revenue towards its expenses, but over and above that the Government of Madras have loaded him with the instalment of March also amounting to 9,80,000 *huns*. This demand of theirs was so unjust that the Governor-General cancelled it as soon as he was informed. Similarly the treaty stipulates that a proportionate remission will be granted to him if his revenues diminished due to some natural calamity, but no consideration has been shown to him for the drought of the last four years. The Company's *jagir* itself has suffered through this drought and they know the extent of the damage. Besides, it is stipulated by the treaty that if the Company enter into negotiations with any other power about the affairs of the Carnatic or if they should declare peace or war or conclude a treaty in which the interests of the Carnatic are concerned, they will give full information of these measures to the Nawab. But the Company's servants never consulted him when they went to war with Tipu, nor did they inform him of the particulars of the negotiations that were carried on with the Marathas and the Nizam. Of course they sent to him a copy of the treaty concluded with the Marathas and the Nizam, but it pained him to find that though he has to meet half the cost of the war, yet his name is nowhere mentioned in that treaty. Further, though the smaller *poligars*² of the Nizam are mentioned in the treaty, yet nothing is said about reconquering the districts of the Carnatic which have passed into the possession of the enemy. Is however hopeful that his taluks would be restored to him. The servants of the Company take a large sum of money from him for paying it to his creditors but they never let him know how the accounts stand and how the debts have been discharged. They realise from him over four lakhs of *huns* annually under the head of Old Expenses but they do not submit the accounts to him in spite of his requests during the last six years so that he does not know whether this payment will continue for ever or come to an end at all.

One of the main causes of his increasing hardships, the deterioration

¹ John Holland, Governor of Madras. For biographical note see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VIII, no 1087.

² South Indian feudal chiefs.

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of his country and the decrease of his revenues is this that he has no control over the appointment and dismissal of his *poligars* or fixing the amount of their *peshkash*. The Governor and Council of Madras had promised to help him to recover the arrears from his *poligars* but they did not do so and when he failed to discharge his balances, they seized his country. Requests therefore that the Governor-General should direct them to help the Nawab in recovering his dues from the *poligars* and not to interfere with the Nawab in their affairs. In short, he should be allowed to exercise the same powers in regard to his ryots as the Nawab of Oudh or the Nawab of Hyderabad or the Marathas in their own country.

The Governor-General has written that his authority and power over his country will be restored to him after one year. Perhaps he is under the impression that the collectors appointed by the Government of Madras have entered into engagements with the ryots. Assures the Governor-General that it is beyond the power of these collectors to collect money as efficiently as the Nawab. They care only for their own profits and exercise tyranny over the ryots as they are doing in Guntur¹ for instance. Hopes that the Governor-General will order the recall of these collectors.

The Court of Directors have granted certain remissions on account of *peshkash*. Still the authorities of Madras did not allow him the benefit of these concessions. On the contrary, they showed him heavily in arrears in order to obtain from the Governor-General the orders to seize his country. Requests therefore that the Government of Madras should be directed to settle his account on a true and just basis. For this purpose two men from his side and two others on the part of the Company should investigate the accounts, and if any sum is justly proved to be due from him he will at once pay the major portion of it on condition that his country is immediately restored to him. Promises that he will regularly pay the 16 lakhs of *huns* annually to the Company according to his engagements with Governor Davidson,² although this amount is too high in relation to his receipts. In fact this amount is so excessive that when he concluded an engagement with the Government of Bengal on 13 January 1783, he got it reduced to 12 lakhs. If the same amount is fixed now for his future payments he may be able to maintain his family and his servants, who are now starving, in reasonable comfort. Leaves this matter to the decision of the Governor-General.

The Governor-General has asked why the Nawab did not bring to his notice the misappropriation of his money with which he charged the ex-Governor of Madras.³ Says in reply that he was directed to send all his letters to the Governor-General through the Governor of Madras. The Nawab did not consider that there was any advantage in preferring a complaint when that complaint must go through the person accused. Therefore he secretly sent Mr Dighton to Bengal. Is convinced that during his lordship's regime no person can exercise tyranny upon another

¹ Town and district in Madras.

² Alexander Davidson, Governor of Madras. For biographical note see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VIII, no 577.

³ Vide letter no 536 above.

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and therefore he centres all his hopes in him. Hopes he will write to Sir Charles Oakeley who is now in charge of the Government of Madras to show the Nawab every consideration. Cannot conclude this letter without expressing his deep gratitude to his lordship for his expression of friendship and sincerity. Assures him that their mutual friendship shall, God willing, continue from generation to generation.

P.S.—Regrets that there has been a delay in sending a reply to his letter as the Nawab was indisposed. (OR 372.)

Dec. 17.

823. 1. Copy of the *farman*¹ of Emperor Ahmad Shah dated 27 Rabi 1 3 *Julus*² corresponding to 1164 A.H. (24 February 1751 A.D.).

The *suba* of the Carnatic and the *diwani* of Payanghat³ and Balaghat⁴ together with the forts from the banks of the Kistna to the border of the taluk of Malevar are hereby granted to Anwarud-Din Khan⁵ as an *altamgha* grant from generation to generation. All the government officials are directed to leave the aforesaid taluks in the possession of the grantee.

2. Copy of the *sanad* of *altamgha* issued by Nawab Asaf Jah Nizamud-Daulah, dated 23 *Shawwal* 1181 A.H. (13 March 1768 A.D.).

In accordance with the *farman* of His Majesty (Ahmad Shah) and the *sanad* of Nawab Salabat Jang⁶ the whole of the Carnatic Balaghat (appertaining to Hyderabad and as distinct from Balaghat appertaining to the *subadari* of Bijapur) and Payanghat from the bank of the Kistna to the borders of Malevar together with all the forts and the offices of *Diwan* and *Bakhshi* and *Mir Atish*⁷ of the said Payanghat and Balaghat are hereby granted in perpetuity to *Umdatul-Umara*,⁸ *Muinul-Mulk*⁹ *Asadud-Daulah*¹⁰ Husain Ali Khan¹¹ by way of *altamgha* without any condition and without any partner. The officials of the *Nizam* of the Deccan are directed to leave the aforesaid taluks to the grantee.

3. Copy of the *sanad* issued by Nawab Nizamud-Daulah, dated 21 *Shawwal* 1181 A.H. ((11 March 1768 A.D.).

The office of the *qiladar* of the fort of Kolar¹² in the *suba* of Bijapur together with the entire *jagir* appertaining thereto is hereby granted to *Madarul-Mulk*,¹³ *Raushanud-Daulah*¹⁴ Hafiz Muhammad Munavvar Khan. The zamindars and *deshmukhs*¹⁵ are directed to recognise him as the permanent *qiladar* and pay their revenues to him regularly and punctually.

¹ P. royal grant or charter.

² A. regnal year; accession to the throne.

³ Low country east of Mysore State.

⁴ Upland districts in the Carnatic.

⁵ Nawab of the Carnatic, died 1749.

⁶ Subadar of the Deccan.

⁷ P. master of the ordnance, head of the artillery.

⁸ P. chief of chiefs.

⁹ P. helper of the empire.

¹⁰ A. lion of the empire.

¹¹ He was appointed by the Nizam as a *Qiladar* and *Faujdar*, died in 1761.

¹² Town in the Carnatic province, 38 miles west of Nellore.

¹³ P. support of the empire.

¹⁴ P. illumination of the empire.

¹⁵ Mar. a hereditary native officer under the former governments, exercising chief police and revenue authority over a district, containing a certain number of villages, and responsible for the revenue.

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4. Copy of the *sanad* issued by Nawab Nizamud-Daulah, dated 21 *Shawwal* 1181 A.H. (11 March 1768 A.D.).

The *pargana* of Anamandagandala, *sarkar* Khanpura, *suba* Hyderabad is granted to *Husamul-Mulk*, *I'timadud-Daulah* Muhammad Abdullah Khan Bahadur *Hizabr Jang* in *tankhwah*¹ in perpetuity. The *deshmukhs* and *despandeahs*² and the inhabitants of the said *pargana* should pay their revenues to him.

5. Copy of the *sanad* issued by Nawab Nizamud-Daulah Bahadur, dated 21 *Shawwal* 1181 A.H. (11 March 1768 A.D.).

The taluk of Sondikot in the *suba* of Bijapur is granted to Anwarud-Daulah Muhammad Anwar Khan.

6. Copy of the *sanad* granted by Nawab Salabat Jang to Anwarud-Din Khan conferring upon him the *suba* of the Carnatic from the bank of the Kistna to the border of Bombay. Dated 27 *Shaban* 1174 A.H. (4 April 1761 A.D.). (OR 373.)

Dec. 17.

824. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter saying that the Government of Madras could not have forwarded the Nawab's letter of 15 August as enclosure to their letter dated 7 August. What his lordship has said is correct but the Nawab's contention was that if the said Government had forwarded the statement of Paupiah along with the reply of the Nawab's son and also the correspondence that passed between them and the Nawab, the Governor-General could have the whole story before him at once. His lordship has said that the Nawab is guided by several self-interested persons. Says that this is how certain people are misrepresenting him and the truth can be made known to him only through verbal representation, for it would fill a volume if all the particulars were reduced to writing. He puts his faith in his lordship's sense of justice. (OR 374.)

Dec. 17.

825. From the Nawab of Arcot. Requests that the Nawab may be allowed to appoint his men to examine and scrutinise the accounts of the Company's collectors and that after setting apart 2,13,421 *huns* on account of the *jagirs* of the members of his family, one-fifth of the net revenue should be paid to him annually. Hopes his lordship will accede to his request. Encloses³ copy of the letter he has addressed to Sir Charles Oakeley for his lordship's information. (OR 375.)

Dec. 17.

826. From the Nawab of Arcot. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Says that he has perfectly understood its contents and has issued strict instructions to his *amils* enjoining them to act according to his lordship's wishes. Although the officers of the Madras Government exercised tyranny over the *amils* and other servants of the Nawab, yet the latter endured it patiently and did not interfere with their administration of revenue in the country. On receiving his lordship's letter the

¹ P. draft for money, bill of exchange; an assignment by the ruling authority upon the revenue of any particular locality in payment of wages, pay, gratuity or pension.

² Mar. the hereditary revenue accountant of a district or a certain number of villages holding office by hereditary tenure, and paid by lands.

³ Not forthcoming.

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Nawab gave explicit orders to his servants to co-operate fully with the Company's officers. (OR 376.)

Dec. 17. . 827. *Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Hon'ble Charles Stuart.* Has received his letter intimating that on 6 December 1790 Lord Cornwallis left Calcutta for Madras and that he has now assumed charge of the Government. Offers his congratulations on this occasion. (OR 377.)

Dec. 17. 828. *Sharfun-Nisa Begam, Asmatun-Nisa Begam, Sakina Begam and Amatul-Mahdi Begam, grand-daughters of Nawab Sirajud-Daulah to Hon'ble Charles Stuart.* Say that their grand-mother, Lutfun-Nisa Begam has died. Some time ago they made an application to Lord Cornwallis requesting that the monthly stipend of Rs 100/- which the Begam used to receive from Jahangirnagar and a sum of Rs 1000/- which she received annually from the custom house at Azimabad on account of her zamindari of the *mandi* called Begampura and another sum of Rs 305/- from the *khas* taluk of Murshidabad for the expenses of *qaris*, *langar*, etc. at the tombs of Nawab Mahabat Jang and his daughter, i.e. the mother of Nawab Sirajud-Daulah, might be granted to them. Refer to their application to Lord Cornwallis (no 735 above) and say that they have learnt from the letter of their *vakil* that his lordship after perusing their *arzi* handed it over to Mr Edmonstone¹ and told him to lay the matter before the addressee. Mr Edmonstone must have submitted their case to him or will do so shortly. Hope that their prayer will be granted. (OR 378.)

Dec. 18. 829. *Dastak* granted at the request of Rao Dhan Singh, *vakil* of Maharaja Bijai Singh, who is going from Calcutta to Benares, on a boat and has his luggage and provision with him. (CI 21, p 190, no 162.)

Dec. 18. 830. *Dastak* granted at the request of Rao Dhan Singh, *vakil* of Maharaja Bijai Singh, for taking 4 hill ponies from Rangpur to Jodhpur. (CI 21, p 190, no 163.)

Dec. 18. 831. To Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Informs him that with a view to preserving peace and order throughout the country the Board have judged it advisable to remove the *Nizamat Adalats* to Calcutta and to take upon themselves the superintendence thereof with the assistance of the *Qaziul-Quzat* and other persons learned in law. They have further resolved to abolish the *Faujdari Adalats* in several districts from 1 January 1791 and to establish others in their stead so that the trials of offenders may be conducted with expedition and impartiality. Doubts not but an arrangement which has such important objects in view will meet with the Nawab's entire approbation. Requests the addressee therefore to send the seal of the *Nizamat*, used in this business, to Calcutta so that all papers and warrants from this Department may be issued under the seal of the *Nizamat*, agreeable to former custom. (TI 36, pp 306-7, no 369.)

Dec. 18. 832. To Muhammad Riza Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (TI 36, pp 307-10, no 370.)

¹ N. B. Edmondstone, Dy. Persian Translator.

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Dec. 20.,

833. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah of Masulipatam. Has received his lordship's letter asking him to submit an account of his *jagir* to the Governor of Madras and intimating that his lordship intends to proceed to that quarter in order to wage war against Tipu Naik. Hopes that on arriving at Madras his lordship will grant him the *sanad* of his *jagir* over his own signature and would also give necessary instructions verbally to the officers of the Madras Government. Prays that he may be allowed to accompany his lordship on this campaign or at least an interview may be granted to him at Madras. (OR 379.)

Dec. 20.

834. *Babbu Begam to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect as no 827 above. (OR 380.)

Dec. 20.

835. *Munni Begam to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect. (OR 381.)

Dec. 20.

836. To the Chiefs of Hindustan and Bengal. Informs them that he safely arrived at Madras on 6 *Rabi* II (12 December). (CI 21, p 419, no 362.)

Dec. 20.

837. *Dastak* granted at the request of Mir Rahm Ali for taking 20 elephants, horses, etc. for the Nizam from Murshidabad to the confines of the Company's territories towards Hyderabad. (CI 21, p 190, no 164.)

Dec. 22.

838. *Saiyid Khadim Ali Khan to Mr Stuart.* Congratulates him on his assuming charge of the Government. (OR 383.)

Dec. 22.

839. *Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* Thanks him for granting an interview to his *vakil*, Mir Kamalud-Din Husain Khan. (OR 384.)

Dec. 22.

840. *Umdatun-Nisa Bahu Begam to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect as no 838 above. (OR 385.)

Dec. 22.

841. *Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan to Mr Stuart.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating that Lord Cornwallis has left Calcutta for Madras and that he has assumed charge of the Government. Hopes he will experience the same favour and kindness from him as he was wont to receive from his lordship. Assures him of his fidelity. (OR 386.)

Dec. 22.

842. *Mirza Khalilullah Khan to Mr Stuart.* Congratulates him on his assuming charge of the Government and sends *nazr* which, he hopes, will be accepted. (OR 387.)

Dec. 22.

843. From Abdullah. Says that his father held a post in the *adalat* at Jahangirnagar from the beginning of the administration of Nawab Murshid Quli Khan¹ down to the time of Nawab Jasarat Khan.² After his father's death Nawab Jasarat Khan appointed the writer to the post. He performed his duties satisfactorily and upheld the good name of his worthy father. His uncle, Maulavi Abdur Rahim Khan, also held a post in the *adalat* at Murshidabad and served under successive *Nazims* from Nawab Mahabat Jang to Nawab Mir Jafar. When his uncle died, his *naib* was appointed to the post. In the year 12 *Julus* (1770) Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah appointed the writer to his uncle's post, but when

¹ Nawab of Bengal (1704-25 A.D.).

² *Naib Nazim* of Dacca till 1778.

1790.

Sir John D'oyly became the Resident at Murshidabad he removed the writer and appointed Munshi Muhammad Sami in his place. Later the Munshi handed over the charge of his office to his own brother and proceeded to England along with the gentleman. Shortly after he returned to India and resumed his old duties. He has now been transferred to some other place. The writer has been without any employment since the time when Sir John D'oyly removed him from his post. He has to support a large family besides that of his deceased uncle. Is completely distressed on account of his embarrassments and says that members of his family are starving for want of their daily bread. Counts on the support of the Company and that of his lordship. Requests him therefore to write a letter to Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah asking him to reinstate the writer in the post which has long been held by his ancestors. (OR 388.)

Dec. 22.

844. From Rai Ram Kanta. Acknowledges gratefully the receipt of a *khil'at* on 19 *Asin'* (2 October) through the Collector. Thanks the Governor-General and sends a *nazr* of 4 *ashrafis* which, he hopes, will be accepted. (OR 389.)

Dec. 23.

845. From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that at the very outbreak of hostilities he had resolved to assist his friends, the English, with an army of 14,000 men and horse and with as many bullocks as could be spared from his army. It was also his wish to arrange a regular supply of provisions to them at the fronts through the roads known to him. But for several reasons he could not carry out his plans. Has however placed at the disposal of the Governor-General 1300 troops,² 300 *golandaz*,³ 500 footmen, 200 horses (175 for the army and 25 for drawing field-pieces), 20 camels and 3 elephants. Fifty more horses will be supplied later. Another batch of 150 horses and 12 elephants will also be supplied from Trichinopoly and Tinnevely.¹ Payments of salaries to these men may be made at the same rate as to the servants of the Company. At the termination of hostilities all these men may be returned to the Nawab. The writer will demand no compensation for those who might be killed in the war. Requests his lordship to depute persons who may take charge of the horses and elephants that will be supplied from Trichinopoly and Tinnevely. (OR 390.)

Dec. 23.

846. To the Nizam. Is much pleased to receive his letter informing him of the Nawab's glorious victory over Qutbud-Din Khan and the valour shown by Asad Ali Khan on the occasion. Has also learnt all these particulars from the writings of Capt. Kennaway. Hopes that the Nizam will exalt Asad Ali's rank and honour in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by him. (CI 21, pp 282-3, no 302.)

Dec. 23.

847. To Mir Abul Qasim. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 21, pp 283-5, no 303.)

¹ H. 6th Hindu Solar month corresponding to September-October.

² The original Persian has the word 'troop'. Perhaps trooper is meant.

³ P. a cannonier, gunner, bombardier.

⁴ Town and district in Madras.

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Dec. 23.

848. *Dastak* granted at the request of Mirza Ahmad Ali for Nawab Rustam Ali Khan who is going from Calcutta to Lucknow on a boat and has 1 *bajra* and 3 small boats laden with provision and other necessities with him. (CI 21, p 191, no 165.)

Dec. 24.

849. *Qutlaq Sultan Begam to Mr Stuart*. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating that on 6 December 1790 Lord Cornwallis left Calcutta for Madras and that he has assumed charge of the administration. (OR 391.)

Dec. 24.

850. To the *Poligars* and Zamindars of Baramahal,¹ Bangalore,² Kolar and Gurramkonda,³ etc. Nawab Fath Ali Khan *alias* Tipu Sultan has started an aggressive war against the Company and their allies but he will meet with his deserts. Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, hereby gives his word to all the *poligars* of Baramahal, etc. that if they support the Company and remain their well-wishers they will be treated as friends and allies, and their rights and customs will be preserved intact. Captain Alexander Read⁴ has been ordered to proceed to Kodanyattam in order to inform them of the Governor-General's favourable disposition towards them and to learn the particulars of their sincerity and attachment. They are therefore directed to attend on the said Captain and take such measures according to his advice as may crush the enemy. When the Governor-General will march into the enemy's country with his army he will show favours and honour to each of the addressees in proportion to the exertions displayed by them. Dated Madras, 24 December 1790 issued under the hand and seal of Lord Cornwallis. (CI 21, pp 421-5, no 364.)

Dec. 26.

851. From the Nawab of Arcot. Forwards a copy⁵ of the letter he has addressed to Sir Charles Oakeley for his lordship's perusal. (OR 392.)

Dec. 26.

852. Draft of a treaty proposed by the Nawab of Arcot to be executed between him and the Company.

The proposed treaty stipulates that the Nawab of Arcot shall pay to the Company in times of peace a sum of 16 lakhs of *huns* annually for the purpose of the defence of the Carnatic and for liquidating the debts due by him. After the full liquidation of his debts the contribution will be fixed at 9 lakhs of *huns* as his share of the expenses of the military force. The Nawab will appoint a committee consisting of a few respectable and loyal servants who will assume the management of the country and make collection of the revenues. The committee shall have the powers to farm the taluks to reliable persons, shall keep in its custody all documents relating to the agreements and engagements with the

¹ Historic name of the north-eastern corner of Salem District, Madras.

² District in Mysore State.

³ Ancient fortress in Cuddapah District, Madras.

⁴ Alexander Read entered the East India Company's service as a cadet in 1770; became Captain in 1783; Major 1795; Colonel 1804. Died May 19, 1804 at Malta. He was Superintendent and Collector of Barahmahal and Salem from 1792-99. Dodwell and Miles: *Madras and Bombay Army List; Salem District Manual*.

⁵ Possibly the next one.

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mustajirs and shall have the power to appoint capable persons who may exercise supervision over the activities of the *adalats*, study the condition of the people and the state, and formulate proposals to foster agriculture. The Governor and Council of Madras will submit to the Nawab a detailed account and full particulars of the expenses of the army. The appointment of the aforesaid committee does not imply that the political authority of the Nawab and his heirs and successors or the dignity of his family shall suffer any diminution. On the contrary, the intention is to secure their authority and prestige to them. Should war break out in the Carnatic its direction shall be in the hands of the Company who shall apply four-fifths of the entire collection of the Carnatic and the Northern Circars to the purposes of war after setting apart 2,13,421 *huns* on account of the *jagirs* of the members of the Nawab's family and 21,366 *huns* on account of charities, the Nawab receiving one-fifth of the total revenue. To prevent doubts and suspicions from arising in regard to the collection the Nawab's *amins* shall have power to scrutinize the accounts of the Company's *amins*. The assigned revenues shall be disbursed over the joint signatures of the Nawab and the Governor of Madras. The provisions of the treaty of 1787 between the Nawab and the Company shall remain in force except where they have been modified by these present engagements. Two months of grace shall be allowed to the Nawab for the payment of his instalments. (OR 393.)

- Dec. 27. 853. *Parwana* issued to Kirdar (Kedar) Dat and others. The sum of Rs 4,50,000 which is being brought under their escort may have reached Achanak¹ by this time. With a view to expediting their progress fresh coolies have been posted there. The addressees are therefore directed, as soon as they arrive, to load the treasure on the heads of these coolies and bring it to Calcutta quickly. (CI 21, p 191, no 166.)
- Dec. 27. 854. To Nawab Saiyid Ali Khan. Complimentary reply. (CI 21, p 192, no 168.)
- Dec. 28. 855. To Muinul-Mulk Muhammad Taqi Khan, son of Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter informing him that he had been to Patna for a change of climate and returned to Murshidabad on 4 *Rabi I*. Is much pleased to learn that he has recouped his health, and requests frequent letters. (CI 21, pp 192-3, no 169.)
- Dec. 28. 856. To Raja Gurudas. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter saying that he had an intention of coming to Calcutta, but due to an attack of fever he could not come and has therefore deputed Rai Mahanand, his nephew, to him to make certain representations on his behalf. Assures the Raja that every attention will be paid to his affairs. (CI 21, p 193, no 170 ; TI 36, p 310, no 371.)
- Dec. 28. 857. To Raja Sundar Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter stating that he had come to Calcutta after a long and hazardous journey and requesting that his case may be settled early as he is extremely distressed on account of his pecuniary embarrassments. Desires the Raja

¹ Achanak or Chanak, old name of Barrackpore.

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to specify his business by a letter which will be considered and duly attended to. (*CI 21, pp 193-4, no 171 ; TI 36, pp 310-11, no 372.*)

Dec. 28.

858. Mr Stuart to Saliha Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of her letter enclosing a copy of the letter that she had written to Lord Cornwallis (on the subject of her allowance¹). Says in reply that his lordship (Lord Cornwallis) has already informed the Begam that her request cannot be acceded to and she should therefore make no further requests in this matter. (*CI 21, pp 191-2, no 167.*)

Dec. 29.

859. Nawab Sa'adat Ali Khan to Mr Stuart. A complimentary reply. (*OR 394.*)

Dec. 29.

860. Nawab Asafud-Daulah to Mr Stuart. To the same effect as no 849 above. (*OR 395.*)

Dec. 29.

861. Nawab Haidar Beg Khan to Mr Stuart. To the same effect. (*OR 396.*)

Dec. 29.

862. Nawab Sa'adat Ali Khan to Mr Stuart Is glad to hear that he has now recovered from his recent illness. Hopes to be favoured with letters every now and then. (*OR 397.*)

Dec. 29.

863. Nawab Hasan Riza Khan to Mr Stuart. Has received his letter intimating that on 6 December 1790 Lord Cornwallis left Calcutta for Madras and that the addressee has now assumed charge of the Government. (*OR 398.*)

Dec. 29.

864. Raja Uttam Chand to Mr Stuart. Congratulates him on the occasion of Christmas. (*OR 399.*)

Dec. 29.

865. Ghaziud-Din Haidar Khan to Mr Stuart. Complimentary. (*OR 400.*)

Dec. 29.

866. From Raja Uttam Chand. Congratulates him on the occasion of Christmas and sends a *nazr* through Lala Shambhunath on this happy occasion. Hopes that his lordship will condescend to accept it. (*OR 401.*)

Dec. 29.

867. From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and thanks him for his compliance with the wishes of Mr Harington in supplying bullocks for the purpose of the war. (*OR 402.*)

Dec. 29.

868. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Four months ago Lutfun-Nisa Begam (widow of Nawab Sirajud-Daulah) died leaving behind her four grand-daughters. The deceased Begam used to receive an allowance of Rs 100 a month from the *Nizamat* of Dacca and a sum of Rs 305/- a month from the treasury of Murshidabad for the expenses of *langar* etc. at the tomb of late Nawab Mahabat Jang (Ali Vardi Khan) and Rs 1000 annually from her zamindari of Begampura in Azimabad. Requests his lordship therefore to continue the aforesaid grants to the grand-daughters of the deceased Begam and issue necessary orders to Messrs Douglas, Harington and Revell² for the payment of the same. (*OR 403.*)

¹ *Vide* nos 722 and 781 above.

² Collector of Customs at Manjighat, Patna, (1789-92).

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Dec. 30.

869. From the Nawab of Arcot. Is glad to receive his friendly letter thanking him for the help he has rendered to the Company by supplying troops, elephants, horses and camels to them in their present war. (OR 404.)

Dec. 30.

870. From Rajakumar Nachan (?) Nair. The news of his lordship's arrival at Madras has struck terror into the heart of the enemy. Prays to God that the Company's troops may soon succeed in capturing the fort of Seringapatam. (OR 405.)

Dec. 31.

871. From Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. Has received his letter informing him of his departure to Madras in order to chastise Tipu Naik for his contumacy. Says that the Nawab in consideration of his friendship with the Company and his regard for the Governor-General had already resolved and made necessary arrangements to accompany his lordship on this campaign. But having learnt the wishes of his lordship to the contrary he has abandoned the idea. Prays to God for the happy and successful termination of the war. Requests his lordship to keep him informed of his health during his stay at Madras. (OR 406.)

Dec. 31.

872. From Lala Raushan Ray. Agreeably to his orders he is attending on Mr Stuart. Says that he has just received a letter from Nawab Faizullah Khan addressed to his lordship and is transmitting it to him. Requests that the answer to this letter may be sent through him. Prays for the victory of the Company and the safe return of his lordship to Calcutta. Requests him also to write a letter to Mr Stuart asking him to look after the interests of the Nawab who has no connection with anyone in this world save his lordship. The Nawab has also sent a letter to his lordship through Mr Ives. Dated 6 *Rabi II* (29 November). (OR 407.)

Dec. 31.

873. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Has learnt from the letter of Mr Ives about his lordship's departure to Madras in order to punish Tipu Naik who, in violation of his engagements started hostilities against an ally of the Company, the Raja of Travancore. Is confident that by the help of Providence and the good fortune of the Company the enemy will soon meet the punishment he deserves. Prays to God for the victory of the British arms and the safe return of his lordship to Calcutta. Hopes that the Governor-General will keep him informed of his health and of the progress of the war. (OR 408.)

Dec. 31.

874. From Bhao Bakhshi. Has received through Major Palmer his two letters, one for himself and another for the Maharaja (Mahadaji Sindhia) complaining against the conduct of the *amil* of Broach. Says that the aforesaid *amil* is one of his (Sindhia's) old servants and that he has had no occasion to hear such complaints against him. The writer has always instructed him not to interfere with the officers of the Company employed in the English factory there but to act in conformity with their wishes. Has given him positive direction now to go and apologize to the English officers whom he has offended and after obtaining from them a *razinama*¹ to send it to the writer. (OR 409.)

¹ P. deed of agreement or compromise, a written consent.

1790.

Dec. 31.

875. To Nawab Mubarakud Daulah of Masulpatam. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter on the subject of his *jagir*. Says in reply that his lordship cannot grant him the *sanad* of his *jagir* over his own signature as the matter falls within the sphere of the Government of Madras in whose jurisdiction the *jagir* is situated. No doubt the Government of Bengal are vested with supreme authority over the other Presidencies but they do not interfere in their administrative details. Is sorry he cannot have the pleasure of an interview with the Nawab as he (his lordship) is proceeding to join the army without delay. Will see him however on his return. (CI 21, pp 285-6, no 304.)

Dec. 31.

876. To Bachaji Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter expressing his heart-felt joy at the news of his lordship's intention of proceeding to Madras. As his lordship hopes soon to join the army at the front he has desired the Pandit's *vakil*, Janardan Rao, to ask him (the Pandit) to go to General Medows and await his lordship's arrival there. (CI 21, pp 286-7, no 305.)

Dec. —.

877. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Complimentary. (OR 410.)

Dec.—.

878.¹ I. Copy of a *farman* granted by His Majesty Shah Alam to Mahadaji Sindhia. At this happy time the exalted *farman* requiring obedience and submission is issued that in return for the fidelity and signal services rendered by Mahadaji Sindhia in chastising the contumacious Ghulam Qadir Khan and in preserving the name and dignity of the house of Timur, His Majesty is graciously pleased to grant at his request the offices of *Vakil-i-Mutlaq* and *Amirul-Umara* to Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa. And in the affairs of the state His Majesty is pleased to appoint Sindhia his executor and hereby authorises him to place after him (His Majesty) on the royal throne whomsoever he may judge most fit and best qualified among His Majesty's sons. His Majesty further out of favour and bounty confers on him the *mukhtari* (the Governorship) of the two *subas* of Shahjahanabad and Akbarabad as also the superintendence of the *sarf khas mahal*, *khalsa-sharifa* and *khansamani*, etc. It is requisite therefore that the royal descendants, the *umaras* and the other dignitaries of the Empire, present and future, considering Sindhia as one of the adherents of the royal house, should leave the above offices in his possession from generation to generation for ever and ever.

II. Copy of the *farman* granted by Shah Alam to Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa at Sindhia's request. At this happy time the exalted *farman* requiring obedience and submission is issued that in return for the loyal and faithful services rendered by Mahadaji Sindhia in chastising the ungrateful Ghulam Qadir Khan and in restoring order to the chaotic condition of the Imperial affairs, His Majesty is graciously pleased to grant at his request the offices of *Vakil-i-Mutlaq*, *Mir Bakhshi* and *Amirul-Umara* to Maharaja Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa. His Majesty is further pleased to grant the permanent deputyship of the aforesaid offices to

¹ According to a note in this copy, the two *farmans* were drawn up by His Majesty and sent to Sindhia. But the latter not approving them a fresh *farman* (probably no 574 above) was written out according to the terms of his application.

1791.

Mahadaji Sindhia himself. It is requisite therefore that the royal descendants, *umaras* and other dignitaries of the empire, present and future, considering the aforesaid grantees as faithful adherents of the royal house, should leave the abovementioned offices in their possession from generation to generation for ever and ever. (OR 413.)

Jan. 1.

879. Mr Stuart to Maulavi Muhammad Israil Khan, *Qaziul-Quzat*. Informs him that in consequence of the new *Faujdari* plan¹ it has been decided that the *Qaziul-Quzat* should be stationed at Calcutta. He is therefore desired to proceed to that place at once. (CI 24, p 15, no 10; TI 37, p 1, no 1; AR 7, p 45.)

Jan. 2.

880. From Bhagwant Rao. Encloses copies of replies received from Bhao Bakhshi and Mahadaji Sindhia to the letters addressed to them by his lordship dated 23 October 1790 concerning the disturbances at Broach. Says that the *amil* at Broach has been ordered to dismiss everyone who has been guilty of injudicious conduct, and to render all help in future to the English traders in the factories. (TR 31, pp 1-5, no 1.)

Jan. 3.

881. From Tukoji Holkar. Acknowledges the receipt of the letter informing him of his lordship's intended departure to Madras. (TR 31, p 6, no 2.)

Jan. 3.

882. From Pauleaul (?) Kishan Raj. Says that he is a servant of the Nawab Walajah and has been appointed at the head of 400 peons to protect the ghats of Changam² etc. from the enemy's horse. When the Nawab's territories came under the charge of the Company, Mr Kelly, who was the Chief of Arni,³ promised that the pay of his establishment would thenceforth be disbursed by the Madras Government. Mr Kelly is now dead, but nothing has yet been paid to anyone of them. The enemy's cavalry is hovering about the ghats and his men have not been

¹ By the Regulations for Criminal Courts passed on 3 December 1790 and certain rules framed thereunder important changes were effected both in the Criminal law and the system of its administration. The *Naib Nazim* of Bengal was divested of all his controlling authority over the administration of Criminal Justice. The Governor-General in Council was constituted as the *Sadr Nizamat Adalat* which was shifted back from Murshidabad to Calcutta. The Zilla and District Judges were to be Magistrates as well, and these provincial courts were directed to make two annual circuits within their respective jurisdiction. The following changes were effected in the old Koranic law, as administered by the Indian judicial officers, to suit the changing conditions:—

1. In the case of homicide the intention of the offender, as far as it could be ascertained, was the main test of criminality.
2. The punishment of mutilation generally inflicted under the Koranic injunctions, was abolished.
3. Branding on the forehead was included as an additional penalty in cases of forgery and perjury.
4. The practice of attaching the property of persons committed to criminal courts and selling them when they were convicted, was abolished.
5. The heirs of murdered persons were prevented from pardoning the offender or compounding the offence or withdrawing from the prosecution.
6. The law of evidence was so modified as to make the caste or religious beliefs of witnesses no more any criterion for their credibility.

Cornwallis Correspondence, Ed. Ross, Vol. II, pp 202-4.

² Changam—pass near Tiruvannamalai in South Arcot District, Madras.

³ Town and *tahsil* in North Arcot District, Madras.

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provided with any ammunition. Requests that the arrears may be paid and ammunition provided. (TR 31, pp 6-8, no 3.)

Jan. 3.

883. From Manohar Das. Has asked his *gumashta* at Madras to wait upon his lordship. (TR 31, p 8, no 4.)

Jan. 4.

884. *Mr Stuart to the Vazir (Nawab Asafud-Daulah).* Informs him of the improper conduct of an officer of his, by name Ahmiad Ali, in entering the Company's territories with an armed force in pursuit of a fugitive zamindar, and asks him to issue peremptory orders for stopping such practice in future. (CI 24, p 15, no 11 ; TI 37, p 1, no 2 ; AI 7, p 66.)

Jan. 4.

885. *Mr Stuart to Jagat Seth.* Writes that he has perused the two letters sent by the addressee to the Governor-General, and wishes to inform that it is not possible to make any alterations in the arrangements already made and intimated to him in regard the liquidation of the debt¹ due to the addressee from the *Nizamat*. (CI 24, p 18, no 14 ; TI 37, p 4, no 7 ; AR 7, p 4.)

Jan. 4.

886. *Mr Stuart to Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah.* A complimentary reply in answer to an enquiry regarding health. (TI 37, p 2, no 3 ; AI 7, p 52.)

Jan. 4.

887. *Mr Stuart to Khalilullah Khan.* Acknowledges the receipt of a complimentary letter. (CI 24, pp 16-17, no 12 ; TI 37, p 2, no 4 ; AI 7, p 50.)

Jan. 4.

888. *Mr Stuart to Nawab Faizullah Khan.* Acknowledges receipt of a complimentary letter and informs him that proper attention would be paid to the representations of his agent, Raushan Ray. (CI 24, p 17, no 13 ; TI 37, p 2, no 5 ; AI 7, p 46.)

Jan. 4.

889. *Mr Stuart to the Deb Raja.* Writes that he has been informed of the two letters the addressee had sent to the Governor-General, and conveys his thanks for all the expressions of attachment and friendship contained therein. Informs him that however much he would like to oblige him in regard to his recommendation of Gobind Ram, he regrets his inability to do anything in the matter in view of the long practice of the Government not to allow personal considerations to come into play in their official actions. Since it is the custom of the Government not to accept any material presents, says that it is not possible to grant his request for *dastak* to send horses and bulls as a present. (CI 24, pp 18-19, no 15 ; TI 37, p 3, no 6 ; AI 7, p 58.)

Jan. 5.

890. From the Poligar of Venkatagiri.² Complimentary letter on his lordship's arrival at Madras. (TR 31, p 8, no 5.)

Jan. 8.

891. From the King. Complimentary reply. (TR 31, p 9, no 6.)

Jan. 8.

892. From the Nizam. Acknowledges receipt of two letters, one informing him of the proposed visit of his lordship to Madras and expressing

¹ The Governor-General had decided that Jagat Seth should receive Rs 8750/- monthly from the *Nizamat* till the amount of Rs 525000/- had been liquidated in full.

² Penkategargury, according to the volume of translations. Venkatagiri is an estate in Nellore District, Madras.

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satisfaction at the recent treaty concluded between himself and the Company, and the other an answer to his letter of congratulations. Says that his lordship's coming to Madras is sure to facilitate the operation of the war and be productive of many advantages. Is glad to hear his lordship has already arrived at Madras. This would now afford him opportunities of more speedy communications in furtherance of their general alliance. Captain Kennawy has been duly informed of his (the writer's) intention to adhere steadfastly to all engagements with the Government and to concentrate every effort on a successful and early termination of the war. Informs him that by God's help, his troops after capturing Cuddapah and other enemy strongholds nearby, have now advanced towards Ganjikota¹ and surrounded the fort of Koppal, the strength of which his lordship must have come to know from the despatches of Major Montgomery. Wishes to have a detailed reply in regard to the several matters he had verbally communicated to Captain Kennaway, about which, he is sure, his lordship has been duly informed. (*TR* 31, pp 9-12, no 7.)

- Jan. 8. 893. *Mr Stuart to Mubarakud-Daulah*. Thanks him for a present of oranges. (*CI* 24, p 20, no 15 ; *TI* 37, p 4, no 8 ; *AI* 7, p 52.)
- Jan. 8. 894. *Mr Stuart to Bahu Begam*. Assures her that proper attention would be paid to what Muhammad Shikeb may represent on her behalf. (*CI* 24, pp 20-21, no 19 ; *TI* 37, p 5, no 9.)
- Jan. 8. 895. *Mr Stuart to Khadim Ali Khan*. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI* 24, p 21, no 20, *TI* 37, p 5, no 10 ; *AI* 7, p 50.)
- Jan. 8. 896. *Mr. Stuart to Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan*. Complimentary. (*CI* 24, pp 21-22, no 21 ; *TI* 37, p 5, no 11 ; *AI* 7, p 41.)
- Jan. 8. 897. *Mr Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan*. Complimentary. (*CI* 24, p 22, no 22, *TI* 37, p 5, no 12 ; *AI* 7, p 53.)
- Jan. 8. 898. *Mr Stuart to Raja Uttam Chand*. Acknowledges his Christmas greetings but returns the *nazr* which was duly presented by his *vakil*. (*CI* 24, p 22, no 23 ; *TI* 37, p 6, no 13 ; *AI* 7, p 58.)
- Jan. 9. 899. From Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan. Complimentary. (*TR* 31, p 13, no 8.)
- Jan. 9. 900. From Mubarakud-Daulah of Masulipatam. Proposes to meet and pay his respects to his lordship at Madras. Requests that as an ally of the Company, the usual guard of honour and the firing of the salute be ordered on his landing, just as his late father was honoured on a former occasion when he paid a courtesy visit to Lord Pigot. (*TR* 31, pp 13-14, no 9.)
- Jan. 9. 901. From the Raja of Tiruvallur²(?). Says that the *jagir* of Tiruvallur had been granted to his ancestors, free of *peshkash*, from very early times. The French during their supremacy, were pleased to con-

¹ This appears to be identical with Gandikota, an ancient fortress in the Jammalamadugu taluk of Cuddapah District, Madras, perched on a hill overlooking the gorge of Penner river.

² Town, sub-division and taluk in Chingleput District, Madras.

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tinue the grant to him but afterwards Mir Asadullah Khan, the *naib* of Walajah, levied a *peshkash* of Rs 27,000 annually. Besides, he also wanted a detachment of troops for active service during the war, but his (the writer's father, finding these demands difficult to comply with put in a petition to the Nawab for redress. The Nawab was kind enough to remit 4,000 pagodas from the *peshkash* charged. Overwhelmed by this kindness his father threw himself heart and soul into the war on the side of the Nawab, and took an important part in the capture of the Changan fort, risking his very life in the service of the *Sarkar*. After his father's death, the Nawab was pleased to continue the grant of the *jagir* in his name. During the time of Chandar Singh, his *jagir* was attached for the only reason that he (the writer) did not acknowledge Chandar Singh's authority. Fortunately just about that time, the Company took possession of the Nawab's country and Lord Macartney was pleased to continue the grant in his favour as of old. Afterwards the country was once restored to the Nawab and again taken back from him. Now that his lordship has come down to Madras, he deems it a good fortune to be able to make his personal representations in the matter. Requests that his *jagir* may be restored to him and promises that on his part he would spare no pains to render all help to his lordship against the enemy. (TR 31, pp 14-19, no 10.)

Jan. 10. 902. From Raja Bhim Raj. Complimentary, offering a *nazr* of 21 pagodas. (TR 31, p 19, no 11.)

Jan. 10. 903. From Nana Farnavis. Acknowledges the receipts of a letter and praises his lordship for the wisdom and forethought displayed in the prosecution of the war against Tipu. Says that ever since the conclusion of the treaty between the Company and the Peshwa, the latter had been diligent in despatching troops and rendering all possible aid to the chiefs of the *Sarkar*, who have drawn their sword against the enemy on the side of the Company. They have already gained possession of the enemy's country from the Kistna to the banks of the Tungabhadra¹ and reduced the important fortress of Gajendragarh² in the Doab and Harpanahalli³ on the farther side of the Tungabhadra. The enemy had spent several lakhs of rupees in strengthening the fort of Dharwar and had specially deputed Badruz-Zaman Khan with considerable stores and a strong force for its defence. The Chiefs of the Peshwa had laid siege to the fort and had several engagements with the said Khan whom they had routed on all occasions inflicting heavy loss on the enemy in men and materials. Agreeably to the terms of his engagement with the Company, the Peshwa had already ordered the despatch of a formidable force under Hari Pandit. The army will commence its march shortly in an auspicious hour. Assures his lordship of every help in future in furtherance of the common object of the confederacy and refers for further particulars to the letters of Mr Malet. (TR 31, pp 19-23, no 12.)

¹ River in South India.

² Town in Dharwar District, Bombay.

³ Town and taluk in Bellary District, Madras.

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Jan. 10.

904. From the Peshwa. To the same effect as the foregoing. (TR 31, p 24, no 13.)

Jan. 10.

905. From Venkat Nair Bhim Raj, *Naib* of Raja Bhim Raj. Expresses satisfaction at his lordship's arrival at Madras. Says that during the last war he was an ally of the English and had provided their army with supplies of grain to the value of about a lakh of rupees. As punishment for this help the enemy had overrun his country and completely destroyed all buildings and lands in his taluk with the result that he had been forced ever since to live under a thatched roof. Says that for the past three generations he had been the *naib* to Raja Bhim Raj and as such he was glad to place his services at the disposal of the Company. Hopes his lordship would recognise his sacrifices in the past and requite him adequately for the loss he had sustained. Refers for further particulars to his *vakil*. (TR 31, pp 24-25, no 14.)

Jan. 10.

906. To the Nizam, Mushirul-Mulk, Mir Alam, the Peshwa and Nana Farnavis. Says that the addressees will have learnt of the progress of the war against Tipu through Captain John Kennaway, as well as the pleasing news of the victories won by the brave English army under the command of Col. Hartley.¹ His lordship is very glad to communicate this happy news to them and is certain that by their firm friendship and co-operation, they shall be able to punish the enemy for his misconduct and unprovoked attack on one of the friends of the allies. By the grace of God, the allies are beating the enemy everywhere and the victorious army of Madhav Rao Narayan Pandit Pardhan has captured many places from the enemy. On the other hand, Col. Hartley with about 1500 men encountered the enemy and won a brilliant victory over Tipu's army, consisting of 9,000 seasoned warriors and 4,000 Moplahs, under the command of Hasan Ali Khan and Mahtab Khan.² Hasan Ali Khan was taken prisoner but Mahtab Khan fled towards the Tamalcherry³ pass. Col. Hartley went in pursuit of him. On his appearance the garrison at the fort of Farrukhi,⁴ which had been lately strengthened by Tipu, laid down their arms and the Colonel took possession of the Fort. Beypore⁵ also surrendered to him immediately. In all these operations the Colonel lost only five men killed and fifty wounded. Still greater successes

¹ Hartley, James (1745-99), joined the Bombay army 1764; aide-de-camp to Governor of Bombay, 1770; served in the expeditionary force against the Konkan, 1779; repulsed Marathas at Deogaur, 1780; Quartermaster-General of Bombay army, 1788; defeated Hasan Ali at Calicut, 1790; captured French Settlement of Mahe, 1793; second in command of Bombay army sent against Tipu, 1799; died at Cannanore 4 October 1799.—*Dictionary of National Biography*.

² Col. Hartley defeated Tipu Sultan's generals, Hasan Ali Khan and Mahtab Khan at Tirukkallur, near Calicut on 10 December 1790.

³ Situated on the direct route from Mysore to Calicut through Wynaad.

⁴ Farrukhi or Ferok, situated on the south bank of Beypore. Tipu Sultan had conceived the idea of transferring the capital of Malabar from Calicut to this place. He had built a strong fort at this place.

⁵ Port of Malabar, about six miles from the Calicut railway station.

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followed. General Abercromby¹ arrived at Tellicherry² from Bombay with a considerable force a few days after the Colonel's victory and promptly besieged Cannanore³ which was defended by 5,000 men under the command of Mir Muhammad Jan. On the third day, at evening, the garrison surrendered. The General captured 34 standards, 2 pieces of cannon and about 4,000 muskets and the whole country round about was subdued. The result of all these operations has been that the whole country, from north to south, which was groaning under the heel of Tipu came under the possession of the English and thus protection to Ram Raja has been assured. For further particulars refers them to Captain Kennaway. (*CI* 22, *pp* 1-7, *no* 1.)

Jan. 11. **907.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that he had received a letter from Sir Charles Oakeley, Governor of Madras, concerning the *Jagirs* belonging to his family, and encloses copies⁴ of the letter and his reply to it, for his lordship's perusal. (*TR* 31, *p* 25, *no* 15.)

Jan. 12. **908.** From Munni Begam. Complimentary letter, on being informed of his lordship's arrival at Madras. (*TR* 31, *p* 26, *no* 16 ; *AR* 7, *p* 21.)

Jan. 12. **909.** *Mir Muinud-Din Khan, Saiyid Sahib*⁵ to *Nawab Walajah*.⁶ Writes that the Nawab's troops have without any provocation entered the Ahmadi Sarkar (Tipu's country) and plundered the country. Says that if there is any just cause for complaint it would be advisable to have the matter settled by correspondence without disturbing the peace. (*TR* 31, *pp* 26-7 ; *no* 17.)

Jan. 13. **910.** *Mr Stuart to Sulaiman Shikoh*. Complimentary letter, informing him of the arrival of his lordship on the Coast. (*CI* 24, *pp* 23-4 ; *no* 25 ; *TR* 37, *p* 6, *no* 14.)

Jan. 13. **911.** *Mr Stuart to Haidar Beg Khan*. Complimentary reply to new year greetings. (*CI* 24, *p* 24, *no* 26 ; *TI* 37, *p* 6, *no* 15 ; *AI* 7, *p* 48.)

Jan. 13. **912.** *Mr Stuart to Iswar Chand*,⁷ *Zamindar of Nadia*. Complimentary reply. (*CI* 24, *pp* 24-5, *no* 27 ; *TI* 37, *p* 6, *no* 16 ; *AI* 7, *p* 55.)

Jan. 13. **913.** *Mr Stuart to Ghaziud-Din Haidar*. Complimentary. (*CI* 24, *p* 25, *no* 28 ; *TI* 37, *p* 7, *no* 17.)

¹ Abercromby, Sir Robert (1740-1827). Younger brother of Sir Ralph: entered the Army in 1758: served in North America till the peace in 1763: and again, from 1776 to 1783, throughout the war to the capitulation of Yorktown: went to India 1788, and in 1790 was the Governor of Bombay and Commander-in-chief there: Major General, 1790. After operations on the Malabar Coast, he joined Lord Cornwallis in attacking and defeating Tipu at Seringapatam in 1792: K. B.; succeeded Lord Cornwallis as Commander-in-Chief in India, October 1793, being at the same time Member of the Supreme Council till February 1797: he defeated the Rohillas at Batina in Rohilkhand in 1794: Lieutenant General in 1797: M.P. for Clackmannan County in 1798: Governor of Edinburgh Castle, 1801: General, 1802: died November 1827.

² Town and port in Malabar District, Madras.

³ Town and port in Malabar District, Madras.

⁴ Not forthcoming.

⁵ Tipu's *Faujdar* at Dindigul.

⁶ Received as enclosure in a letter from Lieut. Brunton to Secretary Jackson at Fort St. George about 27 December 1790.

⁷ He succeeded his father, Raja Sheo Chand, in 1788 at 26 years of age and died in his 55th year, leaving the estate, much encumbered owing to his generosity and extravagance.

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Jan. 13.

914. *Mr Stuart to Bhawani Das.* Complimentary letter, declining his *nazr*. (CI 24, p 26, no 30 ; TI 37, p 7, no 18 ; AI 7, p 42.)

Jan. 13.

915. *Mr Stuart to Ali Ibrahim Khan.* Acknowledges a letter addressed to the Governor-General enclosing a remonstrance by the *amala* of the *Adalat* against taking the oath, and conveys the decision of the Council to dispense with the oath in the present instance as a special case. (CI 24, pp 25-6, no 29 ; TI 37, p 7, no 19 ; AI 7, p 41.)

Jan. 14.

916. *Mr Stuart to the Nawab Vazir (Nawab Asafud-Daulah).* Has heard about the approach of a large body of Sikhs¹ in the neighbourhood of Anupshahr² and believes that Mr Ives has communicated the news to the Nawab. Even though Col. Stuart³ who commands at Anupshahr can be depended upon to take every precaution to protect the Nawab's territories, he believes that nothing can be more effective to prevent incursions than the appearance of a strong force at the frontier to resist any such attempt. He therefore recommends that the detachment at the stations be reinforced with all the cavalry that can possibly be spared from other stations of less importance. Col. Stuart will be careful not to give any provocation to these Sikhs and he believes that the Nawab will have already issued instructions to his servants and the people there to conduct themselves in a similar manner. (CI 24, pp 26-8, no 32 ; TI 37, pp 8-9, no 20 ; AR 7, p 66.)

Jan. 14.

917. *Mr Stuart to Haidar Beg Khan.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 24, p 28, no 33 ; TI 37, p 9, no 21 ; AI 7, p 48.)

Jan. 15.

918. *Raja Tejwant⁴ Bahadur to the Nizam.* Describes how on 26 December 1790 Muzaffarul-Mulk, Muhammad Amin Arab,⁵ Muhammad Salabat Khan,⁶ Muhammad Raushan Khan⁷ and the *mansabdars*

¹ A body of Sikhs numbering about 30 to 40 thousand cavalymen began to appear near Garhmuktesar and Delhi towards the close of 1790. Their object was plunder and they were marching with fire and sword throughout the Maratha districts. At one time they even entered the Vazir's dominions near about Anupshahr and succeeded by means of threats in extracting money from the Raja of Anupshahr.

² *Tahsil* and town in Bulandshahr Dist., U. P.

³ Stuart, Robert, of the Bengal army. Cadet 1764, Lieutenant 1765. Captain 1770, Major 1781 and Lieutenant-Colonel 1785. He was made a Colonel and a Major-General in 1796. He died on February 18, 1820 at Perth.

⁴ Raja Baramal Tejwant was the Supreme Commander of the Nizam's forces sent to assist the Company in their war against Tipu.

⁵ Muhammad Amin was an officer in the Nizam's army and was serving under Tejwant in the war.

⁶ Muhammad Salabat Khan was the son of Ismail Khan, the *Subadar* of Ellichpur. His father having refused to render the accounts the Nizam sent troops against him and in the engagement he lost his life. His son, Salabat Khan was afterwards appointed to succeed him. Like his father, he was also given the command of 500 horse. During the Maratha wars his troops were increased to 1800 horse and 2000 foot. Districts yielding upwards of rupees 8 lakhs were conferred upon him. He was very much attached to the English and owed much of his prosperity to their constant patronage. His son always wore English dress. He was married to the daughter of a military officer, by name Namdar Khan, and had 2 sons and one daughter. *I.R.D. : Foreign Miscellaneous Records*, volume 129.

⁷ Raushan Khan was the son of Sultan Khan, a native of Hindustan. He was taken into the Nizam's service with a body of 1100 horse and 300 foot. Districts in Berar yielding about Rs 5 lakhs a year were conferred upon him.

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with their troops and guns made an attack on the fort of Ganjikotah and had almost captured a portion of it. About 100 were killed and an equal number wounded from among the enemy's troops, who fled from the fort at first, but subsequently returned with heavy reinforcements. Encloses a list¹ of those who were killed and wounded from among their own ranks. (TR 31, pp 29-31, no 18.)

Jan. 15. 919. From Muinud-Din Saiyid Sahib. Expresses satisfaction at his lordship's arrival at Madras. Says that in spite of the treaty subsisting between them the Company's troops have without any cause advanced into the territories of the *Haidari Sarkar* (Tipu's territory) and captured certain small forts. If his lordship is aware of any cause for this attack, it may be intimated to him, and if necessary, a confidential agent may be deputed to bring about a settlement. Alternatively, he is prepared to send his own agent to his lordship, if desired, in order to end the strife and re-establish the old amity. (TR 31, pp 31-2, no 19.)

Jan. 16. 920. From the Nawab of Arcot. Sends for his lordship's perusal a copy¹ of his letter to Charles Oakeley on the subject of a request made by the French at Pondicherry for a quantity of *chunam*.² (TR 31, pp 32-3, no 20.)

Jan. 17. 921. From the Nawab of Arcot. Sends for his lordship's perusal the copy of a letter³ addressed to Sir Charles Oakeley. (TR 31, p 33, no 21.)

Jan. 17. 922. *Mr Cherry to Mir Muinud-Din alias Saiyid Sahib*. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter addressed to the Governor-General. Says that his lordship has directed him to write to the addressee that the English deem it to be their duty to support every one who comes under their protection, and it is their aim to keep a firm friendship with all the chiefs of Hindustan. Notwithstanding this, Tipu Sultan made an unprovoked attack on the Raja of Travancore, one of the allies of the English. His lordship was bound therefore to punish him for his misconduct. It is regrettable that much suffering has been caused to the people due to this unnecessary war and hundreds of casualties took place for nothing. The entire responsibility for all these miseries lies on the shoulders of Tipu who was the author of this mischief. Is further directed by his lordship to inform the addressee that until and unless Tipu sends an agreement in writing to the effect that he is prepared to make reparation for the losses sustained by the three governments of the Nizam, the Peshwa and the English in this war, his request to be permitted to depute a confidential person cannot be complied with. (CI 22, pp 7-11, no 2.)

Jan. 18. 923. From the Nawab of Arcot. Sends for his lordship's perusal copies³ of letters addressed by him to Sir Charles Oakeley and his reply thereto on the subject of the sepoys. (TR 31, p 33, no 22.)

On his death his brother, Subhan Khan, was appointed to the position
I. R. D.: *Foreign Miscellaneous Records*, volume 129.

¹ Not forthcoming.

² Tam. Lime.

³ Not forthcoming.

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Jan. 18.

924. From Tafazzul Husain Khan. Expresses satisfaction at his lordship's safe arrival at Madras. Says that in compliance with his lordship's wishes the Vazir has got ready 200 elephants to be despatched to Madras. They will be delivered to Mr Ives in three or four days. Prays for his lordship's success and speedy return. (TR 31, p 34, no 23.)

Jan. 18.

925. From Mir Muhammad Husain. Says that in accordance with his lordship's directions, Mr Stuart gave him Rs 50,000 and so he is now proceeding to Lucknow. Thanks his lordship for the kindness shown to him and hopes his lordship's endeavours in prosecuting the war would be crowned with success. (TR 31, p 35, no 24.)

Jan. 18.

926. Mr Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan. Acknowledges receipt of a letter requesting immediate payment of all arrears to the disbanded *amala* of the *Faujdari adalats*. Informs him that in view of the scarcity of money it is not possible to comply with the request, but that two months' salary will be paid immediately and the balance after a month. (CI 24, p 29, no 36 ; TI 37, p 10, no 22 ; AI 7, p 53.)

Jan. 18.

927. Mr Stuart to Sa'adat Ali Khan. Complimentary letter. (CI 24, p 29, no 35 ; TI 37, p 10, no 23 ; AI 7, p 63.)

Jan. 18.

928. Mr Stuart to Ram Kishan, Raja of Rajshahi. Complimentary, declining his *nazr*. (CI 24, p 30, no 37 ; TI 37, p 10, no 24 ; AI 7, p 59.)

Jan. 19.

929. From the Raja of Tiruvallur. Reminds his lordship of his previous letter about his *jagir* and requests a favourable reply. Reports that the cavalry of the enemy is creating havoc in the neighbourhood of Gingee.¹ Since he has no supply of troops and ammunition, regrets his inability to check them. Says that in consequence of his lordship's arrival in Madras the enemy has stationed spies as far as Chingleput² in order to obtain every available information. Requests for a supply of troops and ammunition to help him drive out the enemy. (TR 31, pp 35-7, no 25.)

Jan. 20.

930. From the Nawab of Arcot. Acknowledges receipt of his lordship's friendly letter and informs that conformably to his lordship's orders he has appointed *muharrirs*³ to prepare the accounts. (TR 31, p 88, no 26.)

Jan. 20.

931. Mr Stuart to Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Acknowledges receipt of his letter to Lord Cornwallis. Informs him that it was neither the wish of his lordship nor that of the Council that the addressee should prepare a seal for the *Nizamat Adalat* in his own name. As every *Faujdari* seal bears an inscription peculiar to the *Zila* wherein the court is held, so also the seal of the *Nizamat Adalat* ought to bear the mark of the place where it exercises jurisdiction. The seal sent by him is therefore returned with a request to send another instead bearing the following inscription, "*Mohr-i-Adalat-i-Nizamat-Sadr, Suba Bangala.*" (The seal of the *Sadr Nizamat Adalat* of the *Suba* of Bengal.) (CI 24, pp 31-2, no 40 ; TI 37, pp 11-12, no 25 ; AI 7, p 52.)

¹ Rock fortress in South Arcot District, Madras.

² Town, taluk and district in Madras.

³ A. clerk.

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Jan. 20.

932. *Mr Stuart to Abbas Quli Khan.* Asks him to postpone his visit to Calcutta to another date. (*CI 24, p 33, no 43 ; TI 37, p 12, no 26 ; AI 7, p 41.*)

Jan. 22.

933. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's 'arzi mentioning his safe arrival at Madras on 6 *Rabi II* (12 December 1790). Prays to the Almighty that he may speedily return from the Coast crowned with victory and conquest. Says that her son, Mirza Khurram Bakht, had also a desire to join his lordship in the expedition but he has changed his mind on learning his lordship's views in the matter. (*OR 1 ; TR 31, pp 38-9, no 27 ; AR 6, p 13, no 27.*)

Jan. 22.

934. From the Nizam. Acknowledges receipt of his lordship's letter. Is gratified to learn from Captain Kennaway, that the plans he had suggested for the more effective prosecution of the war have met with his lordship's warm approval. Expresses satisfaction at his lordship's arrival at Madras and wishes for a speedy victory. (*TR 31, pp 40-4, no 28.*)

Jan. 22.

935. From Nawab Azamul-Umara. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 31, p 44, no 29.*)

Jan. 22.

936. From Mir Abul Qasim. To the same effect. (*TR 31, pp 44-5, no 30.*)

Jan. 22.

937. *Mr Stuart to the Nawab Vazir.* Is sorry to hear about the offensive operations of the Sikhs on the outskirts of Anupshahr, resulting in the capture of Lieut.-Col. Stuart.¹ Says that he has proposed certain alterations in the disposition of troops, which will be duly communicated to the addressee by Mr Ives and which, he believes, will meet the requirements of the situation. Expresses disagreement with the strong offensive

¹ The incident occurred on the morning of January 3 at Anupshahr on the borders of the Maratha territory. Col. Stuart was out for a ride alone, without even his bodyguards. About 60 men, horse and foot, were lying in ambush and they caught hold of him and tried to carry him away. The Colonel resisted and was about to be murdered, when a few Sikhs, who were apparently not in the plot, came on the spot. The Colonel, to save his life, surrendered himself to this new gang. He was immediately stripped and carried off to a camp and kept under the custody of Sardar Bhanga Singh. Captain Briadly, second in command at Anupshahr, on being informed of the incident immediately followed the Sikhs, with a few armed men to help him. When they advanced to some distance they found that they were being outnumbered by the Sikhs. So after a short engagement they had to retreat without gaining their object. Six sepoys were wounded in the action. Several attempts were subsequently made by Captain Briadly and Mr Ives, the Resident at Lucknow, to obtain the Colonel's release but without success. Sardar Bhanga Singh kept him under his immediate custody. Some of the other sardars tried to carry off the Colonel from his custody and make a bargain out of him, but Bhanga Singh who was a terror among them would not allow it. Mr Ives employed Muhammad Jafar Khan, the Commander at Rohilkhand, to contact these sardars. He tried through Rai Singh to persuade Bhanga Singh to set the Colonel free, but Bhanga Singh was not amenable to any pressure from the other sardars and was determined to keep him a prisoner until a substantial ransom was forthcoming. At first he demanded one lakh of rupees which was later on reduced to Rs 60,000. The Board of Directors would not agree to the payment of a ransom and so for a long time the Colonel remained a prisoner. Aggressive action against the Sikhs was also discouraged by the Board. After some months Zebun-Nisa Begam, popularly known as Begam Samru, got him released on 24 October 1791 by paying a ransom of Rs 15,000. *I. R. D. : Political Proceedings, 1791 ; Poona Residency Correspondence, Vol. I.*

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operations suggested by the addressee and hopes to hear ere long the news of the retirement of the Sikhs from the borders. (*CI* 24, p 1, no 1 ; *TI* 37, pp 13-14, no 27 ; *AI* 7, p 66.)

Jan. 23

938. From Sher Jang. Writes that during the past four years he has been staying at Calcutta in the hope of getting some favourable orders in regard to his representations to his lordship. He had served the Company most diligently for over 30 years in various capacities at Dinajpur, Rangpur, Krishnagar¹ and Birbhum, in the *Khalisa* of Dacca, in the *Faujdari Adalat*, and in the *Nizamat* offices up to the retirement of Mr Hastings, who had given him a letter of recommendation to Mr Macpherson. Requests that in view of his past services he may be granted an allowance sufficient to enable him to live a life of contentment. (*TR* 31, pp 45-7, no 31.)

Jan. 23

939. From Mir Muhammad Ali Khan and Saiyid Husain Ali Khan, sons of Sher Jang. Says that on being informed of his lordship's intended departure to Madras, they had hurried to Calcutta to meet him, but were told that his lordship had already left the place the day before they reached there. Pray for his lordship's speedy return so that they may have the benefit of his lordship's promised favours ere long. (*TR* 31, p 47, no 31A.)

Jan. 23

940. To the Nawab of Arcot. Acknowledges the receipt of the list of persons whom the Nawab has appointed to check the accounts of the revenue of his territory. Directs the Nawab to dismiss these persons as they are quite inexperienced and in no way suitable for the appointment. (*CI* 22, pp 11-13, no 3.)

Jan. 25.

941. From the Nawab Vazir, Hasan Riza Khan and Haidar Beg Khan. Acknowledge his lordship's letter intimating his arrival at Madras. (*OR* 2 ; *TR* 31, pp 48-9, nos 33-4 ; *AR* 6, p 39, no 33.)

Jan. 25.

942. From Husain Ali Beg. Says that he is the Commander of 45,000 men and is in terms of close friendship with all the chiefs of the locality. Is ever ready to carry out his lordship's wishes which may be communicated to him through Shah Sahib. (*TR* 31, p 48, no 32.)

Jan. 25.

943. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Acknowledges receipt of his lordship's letter intimating the decision of his lordship and Council to abolish the *Faujdari Adalats* in the *Zillas* and to remove the *Nizamat Adalat* from Murshidabad to Calcutta and also desiring him to send a new seal for the *Nizamat Adalat*. Says that he fully appreciates his lordship's sentiments and has accordingly prepared and sent the seal. He would however wish to remark that for a long time past the *Adalats* in the country have been governed by the Muhammadan law and administered by eminent Muhammadan officers who added lustre to the institution and maintained the prestige of the *Nizamat*. The gentlemen of the Council cannot be ignorant of the sentiments which these changes will arouse in the minds of the people of this country and abroad. However, the English are the masters. (*TR* 31, pp 49-51, no 36.)

¹ Headquarters of the Nadia District, Bengal.

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Jan. 25.

944. From Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Complimentary reply to his lordship's letter intimating his intention to embark for the Coast. (TR 31, p 51, no 37.)

Jan. 25.

945. From Bhao Bakhshi. To the same effect as the foregoing. (TR 31, p 51, no 38.)

Jan. 25.

946. From Muhammad Riza Khan. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter and informs that agreeably to his lordship's desire he has written to all *amala* of the *adalats* in the various districts to hand over the prisoners of the jails and the records of their courts to the respective magistrates. Says that during the past 27 years that he held the charge of the department, he had spared no pains to promote the interests of the Company and the happiness of the people. Expresses his sense of gratitude at the uniform courtesy shown to him, both by his lordship and the members of his Council, and hopes they would continue to show the same favour to him in future. (TR 31, pp 52-3, no 39.)

Jan. 26.

947. From Dinanath Upaddhaya. Received his lordship's letter at Bijapur in Morang. Says that he is at present engaged in settling the affairs of Morang as desired by the Maharaja (of Nepal). Shall go to Nepal in a short time and after procuring a reply to his lordship's letter from the Maharaja he will forward it to him. Encloses a petition relating to Morang for his lordship's perusal.

Enclosure:—Says that at the time of his deputation to Calcutta he had represented to his lordship the particulars respecting the boundaries of the district of Morang. His lordship had replied that the *amala* of that district was giving trouble for nothing. At this the writer had again represented that the *amala* of that place would not act improperly. But since the affairs of this district have been placed under his charge by the Maharaja, the writer himself had been to the spot and after making an enquiry from the neighbouring inhabitants came to know that villages Amgachhi and others on the frontier have always belonged to Morang. Besides this, the Collector of Purnea had deputed Mr Smith as an *amin* together with Rajendar Ray and Harichand, *qanungos* of Dharampur, to ascertain the boundary. The gentleman and the *qanungos* had also adjusted the business after examining the local inhabitants and taking the deposition of witnesses on oath. Notwithstanding this settlement Dular, the zamindar of Rezah Thera Khardah, still creates disturbances. Requests his lordship therefore to issue a *parwana* to the Collector to admonish the said zamindar that he may not give any trouble but adhere to the former settlement. (OR 3, TR 31, pp 53-5, no 40; AR 6, p 7, no 40.)

Jan. 26.

948. From the Nawab of Arcot to Earl Cornwallis.¹ Acknowledges receipt of his lordship's letter and thanks him for the very kind sentiments expressed therein. Regarding the appointment of *mutasaddis* to keep the accounts on his part, side by side with the Company's servants, says that his only object in taking this measure is to see that no loss occurs in

A draft received from Umdatul-Umara.

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the collection of the revenues. They are persons who can be relied on to do the work and in cases where they apprehend loss of revenue, they will explain to the English Collector. In case a Collector does not agree with their point of view, they will place the matter before him (the writer). He has deputed his son, Umdatul-Umara for the purpose of representing such cases to the Company's government and bringing about adjustment. Adds that his object in appointing such people is to keep a watch over the public revenues, and not to offer any obstruction to the Company's servants in the discharge of their duties. (*TR 31, pp 56-8, no 41.*)

Jan. 26. 949. *Mr Stuart to Jalalud-Din Muhammad.*¹ Acknowledges the receipt of his *shuqqa* addressed to the Governor-General and Council. Says that as the Governor-General has gone to Madras in connection with the war, it will be better if the addressee desists from paying his royal visit to Calcutta. (*CI 24, pp 33-4, no 44 ; TI 37, pp 14-15, no 28 ; AI 7, p 50.*)

Jan. 27. 950. From Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. In compliance with his lordship's wishes he has written to Rajaram Pandit to depute a confidential and intelligent person to proceed to Midnapore along with the *amin* of the *sarkar* in order to settle the dispute that has arisen on the border between the officers of the two governments. In view of the strong friendship subsisting between them this is a trifling affair and will be easily adjusted. (*TR 31, pp 58-61, no 42 ; AR 7, p 28.*)

Jan. 27. 951. From Maharaja Pratap Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Is glad to learn that Tipu has withdrawn to his own country (Serlingapatam) in dread of the superior English arms. Is gratified to know from Rai Ram Singh about his lordship's kindness and solicitude for his welfare. In regard to his own enemies, says that they had begun to move and he was prepared to oppose them. But they did not appear to be earnest and were inclined to peace. At their request therefore he has sent an accredited agent to them (to negotiate peace). He acted on the defensive as his lordship on whose help he could count himself was engaged in a great expedition. Refers for further particulars to Rai Ram Singh. (*TR 31, pp 61-3, no 43.*)

Jan. 27. 952. From Rai Ram Singh. Complimentary. (*TR 31, p 64, no 44.*)

Jan. 30. 953. From Bishambhar Pandit. Complimentary reply to his lordship's letter. (*TR 31, p 64, no 45.*)

Jan. 31. 954. From Munni Begam. Complimentary reply to his lordship's letter informing her of his arrival in Madras. (*TR 31, p 64, no 46.*)

¹ Muhammad Jalalud-Din was the son of Sultan Mahmud. His mother was the sister of Shah Alam's father, Alamgir II. He had come from Benares to Patna on his way to Calcutta to make representations to the Governor-General in person in regard to his claims to be recognised as the successor of Prince Jahandar Shah. The Governor-General was away at Madras and Jalalud-Din was in difficult circumstances owing to want of money. He began to put in petitions for financial assistance pending the decision of his claims. The Resident at Benares was ordered to pay some money to Jalalud-Din on his undertaking to leave the Company's territories immediately. He received the money, but did not leave the place and put in fresh petitions for financial assistance, which were rejected.

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Jan. 31. 955. From Tafazzul Husain Khan. Complimentary reply to his lordship's letter. (TR 31, pp 64-5, no 47.)

Jan. 31. 956. From Muhammad Riza Khan. Complimentary reply to his lordship's letter intimating his lordship's arrival at Madras. (TR 31, p 65, no 48.)

Jan. 31. 957. Mr Stuart to Umdatun Nisa Bahu Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of her letter. Says that the Board have thought it necessary to order the Collector to take up the management of her *mahwar*¹ jagir in *chakla* Jessore on account of the frequent complaints received by the Collector against the addressee's managers. Instructions have also been issued to hand over to the addressee the amount that may be realised from time to time. (CI 24, p 34, no 45 ; TI 37, p 15, no 29 ; AI 7, p 57.)

Jan.—.

958. From Raja Kalyan Singh. Has received the *parwana* ordering him that since he has now been put in possession of his *jagir* and besides, he receives the sum of Rs 1,500/- a month from the Government he should fix a monthly allowance of Rs 500/- for his son, Daulat Singh for his maintenance. If he does not do so then the amount will be deducted from his allowance and paid to Daulat Singh by the Government direct. Understands that this order has been passed in consequence of an application of Daulat Singh alleging that his father neglects him and does not support him. This is a strange accusation, for the writer has brought him up in all comfort and luxury. He has been receiving up till now the sum of Rs 500/- for the maintenance of himself and his mother from the *altamgha* village of the writer and yet he makes such absurd complaints and disgraces his father in the eyes of the world. He deserves to be disowned and disinherited, and the Governor-General, ought to reprimand him for making baseless allegations. He should be dispossessed of the writer's *altamgha* village which should be made over to him (the writer). Will pay Rs 500/- a month to Daulat Singh as directed by Government from the date the village is restored to him. (OR 4.)

Feb. 1.

959. To the Nizam, Mushirul-Mulk and Mir Alam. Is glad to inform them that he left Madras on 28 January and assumed command of the army at Vellout² on the next day. By the grace of God the allies will be victorious. For further particulars refers them to Captain Kennaway. (CI 22, p 14, no 4.)

Feb. 1.

960. To the Peshwa and Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 22, pp 15-16, no 5.)

Feb. 2.

961. From Babu Rao Kishan. Has learnt of his lordship's arrival at Madras and prays to God that he may succeed in his undertaking and return triumphant from there. (OR 5 ; TR 31, p 65, no 49 ; AR 6, p 5, no 49.)

Feb. 2.

962. To the Nizam. Professes his firm friendship with the Nizam. Is much pleased to inform him that His Majesty the King of Britain has

¹ P. Monthly, monthly stipend, monthly wages, the revenue that is collected in a month.

² 18 miles from Madras.

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sent, as a mark of his friendship, two sets of chandelier along with a letter to the Nizam through his lordship (incomplete). (*CI 22, pp 16-18, no 6A.*)

Feb. 2. **963.** To the Nizam. This is a fragmentary letter the meaning of which is not clear. (*CI 22, pp 19-20, no 6B.*)

Feb. 4. **964.** From Babbu Begam. To the same effect as no 961 above. (*OR 6, TR 31, p 66, no 50 ; AR 6, p 5, no 50.*)

Feb. 4. **965.** From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. To the same effect. (*OR 7 ; TR 31, p 66, no 51 ; AR 6, p 14, no 51.*)

Feb. 4. **966.** From Nawab Faizullah Khan. To the same effect. (*OR 8, TR 31, p 66, no 52 ; AR 6, p 8, no 52.*)

Feb. 5. **967.** From the Peshwa. Has received his letter and fully learnt the particulars of his lordship's zeal to promote the object of the confederacy and his intention of proceeding in person to chastise the enemy. Mr Malet has also fully explained to him the plan of the campaign which his lordship has in view. The news of his lordship's safe arrival at Madras has afforded him great satisfaction. Prior to this, distinguished generals had been deputed by the Peshwa with a considerable force and warlike stores to attack the enemy's country. They took possession of the town of Gajendragarh and have laid siege to the important fort of Dharwar. His lordship will have learnt these particulars from the newspapers. Informs him that Hari Pandit has already been despatched with a formidable and well-supplied force to attack the enemy. (*OR 9, TR 31, pp 67-9, no 53 ; AR 6, p 27, no 53.*)

Feb. 5. **968.** From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 10, TR 31, p 70, no 54 ; AR 6, p 24, no 54.*)

Feb. 5. **969.** From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Complimentary. (*OR 11 ; TR 31, p 70, no 55 ; AR 6, p 13, no 55.*)

Feb. 6. **970.** From Haidar Beg Khan. Complimentary. (*OR 12, TR 31, p 70, no 56 ; AR 6, p 9, no 56.*)

Feb. 7. **971.** *Ali Ibrahim Khan to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary. (*OR 13 ; AR 7, p 1, no 41.*)

Feb. 9. **972.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Has learnt from the letter of Sadasheo Khande Rao, who has been deputed to Benares by the writer, that the case of Garhmandli has not yet been settled by the court. Requests his lordship therefore to issue fresh injunctions to Mr Duncan and Ali Ibrahim Khan to decide the case at an early date. (Badly worm eaten). (*OR 14 ; AR 7, p 34, no 42.*)

Feb. 9. **973.** From Faizun-Nisa Begam. As the wife of Nawab Ikramud-Daulah, the brother of Nawab Sirajud-Daulah, she used to receive an allowance of Rs 400/- per month for the expenses of herself and her son from the Collector of the District of Murshidabad. But it has been stopped since last year. She had therefore petitioned Mr Harington about it but he did not pay any attention to her representation. Since the allowance has been stopped she is facing great hardship and is now

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on the verge of starvation. Requests his lordship therefore to write to Mr Harington to pay her allowance as before. (OR 15 ; AR 7, p 9, no 43.)

Feb. 9.

974. From Muhammad Jalalud-Din. Says that he belongs to the illustrious house of Timur which has now fallen on evil days. Relying on the loyalty and sincerity of his lordship, whom he regards to be his brother, the writer has come to settle in the Company's territories. Requests him therefore to grant him an allowance for his maintenance and to write to the Collector of the district to allow him to live there. (OR 16-17 ; TR 31, pp 70-2, no 57 ; AR 6, p 12, no 57.)

Feb. 10.

975. *Mr Stuart to Nawab Muzaffar Jang.* A letter of condolence on the death of his son-in-law, Zakiud-Din Muhammad Khan Basalat Jang.¹ (CI 24, p 36, no 47 ; TI 37, p 15, no 30 ; AI 7, p 55.)

Feb. 10.

976. *Mr Stuart to Damodar Singh.* Complimentary reply. (CI 24, p 36, no 48 ; TI 37, pp 15-6, no 31 ; AI 7, p 45.)

Feb. 10.

977. *Mr Stuart to Bahadur Singh,* son of Damodar Singh. Complimentary reply. (CI 24, pp 36-7, no 49 ; TI 37, p 16, no 32 ; TI 7, p 42.)

Feb. 11.

978. From Nawab Diler Himmat Khan. Is much honoured to receive his lordship's letter intimating his safe arrival at Madras. Says that the Nawab had also a desire to accompany his lordship on this expedition but owing to adverse circumstances he could not do so. Prays to God for his success. (OR 18-19 ; TR 31, p 72-4, no 58 ; AR 6, p 17, no 58.)

Feb. 15.

979. From Mir Muhammad Sadiq Khan. Says that his late uncle, Nawab Saiyid Habibullah Khan, was well known to the members of the Council. The writer came away from Shiraz at the express wish of the late Nawab but when he reached Basra he was informed that his uncle had died. After staying a short time at Basra he, on the advice of his friends, started for India. When he reached the Deccan he was sent for by the Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan who received him very warmly and appointed him to the command of a cavalry. But as he wanted to go to Bengal in order to take possession of the legacy of his late uncle, the Nawab (Muhammad Ali Khan) recommended him to Mr Hastings. The said gentleman gave him the office of the *Qazi* and the *darogha* of *Faujdari Adalat* of the district of Midnapore. The writer worked satisfactorily for a period of 14 years. But as the office of the *darogha* has been abolished now he is thrown out of employment. Requests his lordship therefore to make some arrangement for his livelihood as he has a large family depending on him. (OR 20 ; AR 7, p 36, no 44.)

Feb. 15.

980. From Hasan Riza Khan. Complimentary. (OR 21 ; TR 31, p 74, no 59 ; AR 6, p 9, no 59.)

Feb. 15.

981. From Haidar Beg Khan. Complimentary. (OR 22 ; TR 31, p 75, no 60 ; AR 6, p 9, no 60.)

¹ Basalat Jang Saiyid Muhammad Zaki Khan, according to the original letter from Muhammad Riza Khan, *vide* no 996 below.

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- Feb. 15. 982. From the Nawab Vazir. Complimentary. (OR 23 ; TR 31, p 75, no 61 ; AR 6, p 39, no 61.)
- Feb. 15. 983. From Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan. Complimentary. (OR 24 ; TR 31, p 75, no 62 ; AR 6, p 1, no 62.)
- Feb. 15. 984. From Saiyid Ali Khan Nusrat Jang. Complimentary. (OR 25 ; TR 31, p 76, no 63 ; AR 6, p 25, no 63.)
- Feb. 16. 985. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complimentary. (OR 26-8 ; TR 31, pp 76-7, nos 64 & 65 ; AR 6, p 8, no 64.)
- Feb. 16. 986. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Complimentary. (OR 29 ; TR 31, p 78, no 66 ; AR 6, p 13, no 66.)
- Feb. 16. 987. From Kishan Singh, *Jamadar* of Gopal Das. Reports that on 1 *Magh* 1197 Bengali (12 January 1791) six persons brought seven bags of money containing Rs 715/- belonging to Khushhal Chand, *Mahajan*, from Jahangirnagar to Calcutta. On their arrival the writer, who is employed as a *jamadar* of the said *Mahajan*, at once directed them to the *kothi* of the *Mahajan*. The servants of the *Mahajan* at the time of their entrance into the *kothi* detected that there were only six bags of money and asked them about the missing one. On enquiry it was found that one person with one bag of money was missing. The writer therefore reported the case to the zamindar's *kachahri*. Mr. Motte summoned those five persons and took two of them into custody. But in spite of all investigations the absconder could not be traced. Requests his lordship therefore to order Mr. Motte to refer the case to Mirza Akbar Ali, who has a good experience of such cases and is certain to track down the thief. (OR 30 ; AR 7, p 15, no 45.)
- Feb. 16. 988. *Dil Diler Khan to Mr Stuart*. Complimentary on Mr Stuart's taking charge of the Government. (OR 31 ; AR 7, p 7, no 46.)
- Feb. 16. 989. *Mahadaji Sindhia to Mr Stuart*. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 32 ; AR 7, p 34, no 47.)
- Feb. 16. 990. *Bhao Bakhshi to Mr Stuart*. To the same effect. (OR 33 ; AR 7, p 2, no 48.)
- Feb. 16. 991. *Faizullah Khan to Mr Stuart*. To the same effect. (OR 34 ; AR 7, p 8, no 49.)
- Feb. 16. 992. *Mr Stuart to the Raja of Jainagar (Jaipur)*. Complimentary reply. (CI 24, pp 27-39, no 51 ; TI 37, p 16, no 33 ; AI 7, p 59.)
- Feb. 17. 993. *Mr. Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan*. As it is advisable that the addressee should conclude all the business of the *Faujdarī Adalat* that was left pending at the time of the abolition of the former system, he is requested to pass orders on all proceedings of the *adalats* left unfinished by the *daroghas*, and transmit the same to the *Nizamāt Adalat* at Calcutta whence instructions will be issued to the magistrates for carrying them into execution. The Government will meet all the expenses that the addressee might consider necessary in this connection. (CI 24, pp 2-3, no 2 ; TI 37, p 16-17, no 35, AI 7, p 54.)

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Feb. 17. 994. *Mr Stuart to Nawab Faizullah Khan.* Complimentary reply. (CI 24, pp 39-40, no 52 ; TI 37, p 16, no 34 ; AI 7, p 47.)

Feb. 18.

995. From Tipu Sultan. Says that some time ago he had heard that his lordship was vested with full control over the Governments of Bengal, Bombay and Madras and is glad now to hear of his arrival at Madras. Says that notwithstanding the existence of a perpetual treaty of peace, the instigations of self-interested people have broken the good understanding subsisting between them. Requests his lordship therefore to send a proper person of rank to him so that the existing disagreement between them may be adjusted. This will add strength to their friendship and will be a source of ease and comfort to mankind. If, for any reason, his lordship may not be able to send such a person to him, the writer shall then send to him a confidential agent on his (the Sultan's) part who will explain and personally make known all the particulars to his lordship. Is certain that there will be no objection to the intercourse of ambassadors. Sends a present of two jewels, a *karchobi khilat*, a *kalghi*¹ and a *patka*,² etc. to his lordship as a token of his friendship. (OR 35, TR 31, p 78-80, no 67 ; AR 6, p 36, no 67.)

Feb. 19.

996. *Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter of condolence on the death of Basalat Jang Saiyid Muhammad Zaki Khan. Dated 10 *Jumada II* (14 February 1791). (OR 36, AR 7, p 19, no 50.)

Feb. 20.

997. From Ramia, *amil* of taluk Chittoor.³ Is much honoured to receive his letter and has perfectly understood its contents. The three English letters transmitted to him will be made over to their proper addressees. In compliance with his lordship's orders he had set about collecting grain, etc. But after his lordship's departure from this quarter the whole country was plundered by the enemy's cavalry to such an extent that not a single ryot remained at that place. Thus the collection came to an end abruptly. As regards the supply of the bullocks and sheep, the writer has to say that after taking leave of his lordship, he went to his taluk for the very purpose. On the next day General Medows reached there with his army and sent troops round the villages and collected about 2000 head of cattle. When the writer came to know about it he waited upon the General and represented to him that his lordship had ordered him to collect cattle and he was engaged in doing so. But his representations were not listened to. At length, after much haggling he made over to the writer the price of 200 cattle in all at the rate of 1 pagoda and 4 annas per head. The ryots of the taluk are in great distress as 5 or 6 hundred head of cattle belonging to them have been taken while the price of only 200 is going to be paid to them. They will not accept the money. They proposed to march in a body to his lordship in order to lay before him all their grievances, but the writer has comforted them saying that he would represent their case and would

¹ H. a gem-studded ornament fixed in the turban.

² H. a cloth worn round the waist ; girdle, sash, belt.

³ Taluk in North Arcot District, Madras.

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procure a fair adjustment. Awaits his lordship's orders. (OR 37-8 ; TR 31, pp 80-2, no 68 ; AR 6, p 31, no 68.)

Feb. 21.

998. From Kumar Venkat Nair. Informs his lordship that Lieut. John Macdonald arrived at his place with the elephants of the Company and after halting for a day only, he left for the army. Agreeably to his request the writer sent two *harkaras* with him. (OR 39 ; TR 31, pp 82-3, no 69 ; AR 6, p 6, no 69.)

Feb. 21.

999. From Mahadaji Sindhia. Has learnt of his lordship's arrival at Madras and prays to God that he may succeed in his undertaking and return triumphant from there. For other particulars refers him to Major Palmer. (ORs 40-1 ; TR 31, pp 83-4, no 70 ; AR 6, p 34, no 70.)

Feb. 21.

1000. To Raja Tejwant. Intimates that he has safely reached with all his heavy artillery and stores up the Mogili¹ pass on the confines of the enemy's country and that he now proposes to move forward and lay siege to Bangalore. Requests the Raja therefore to join the English army with all expedition. (This letter is incomplete). (CI 22, pp 90-1, no 34.)

Feb. 23.

1001. From Ram Raja. Is extremely pleased to hear the news of his lordship's arrival at Madras with the intention of taking the field against the enemy. May the Almighty grant him success over the enemy and thus free the world from the violence of the tyrant. From the letters of Mr George Powney² his lordship will have learnt the circumstances of Tipu's attack on him utterly without any provocation. Although a formidable force had been appointed to defeat the enemy, yet his lordship's arrival there in person affords the fullest confidence that in a short time he (Tipu) will be overthrown and levelled with the dust, and that complete victory will be the lot of the English. Requests his lordship to communicate to him the progress of the war from time to time. Dated 24 Rabi II, 1205 A.H. (31 December 1790). (OR 42 ; TR 31, pp 84-5, no 71 ; AR 6, p 31, no 71.)

Feb. 23.

1002. *Raja Pratap Singh to Mr Stuart*. Complimentary on Mr Stuart's taking charge of the Government. Informs him that he has sent people to negotiate peace with Sindhia. For further particulars refers him to Rai Ram Singh. (OR 43 ; AR 7, p 28, no 51.)

Feb. 24.

1003. *Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart*. Has received his letter asking him to decide the cases that have been received by him incomplete from the *daroghas* of the defunct *Faujdari Adalats* and to send the proceedings to him with his judgment and orders thereon. Says in reply that he has appointed *munshis* and *muharrirs* to draw up fair copies of the proceedings and when he has passed orders on them he will transmit them to Calcutta. He has further been desired to send the proceedings

¹ The Mogili pass is situated in Chittoor taluk, North Arcot District, Madras. It commences at a point almost directly to the west of, and at a distance of some 20 miles from Chittoor, the headquarters of the District. Through it runs the main road from Palmaner to Bangalore and also to the Subdivision of Cuddapah.

² Madras Civil Servant. Writer 1779. Senior Merchant 1790. Resident at Travancore and Paymaster of troops there 1791. Retired 1800.

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of those cases also on which orders have been passed but not yet executed. Says that there are no such cases on hand. (OR 44 ; AR 7, p 19, no 52.)

Feb. 24.

1004. *Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* In compliance with his wishes he has got a seal engraved for the *Sadr Nizam-at Adalat* and sends it to him. (OR 45 ; AR 7, p 17, no 53.)

Feb. 25.

1005. From Bishambhar Pandit. Has already despatched several *arzis* in reply to his lordship's letter. Says that a *kharita* has now arrived from the Maharaja (Raghuji Bhonsla) in reply to his lordship's letter forwarded some time ago from Calcutta through Mr Forster, respecting the disputes on the border of the two states. Having understood all the circumstances relative thereto, of which the writer was before totally ignorant, he now forwards the Maharaja's *kharita* to his lordship and requests an early reply to it. Has learnt from the letter of the Maharaja that in consequence of the aforesaid disputes the Collector of Midnapore has sent troops to the frontier. Hopes that his lordship will issue orders for their recall. (OR 46 ; TR 31, pp 86-7, no 72 ; AR 6, p 5, no 72.)

Feb. 26.

1006. From Azamul-Umara. As numerous troops of both the Nizam and the Company are together earnestly engaged in the destruction of the enemy's country, it is desirable that there should be the closest collaboration between them. The Nizam has therefore sent orders to Raja Tejwant directing him to communicate regularly every occurrence in his camp to his lordship and forward to him every intelligence he may receive regarding the enemy and to consult with him on every point. The Raja will surely follow these instructions and will seek his advice in every contingency. Hopes that his lordship on his part will make a reciprocal arrangement and will send peremptory instructions to his officers, after the Company's troops shall have entered the enemy's country, to send intelligence regularly to Raja Tejwant. (OR 47 ; TR 31, pp 87-9, no 73 ; AR 6, p 1, no 73.)

Feb. 26.

1007. From Mir Alam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 48 ; TR 31, p 90, no 74 ; AR 6, p 17, no 74.)

Feb. 26.

1008. From Mir Alam. Is highly grateful to receive his lordship's two letters—one in reply to his letter of congratulation on the victory gained by the Nizam's *sarkar* over Qutbud-Din and the other notifying the success of the Company's troops at Satyamangalam¹ and other places. (OR 49 ; TR 31, pp 90-1, no 75 ; AR 6, p 17, no 75.)

Feb. 26.

1009. From Azamul-Umara. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 50 ; TR 31, p 91, no 76 ; AR 6, p 1, no 76.)

Feb. 26.

1010. From the Nizam. To the same effect. (OR 51 ; TR 31, pp 91-2, no 77 ; AR 6, p 22, no 77.)

Feb. 26.

1011. From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that since his lordship's departure (to the front) he has been praying for his welfare and success in the war. Has received intelligence that the French are secretly providing every assistance to Tipu. Says that in spite of his lordship's repeated

¹ Town in Coimbatore District, Madras. It was of military importance during Carnatic Wars.

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orders to the Governor and Council of this place the *jagir* of his family has not yet been released. Hopes that by the friendly exertions of his lordship the *jagir* of his family will be relinquished. (OR 52 ; TR 31, pp 92-3, no 78 ; AR 6, p 39, no 78.)

Feb. 26.

1012. To Raja Tejwant Bahadur. Says that his lordship has learnt from the letter of Captain John Kennaway that the Nizam has directed the addressee to march towards Seringapatam at the head of an army and to meet his lordship there. Is very much pleased to learn this and requests the Raja to march expeditiously. (CI 22, pp 21-2, no 7.)

Feb. 27.

1013. Mother of Raja Tej Chand (Rani Bishan Kunwar) to Mr Stuart. Says that from the time of the *Nazims* the *deorhi mahal*¹ has been assigned to the *Rajmata* (Dowager Rani) of *chakla*² Burdwan. In 1183 Bengali her mother-in-law applied to the Council and got the said *mahal* separated from the *chakla*. Accordingly she used to pay the revenue in respect of this *mahal* amounting to Rs 4,02,995/- separately. After her death the *mahal* was assigned to the petitioner by an order dated 21 September 1779. From that time she has been paying the revenue to the government and applying the profits to the *Thakur-Sewa*³ and other customary expenses. In 1778 the said *mahal* was put under attachment for the discharge of the debts incurred during the time of her mother-in-law ; and the government had directed that out of the profits of the said *mahal* she, the petitioner, would receive Rs 48,000/- and the balance should be applied to the liquidation of debt. Up to the present time the Raja (Tej Chand) has realised large sums from the *mahal* over and above what was due to the creditors. This year the Collector of Burdwan has included in the *bilabandi*⁴ of the *chakla* the sum of Rs 5,65,000/-, i.e., Rs 1,62,005/- on account of the profit and Rs 4,02,995/- on account of the *jama*⁵ of the said *mahal*. Requests that the *mahal* may be handed back to her on the old *jama*. If for any reason this is not feasible the Collector may be directed to allow her Rs 48,000/- together with the profits, out of the *bilabandi*. (OR 53 ; AR 7, p 28, no 54.)

Feb. 27.

1014. Copy of the *sanad* granted by the Governor-General and Council in favour of the mother of Maharaja Tej Chand of Burdwan for the *deorhi mahal* of *pargana Sinpahari*,⁶ etc., with effect from the beginning of 1186 Bengali. Dated 21 September 1779. (OR 54.)

Feb. 28.

1015. From Raghunaikulu Nair⁷ of Gammurpalayam. Hopes his lordship has learnt all particulars about him from the letter of Captain

¹ Name of the estate allotted for the maintenance of the Rani of Burdwan.

² II. Subdivision of territory under Mussulman rule.

³ S. service of an idol ; a grant of revenue for the support of an idol-temple.

⁴ II. an account of the revenue settlement of a district, specifying the name of each *mahal*, the farmer of it and the amount of rent. In the North West Provinces, *bilabandi*, usually means an arrangement for securing the payment of the revenue. In Bihar it is said to imply the annual distribution of the portions of the lands among the ryots for their respective cultivation.

⁵ A collection ; total of territorial assessment.

⁶ (also called Amboa), *mahal* in Hooghly District, Bengal.

⁷ Rogony Kolu Nair, according to the volume of translations.

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Read. Says that he has been honoured with a *qaulnama* bearing his lordship's seal and that agreeably to his orders, he is exerting himself in the Company's affairs. Captain Read has written to him asking him to join his lordship with troops and grain, when his lordship ascends the *ghats* with the army. The Nizam had sent Raja Tejwant with an army to the Carnatic and they had surrounded Gandikota. There is one Captain Stuart¹ with them and both he and the Raja through their *vakils* had desired him to deliver their letters to his lordship. He has accordingly forwarded the letters to his lordship and hopes the reply would be sent soon. Requests to be informed about when he should meet his lordship with his troops and provisions. (*TR* 31, pp 93-4, no 79.)

Feb. 28.

1016. To Hari Pandit Phadke. Is glad to learn from the letter of Mr Malet about the addressee's march from Poona and of his progress on the way. Having himself advanced with a large army of infantry, well-disciplined cavalry and a large train of artillery, the Governor-General is encamped at Kolar from where he will proceed without loss of time to lay siege to the fort of Bangalore where he expects to arrive in a few days' time. Informs him that the Nizam in order to ensure success to the general cause in which the three confederates are now engaged, has sent in advance a part of his army to the neighbourhood of Ganjikota under the command of Raja Tejwant. As that place is not very far from the road the Governor-General himself is pursuing, he has directed the Raja to effect a junction with him on the way. It is the wish of his lordship that the forces of the allies should now co-operate without delay and jointly start operations against the enemy. Asks the addressee therefore to let him know whether he considers it more advantageous to form a junction with him or he would prefer to act independently in the manner best calculated to promote the general object. Should he approve of the first proposal, it would afford much satisfaction to his lordship. Hopes to hear from him soon. (*CI* 22, pp 23-6, no 8.)

Mar. 1.

1017. *Haidar Beg Khan to Mr Stuart.* Sends a present of Persian fruits. (*OR* 55 ; *AR* 7, p 10, no 55.)

Mar. 1.

1018. To the Raja of Travancore. Has received his letter. Since the Raja is an ally of the Company, the Governor-General has himself come down to Madras and is now advancing at the head of the English army into the enemy's country in order to punish him for his contumacy. (*CI* 22, pp 30-1, no 10.)

Mar. 2.

1019. From Maharani Bahuji.² Complimentary, referring the Governor-General for particulars to the *arzi* of Lala Mayaram.³ (*OR* 56-7⁴ ; *AR* 7, p 3, no 56.)

¹ Lieut. Stuart, Assistant Resident at Hyderabad.

² She appears to have been the head of the Maharaj sect which was steadily gaining ground in Surat. She was probably connected with the Balkrishnaji temple built there in about 1695.

³ He was the *Diwan* of Tegg Beg Khan, Nawab of Surat.

⁴ *OR* 56 is in Sanskrit and *OR* 57 is its Persian translation.

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Mar. 2.

1020. From Lala Mayaram. Says that it is well-known that the ancestors of Maharani Bahuji Maharaj always placed their reliance on God and they did not look up to anyone (for support) except Him and they were content with whatever they got from their disciples and followers and did not hanker after more. Their *Thakurdwara*¹ was at Gokul in Muttra where they received all sorts of favours and concessions from the reigning kings. But on account of their extreme piety and being engaged in search for God they did not care for these things. When the affairs of the state fell into confusion and religious prejudices gained ground, they left that place and at the request of their disciples and followers, who lived in these districts, they brought the *Thakurdwara* to the port of Surat. Here they passed their days in contentment on whatever they received from their disciples. As they are always offering prayers for the good of the people and the chiefs of the time, peace and order was established among men through the power and rule of the English gentlemen. Religious prejudices disappeared. For this blessing they are always praying for the increase of the power and prestige of the English. As there was a regular correspondence between the Chief of Surat and the aforesaid Bahuji, the affairs of the *Thakurdwara* received full attention, and through the good offices of that gentleman, all the officers of the Government gave help and showed kindness. That gentleman having left for England, correspondence with him ceased. But fortunately his lordship is the Governor-General who looks after the interests of everybody and the fame of his greatness has spread all over, and the said Bahuji has heard from all visitors to these parts about the excellent qualities of his lordship. She is therefore more than ever engaged in offering prayers for the increase of his honour and glory. She is now desirous of opening a correspondence with him and she is sending a letter to him through a pair of *qasids* along with this letter. Requests his lordship therefore kindly to send a reply to it and to write to her about his health and welfare from time to time. (OR 58 ; AR 7, p 16, no 57.)

Mar. 2.

1021. From Muhammad Riza Khan. Complimentary. (OR 59 ; AR 7, p 19, no 58.)

Mar. 2.

1022. From Raja Sundar Singh. Says that his forefathers had held high posts at the court of the kings of Hindustan and occupied high and responsible positions in Bengal during the last twenty-six years. He himself served as the *Diwan* of Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. The people of Murshidabad were all pleased with his integrity. There are of course a few enemies who have caused the removal of the writer from his high office. Has a large family to support and there is no other income to depend upon for livelihood than the salary which he used to draw at Murshidabad. Requests the Governor-General to relieve him of his great hardship and to save his life and honour. (OR 60 ; AR 7, p 27, no 59.)

¹ H. a temple, a building in which the village idols are kept.

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Mar. 2. **1023.** From Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. Complimentary.
(OR 61-2 ; TR 31, p 95, no 80 ; AR 6, p 16.)
- Mar. 3. **1024.** Qutlaq Sultan Begam to Mr Stuart. Complimentary. (OR
66 ; AR 7, p 14, no 60.)
- Mar. 3. **1025.** From Tipu Sultan. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter informing him that contrary to the treaty of peace subsisting between the two governments, he had made an unprovoked attack on the territories of the Raja of Travancore, an ally of the English, and that he did so with a view to insulting the English in the eyes of the princes of Hindustan. Says that notwithstanding a specific clause in the treaty that neither party should molest the allies or give protection to the enemies of the other, the Raja of Travancore constructed a wall in the territory of the Raja of Cochin, who was an ally of his government. In spite of repeated remonstrances from him, the Raja of Travancore proceeded with the construction, gave asylum to thieves and robbers from the Cochin territories, and molested his (Tipu's) officers who went to the borders to collect *peshkash*. The Raja even went to the extent of taking the Raja of Cochin under his protection. In consequence of this provocative conduct on the part of the Raja of Travancore, he with a small contingent of bodyguards, went to the borders to have an inspection of the place. Not one of his troops crossed the frontier, but all the same, the Raja of Travancore assembled a large body of troops and started fighting. The Raja did not even pay any heed to the two confidential agents that he (the writer) had despatched to him with *khilats* for the purpose of restoring peace and quiet. He had communicated all these particulars to the Government of Madras, and believes his lordship has been duly informed of them. He has offered no insult to the English and suspects that some interested persons have misrepresented him to his lordship in this respect. Says that in order to settle these disputes, his lordship may be pleased to send a confidential person to him, and all relevant particulars concerning the dispute which cannot be conveyed through a letter, shall be made known to him. Or the writer may be allowed to send his representative to his lordship in order to explain the situation and settle an accommodation. Dated 26 *Jumada II* 1205 A.H. (2 March 1791). (OR 63 ; TR 31, pp 95-8, no 81, AR 6, p 36.)
- Mar. 3. **1026.** From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Complimentary, requesting letters. (OR 64-5 ; TR 31, pp 99-100, no 82 ; AR 6, p 13.)
- Mar. 3. **1027.** Mr Stuart to Rajaram Pandit. Informs him that some elephants are being sent to the Coast under the charge of Captain Williamson¹ and requests that orders may be issued to the *amils* under him for their safe passage through the addressee's jurisdiction. (CI 24, pp 42-3, no 58 ; TI 37, pp 17-18, no 36 ; AI 7, p 59.)
- Mar. 3. **1028.** Mr Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan. Informs the addressee that the *Darogha* of Backergunge District appears to have taken away

¹ Captain Williamson of Bengal Army. He died on February 20, 1792 at Bangalore. Dodwell and Miles: *Bengal Army List*.

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with him all the records of his office at the time of his removal, and requests that he may be ordered to hand them over to Mr Hyndman,¹ the Commissioner, as they will be required for frequent reference by the *Nizamat Adalat*. (CI 24, p 42, no 37; TI 37, p 18, no 37; AI 7, p 54.)

Mar. 4.

1029. From the King. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter, and says he is glad to hear about his lordship's safe arrival at Madras. Wishes for a speedy victory and requests for frequent letters concerning his lordship's health and the situation of affairs in that quarter. (OR 68-9, TR 31, p 100, no 83; AR 6, p 12.)

Mar. 4.

1030. *Mirza Akbar Shah*² to Mr Stuart. Complimentary. (OR 67; AR 7, p 22, no 61.)

Mar. 6.

1031. From Raja Tejwant.³ Intimates that Mr Stuart, who left the Nizam's camp on 13 February, joined him on the 19th. Hopes his lordship has got a letter from Mr Stuart himself on the subject. Requests for information regarding the enemy and the position of the English troops. Says that the whole of his cavalry is camping near the fort of Ganjikota and awaiting direction from his lordship for marching without delay to effect a junction with the English troops. (OR 70; TR 31, p 101, no 84; AR 6, p 29.)

Mar. 7.

1032. *Mr Stuart to Sardar Bhanga Singh*. Is glad to hear that Col. Stuart was not seized by the Sikhs, as was reported at first, but by a gang of roving bandits from whom he had been rescued by the addressee. Says that he was sure from the beginning that no Sikh Sardar would commit such an outrage, as the relations between the Sikhs and the English have all along been friendly. Had hoped that the Sardar would send back Col. Stuart at the earliest opportunity but understands that he took him to Thanesar⁴ instead. Has however heard from Col. Stuart about the addressee's exemplary behaviour towards him. Believes that the Colonel would be sent back soon either to his station or to Delhi. Expresses also a desire to purchase some horses of good breed from the addressee's country. (CI 24, pp 3-5, no 3; TI 37, pp 18-21, no 38; AI 7, pp 42-43.)

Mar. 9.

1033. *Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart*. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter saying that the *Darogha* of the *Faujdari Adalat* of Zilla Backergunge took away the records of his office with him at the time of his discharge. Says in reply that he had directed the said *Darogha* to make over all the records to Mr Hyndman, who is stationed in said Zilla.

¹ William Hyndman was Commissioner of the Sundarbans with his headquarters at Backergunge. This office was created for suppressing the depredations of the dacoits who haunted the district tempted by the great trade of Backergunge and the facilities for escape offered by its rivers and jungles. The first Commissioner appears to have been Mr Lodge. He was succeeded by Hyndman who held the office from 1790 to 1792 when he died.—Beveridge: *District of Backergunge*.

² Son and successor of Shah Alam II. He reigned from 1806 to 1837.

³ Forwarded by Lieut. Stuart.

⁴ *Tahsil* in the Karnal District on the western bank of the Jumna. It has got a town of the same name famous as the most sacred place in the land of Kurukshetra.

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Is however despatching two *harkaras* with peremptory orders to the *darogha* to repair to Backergunge with the records of his office and deliver them to Mr Hyndman, and after obtaining a receipt for them, send it to the writer. (OR 71 ; AR 7, p 19, no 62.)

Mar. 14. 1034. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Says that ever since his lordship's departure for Madras, he has been engaged in daily prayers for his lordship's success. He had despatched many letters successively to his lordship and hopes they have been duly delivered. (OR 72-3 ; TR 31, pp 101-2, no 85 ; AR 6, p 8.)

Mar. 15. 1035. *Raja Rajballabh to Mr Stuart*. Says that for more than four years the bill for the pay of the *Diwani amala* employed under the writer has not been passed and he has to pay their salaries from his own pocket. Requests his lordship therefore that his case may be put up in the Council so that he may get the money that he has disbursed to his staff. (ORs 74-5 ; AR 7, p 29, no 63.)

Mar. 15. 1036. *Mr Stuart to Haidar Beg Khan*. Complimentary reply. (CI 24, pp 43-4, no 60 ; TI 37, p 21, no 39 ; AI 7, p 48.)

Mar. 15. 1037. *Mr Stuart to Dil Diler Khan*. Complimentary reply. (CI 24, p 44, no 61 ; TI 37, p 21, no 40 ; AI 7, p 45.)

Mar. 16. 1038. *Nawab Faizullah Khan to Mr Stuart*. Complimentary. (OR 76 ; AR 7, p 8, no 64.)

Mar. 18. 1039. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Complimentary, reminding his lordship of her many letters and requesting a reply. (OR 77 ; TR 31, pp 102-3, no 86, AR 6, p 13.)

Mar. 18. 1040. *Mr Stuart to Rajaram Pandit*. Informs the addressee that 463 bullocks are being despatched under the charge of Lieut. Downie¹ to join the army on the Coast, and requests that necessary help may be rendered through the *amils* under him for their safe passage. (CI 24, pp 44-5, no 62 ; TI 37, pp 21-2, no 41 ; AI 7, p 59.)

Mar. 22. 1041. To Tipu Sultan. Informs him that Bahadur Khan² who was charged with the defence of the fort of Bangalore fell fighting gallantly in the execution of his duty. In view of his great devotion to duty and the position of trust that he enjoyed under the Sultan, his lordship could not brook that the honour due to his dead body should be denied him. So he had it picked up carefully and placed inside a wooden coffin for safety. Writes to the Sultan therefore that in case he should like to give the deceased a burial befitting his rank and position according to the Islamic rites, his lordship would immediately send the body to his camp. If however it is decided to bury him in the fort of Bangalore his lordship's

¹ Lieut. George Downie of the Bengal Army. He was made a Captain in 1802 and died on December 14, 1808 at Alipore, Calcutta. Dodwell & Miles: *Bengal Army List*.

² Commandant of the Bangalore fort at the time it was stormed and captured by the English.

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permission would be available for such people as are required on such occasions to come and perform the obsequies. (*CI 22, pp 31-2, no 11.*)

Mar. 23.

1042. From Tipu Sultan. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter informing him that after fighting with conspicuous bravery Bahadur Khan had at last laid down his life in the service of his master, and asking to be informed if his body should be sent to him or buried in the fort of Bangalore. Appreciates his lordship's chivalrous sentiments and says that as there are Muhammadans in the fort of Pangalore, the body may be handed over to them to be buried in one of the *dargahs* there in accordance with the usual rites. Dated 16 Rajab 1205 = March 1791. (*OR 78 ; TR 31, pp 103-4, no 87, AR 6, p 36.*)

Mar. 23.

1043. From Raja Tejwant. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter desiring him to expedite his march. Says that as he had written to his lordship before, he would positively commence the march with his cavalry on 12 March. The infantry engaged in the siege of Ganjikota will follow afterwards. (*OR 79 ; TR 31, pp 104-5, no 88, AR 6, p 29.*)

Mar. 23.

1044. From Raja Tejwant.¹ Acknowledges his lordship's letter informing him about his lordship's march towards Bangalore and desiring him to expedite his. Says that he has issued peremptory orders to all the detachments serving at different places, and believes all of them will assemble in two or three days. Assures him that he will start on 12 March positively along either of the two roads open to Bangalore, whichever is more suitable, and would not halt until he joins his lordship. Requests to be furnished with the accounts of all occurrences in that quarter. (*OR 80 ; TR 31, pp 105-6, no 89 ; AR 6, p 29.*)

Mar. 24.

1045. From the Poligar of Gutkumney witre palam (*sic*). Forwards two letters addressed to his lordship received from Mr Stuart and Raja Tejwant. Says that he has been informed by Mr Stuart that he received no reply from his lordship to his previous letter sent through him (the writer). Informs that 10,000 bullock loads of gram have been collected by him and carried to a place about four days' journey from Ganjikota. It is impossible to proceed further on account of the enemy garrisons that lie on the way. If his lordship would issue orders to Raja Tejwant and the troops at Ganjikota to render assistance to him, he would see that the grain is carried to his lordship's camp. Besides the above-mentioned quantity, 13 to 15,000 bullock loads more of grain are available. It had been stored in a safe place and kept under a small guard of eight sepoy from Captain Read's force. Requests that early orders may be issued and replies sent to Mr Stuart and Raja Tejwant. (*TR 31, pp 106-8, no 90 ; AR 6, p 28.*)

Mar. 25.

1046. From Maharao Umed Singh.² Is much pleased to receive his lordship's letter through Rai Ram Singh. Requests his lordship to grant

¹ Forwarded by Lieut Stuart.

² Raja of Kotah (1771-1819).

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a *sanad* to Ganga Dat confirming him in possession of the village Harna in *pargana* Gopalpur in Tirhut District. Refers to Rana Zalim Singh for full particulars. (OR 81 ; AR 7. p 26, no 65.)

Mar. 25.

1047. From Rana Zalim Singh.¹ Has already despatched a letter in reply to his lordship's letter through Rai Ram Singh. Says that Raja Madho Singh of Tirhut had granted a *sanad* to Ganga Dat, an astrologer, for the *jugir* of the village Harna in *pargana* Gopalpur, in district Tirhut yielding Rs 61/- annually for his maintenance. At present Ganga Dat is staying with the writer while his family is at village Harna. Requests his lordship to grant a *sanad* confirming the said astrologer in possession of the village. (OR 82 ; AR 7. p 29, no 66.)

Mar. 25.

1048. To the Nizam, the Peshwa, Nana Farnavis, Mushirul-Mulk and Mir Abul Qasim. Is glad to inform them that on 21 March the English forces routed the enemy's army and captured the fort of Bangalore. (CI 22, pp 35-5, no 12.)

Mar. 26.

1049. Nawab Saadat Ali Khan to Mr Stuart. Complimentary. (OR 83 ; AR 7. p 36, no 67.)

Mar. 27.

1050. Raja Mahip Narayan Singh to Mr Stuart. Informs his lordship of his intention to get his eldest son married after two months. He is the heir and successor of the Raja and therefore it is requested that he may be recognised as such. (OR 84 ; AR 7. p 27, no 68.)

Mar. 27.

1051. From Tipu Sultan. Says that his lordship had desired on a previous occasion that he should reply to several matters in writing. He however felt that in so far as issues of major importance were concerned the secrets of the heart could only be conveyed by word of mouth. If his lordship agrees, he would therefore depute a confidential person with full powers to proceed to his lordship's presence and do everything to cement their old friendship and re-establish peace in the land. (OR 85 ; TR 31, p 109, no 91 ; AR 6, p 36.)

Mar. 27.

1052. From Raja Tejwant.² Informs his lordship that on 16 March he will begin his march from Gurram Chirla. Says that on reaching Gurramkonda he will wait for his lordship's kind letter before proceeding to make the junction. (OR 86 ; TR 31, p 110, no 92, AR 6, p 29.)

Mar. 27.

1053. To Tipu Sultan. Has received his letter expressing a desire to send a confidential person on his behalf in order to negotiate a peace. Says in reply that had the two *sarkars* alone been engaged in the present war the Governor-General would have gladly received the Sultan's envoy and have given a patient hearing to his propositions. But to start a direct and independent negotiation is now beyond the power of the Governor-General who is bound by the terms of a most solemn treaty with the Nizam and the Peshwa stipulating that none of them would listen separately to the overtures of peace but would submit the terms that are offered for

¹ Regent of Kotah (1771-1824).

² Forwarded by Lieut. Stuart.

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the general consideration and approbation of all the confederates. Cannot therefore consistently with honour and good faith receive any envoy from the addressee. Should the Sultan however think it proper to transmit to his lordship in writing his propositions for the restoration of peace and friendship between the Company, the Nizam and the Peshwa on the one side and the Sultan on the other, the Governor-General on his part would give them the most serious consideration and after having consulted the other members of the confederacy, he would convey to the addressee their joint sentiments upon them. (*CI 22, pp 35-8, no 13.*)

- Mar. 28. **1054.** *Ahalya Bai to Mr Stuart.* Informs him that she has built a temple and a *ghat* at Benares and the consecration of these will take place in the month of *Baisakh*. Requests him therefore to direct Mr Duncan and Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan to attend this ceremony and to see that it passes off smoothly and the *gangaputras*¹ create no disturbance there on the occasion. (*OR 87 ; AR 7, p 1, no 69.*)
- Mar. 29. **1055.** From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Complimentary letter. (*OR 88, TR 31, pp 110-11, no 93 ; AR 6, p 13.*)
- Mar. 29. **1056.** *Mr Stuart to Faizun-Nisa Begam.* Acknowledges the receipt of her letter and approves her proposal, which was also recommended by Mr Harington, to allow payment of her son's stipend to her grandson, Mirza Niaz Ali. (*CI 24, p 47, no 68 ; TI 37, pp 22-3, no 42 ; AI 7, p 47.*)
- Mar. 30. **1057.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Says that Bhudhar Dube, an inhabitant of Benares, is one of his dependants and holds a business house there. Requests him to write a letter to Mr Duncan commending Dube to his favour. (*OR 89 ; AR 7, p 34, no 70.*)
- Mar. 30. **1058.** *Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* Says that Mr Harington has been deducting a sum of Rs 17,000 monthly from his allowance in order to pay the Nawab's creditors in accordance with the plan adopted for the liquidation of his debts. From the beginning of 1788 to December 1790, a period of three years, this amount has been deducted regularly and is recorded in the account books of Mr Harington. Now the fourth year commences and according to the plan a sum of Rs 14,000 only should be deducted during this year. Mr Harington has however made the usual deduction of Rs 17,000. Requests therefore that he may be directed to refund the excess of Rs 3,000 to the Nawab.

Further says that he has been ordered by the Council to pay Rs 8,000/- monthly to *Jagat Seth* in order to clear off his dues. But according to the aforesaid plan a sum of Rs 14,000 per month will be fixed for the payment of his creditors from the year 1791. If out of this sum of Rs 14,000 a sum of Rs 8,000 per month is paid to *Jagat Seth* alone then

¹ H. A tribe of inferior Brahmins, who pretend to be a branch of the Kanauj Brahmins, and who call themselves sons of Ganga, claiming a right to attend the pilgrims and direct their ablutions at Benares, and other holy places on the banks of the Ganges. At Benares, where they are most numerous, they claim a hereditary right to the bank between high and low water mark. Some follow agriculture.

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a sum of Rs 6,000 only will be left for distribution among all the other creditors, which is quite insufficient. It would be more reasonable to pay all his creditors in equal proportions. Requests him therefore to fix an amount of Rs 4,000 per month for payment to *Jagat Seth* so that the distribution may be more equitable. The Nawab does not really owe anything to *Jagat Seth*, but as the members of the Council have ordered him to pay him he cannot disobey them. But he will take the liberty to request that while he has been asked to clear off the dues of *Jagat Seth*, the latter should also be ordered to pay the Nawab's dues to him. (OR 90 ; AR 7, p 17, no 71.)

Mar. 30.

1059. *Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* Says that his allowance is inadequate for his expenses as he has to support a large family and maintain a big establishment of servants, and also sets apart a sum regularly for the liquidation of his debts. Further curtailment in his expenses is impossible. He does not even possess the necessary valuables, jewellery, ornaments and dresses that a *Nazim* should have in order to maintain his dignity. Reminds him that at the time of fixing his allowance at Rs 1,80,000 it was promised that as soon as the Nawab would attain the age of 21 years the question of his allowance would be reconsidered. He is in his 35th year now and his allowance should be fixed equal to that which was fixed for his late brother, Nawab Najmud-Daulah.

Protests against the new plan of distributing the stipends to the dependants of the *Nizamat* through the Resident. Requests that the stipends should continue to be distributed through the Nawab as heretofore. If otherwise, it would be very derogatory to the Nawab's position. Assures him that his own determinations are not influenced by the counsels and suggestions of interested and designing persons.

Is passing his days very miserably. Has 30 issues and most of them have attained puberty. The Nawab has got only 3 daughters married and that by selling his property and borrowing money from the *mahajans*. Has to arrange for the marriage of his other daughters also. If only one marriage is solemnized every year on a modest scale, at least 50,000 rupees will be required for the purpose. Due to his straitened circumstances he could not marry his daughter into the royal house of Timur, though her hand was sought by them (Qutlaq Sultan Begam), and seeks the relation in families where he can avoid heavy expenses. Requests him therefore to increase his allowance so as to enable him to support himself and dependants. (OR 91.)

Mar. 30.

1060. *Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* Says that in accordance with the new plan many of the dependents of the *Nizamat* are paid their stipends through the Resident. As from the beginning they have been receiving their allowances directly from the *Nizamat*, they are not willing now to receive it through the Resident. Requests that the old practice of paying these allowances through the Nawab should continue. (OR 92 ; AR 7, p 17, no 72.)

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Mar. 30.

1061. Munni Begam to Mr Stuart. Informs him that the allowances of the servants of the *Nizam* for the months of *Asin* to *Phagun* 1197 Bengali have been paid to them. Mentions that the account of the payments of the arrears upto the month of *Pus* 1194 Bengali have been prepared and handed over to Mr Harington by Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Says that she has advised Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to regulate his expenses according to the plan proposed by the Governor-General, and the Nawab has promised to do so. (OR 93 ; AR 7, p 21, no 73.)

Mar. 30.

1062. Babbu Begam to Mr Stuart. Says that according to the new plan, her allowance has been taken out of the hands of her son, Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah, to be paid to her through Mr Harington. Protests against this procedure and says that she has not been separated from her son and is not willing to receive the allowance through Mr Harington. Requests that her allowance should be paid to her through her son as usual. (OR 94 ; AR 7, p 3, no 74.)

Mar. 30.

1063. From Bhudhar Dube. Says that for the last few years he has been settled at Benares and runs a business house there. Is one of dependents of Maharaja Sindhia who has bestowed a *khil'at* on him. Requests his lordship to direct Mr Duncan and Ali Ibrahim Khan to allow him to put it on in their presence. (OR 95 ; AR 7, p 3, no 75.)

Mar. 30.

1064. Mr Stuart to Mirza Akbar Shah. Complimentary reply. (CI 24, pp 48-9, no 69 ; TI 37, p 23, no 43 ; AI 7, p 55.)

Mar. 30.

1065. Mr Stuart to Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Complimentary reply. (CI 24, pp 49-50, no 70 ; TI 37, p 23, no 44 ; AI 7, p 51.)

Mar. 30.

1066. Mr Stuart to Nawab Vazir (Asafud-Daulah). Informs the addressee about certain complaints received from the Custom Master at Mirzapur to the effect that some of the addressee's officers, acting in collusion with the *beoparis* importing cloths into the above district under-value the articles by over 50 per cent, thereby reducing the duties payable thereon and causing loss to the Government. Requests that peremptory orders may be issued to the officers concerned to stop this unfair practice. (CI 24, pp 5-6, no 4 ; TI 37, pp 24-5, no 45 ; AI 7, p 66.)

Mar. 30.

1067. Mr Stuart to Haidar Beg Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (TI 37, p 25, no 46 ; AI 7, p 48.)

Mar. 31.

1068. From Raja Tejwant.¹ Says that the advanced army under him had reached Vempalle² and that the enemy had despatched a reinforcement of 10,000 foot and 6000 horse towards Gurrampakonda. It appears that Tipu himself will oppose their advancing army. The Raja is confident of smashing the enemy's cavalry, but if the latter brings up his infantry and guns also then he (the Raja) would also require help and would therefore request his lordship to send one detachment of

¹ Forwarded by Lieut. Stuart.

² Town in Cuddapah District, Madras, 30 miles south-west of Cuddapah.

1791. infantry with guns to join his army at *Chintamani*.¹ (OR 96 ; TR 31, pp 111-12, no 94 ; AR 6, p 29.)
- Mar. 31. **1069. Captain Kennaway to Ranmast Khan, Nawab of Kurnool.**² Says that he has been directed by the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of the Nawab's letter received by him at Calcutta. In view of the very close and intimate relationship that subsists between the Company and the Nizam, his lordship thought it improper to hold any direct communication with the Nawab without obtaining the Nizam's consent. Says that as an adherent of the Nizam's government, the Nawab is bound to exert himself for the welfare of the English. Requests him therefore to fall into line with the policy adopted by the Nizam and dismiss the enemy's news-writer who has been entertained by him for some length of time. (TR 31, pp 113-14, no 95 ; AR 6, p 32.)
- Mar. 31. **1070. Mr Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan.** The writer has observed that the orders issued by the addressee to the *daroghas* under him have not been complied with in all cases, and that the *darogha* at Birbhum has not yet delivered the records of his office to the magistrate. Requests him to issue further peremptory instructions immediately in the matter. (CI 24, pp 50-51, no 71 ; TI 37, pp 25-6, no 47 ; AI 7, p 54.)
- Apr. 2. **1071. From Raja Tejwant.**³ Reminds his lordship of his previous letter, requesting for a detachment of infantry, to meet his advancing army at Chintamanipeta.⁴ Assures his lordship that he would reach the place on the appointed day, whether he encounters the enemy on the way or not. (OR 97 ; TR 31, pp 114-15, no 96 ; AR 6, p 30.)
- Apr. 2. **1072. Mr Stuart to Rajaram Pandit.** Requests the addressee to make arrangements for the safe passage of a further contingent of 96 horses and 50 bullocks about to be despatched to the South under the charge of Lieut. Duff⁵ (CI 24, p 52, no 73 ; TI 37, pp 26-7, no 48 ; AI 7, p 64.)
- Apr. 2. **1073. Mr Stuart to Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia.** In compliance with his request Mr Duncan has been directed to afford all protection and facilities to Bhudhar Dube who carries on business at Benares. (CI 24, p 68, no 93 ; TI 37, p 36, no 84 ; AI 7, p 64.)
- Apr. 4. **1074. From Nawab Faizullah Khan.** Complimentary, wishing for his lordship's success and speedy return to Calcutta. (OR 98-9 ; TR 31, pp 115-16, no 97, AR 6, p 8.)
- Apr. 4. **1075. Mr Stuart to Munni Begam.** Acknowledges the receipt of a letter and expresses satisfaction at the readiness shown by the addressee

¹ Taluk in Kolar District, Mysore. The town Chintamanipet is meant.

² Enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

³ Forwarded by Lieut. Stuart.

⁴ A. Town in Taluk Chintamani, Kolar District, Mysore

⁵ Lieutenant William Duff. Lieutenant 1778 ; Captain 1796 ; Killed in action at the assault of Komona in 1807. There was also a Lt. John Duff at the same time. He was made Lieutenant in 1781, Captain in 1797 and Major in 1893. Retired in 1807. Dodwell and Miles.

1791.

to help in carrying out the plan¹ intended solely to extricate Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah from his present embarrassment. (*CI* 24, pp 6-7, no 5 ; *TI* 37, pp 27-8, no 49 ; *AI* 7, p 56.)

Apr. 4.

1076. *Mr Stuart to the Raja of Benares.* Complimentary, forwarding a *khilat* of seven pieces with a *jigha* and a necklace of pearls for the Raja's son on the eve of his marriage. (*CI* 24, pp 52-3, no 74 ; *TI* 37, p 28, no 50 ; *AI* 7, p 60.)

Apr. 4.

1077. *Mr Stuart to Sa'adat Ali Khan.* Complimentary reply. (*CI* 24, pp 53-4, no 75 ; *TI* 37, p 29, no 51 ; *AI* 7, p 63.)

Apr. 6.

1078. *Maharaja Udwant Chand to Mr. Stuart.* Informs him that due to his illness he could not send back his *gumashta*, Pran Chand, to him and that now as he has recovered from his illness he is deputing him to the addressee. (*OR* 100 ; *AR* 7, p 29, no 76.)

¹ On account of the unsettled condition of the household of Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah and the repeated representations received by the Company from he pensioners and other claimants on the *Nizamat* it was decided as early as 1786 to depute Mr Shore to conduct an enquiry and make a report. Next year Mr Ives was ordered to make further investigations and to suggest a plan to liquidate the growing debts of the Nawab, to effect necessary retrenchments in the establishment of the *Nizamat* consistent with its dignity and to provide for the maintenance of his increasing family and dependents. Mr Ives submitted his report towards the end of 1787. The total debts of the *Nizamat* according to his report amounted to about Rs. 22,26,666. He recommended a monthly reduction in the establishment charges of the *Nizamat* by about 14,448 and suggested the retention of Rs. 2,16,000 every year out of the stipend payable to the Nawab, and the constitution of a fund thereby for the progressive liquidation of the *Nizamat* debts covering a period of 18 years. He recommended the constitution of a separate establishment for the Nawab's eldest son and proposed Rs. 2000 a year for that purpose. He also recommended the removal of Raja Sundar Singh from the office of the *diwan* and the appointment of another on a lesser salary. The last recommendation was immediately carried into effect and Mirza Khalil, a son-in-law of the Nawab, was appointed the new *diwan* on Rs. 1000 a month. The Governor-General submitted an elaborate minute on the scheme suggesting the acceptance of most of the recommendations, and the Board of Directors on September 3, 1790 passed a resolution adopting Mr Ives' plan as modified by the Governor-General. According to the modified scheme the Nawab was given complete control over the disbursement of a portion of his stipend to the extent of about Rs 90,333 subject only to the restriction that he had to submit periodical reports in regard to the management of the same to the Governor-General and obtain his assent. The pensions granted to the Nawab's relations were made hereditary, but those to his servants and dependents were fixed for life, giving the Nawab discretion to continue the same or not after their death. The Nawab was to issue a proclamation calling upon all the creditors to prefer their claims on or before a particular date and promising priority of payment to them according to the proportion of the amounts they were prepared to forego. A new office of the Paymaster of the *Nizamat* Stipends was created and Mr Harington was appointed to the same. All payments over Rs 1000 were to be made, as was the practice then in the Company's administrations, half in cash and half in drafts or promissory notes.

The Nawab, on being informed of the scheme as adopted by the Board, put in several objections. He pointed out that the proposal for the issue of the proclamation calling upon the creditors to put in claims, was unnecessary and derogatory to his dignity. He wanted provision to be made for the pensioners to receive payments from him personally instead of from the Paymaster. He also wanted credit to be given to him for all amounts paid towards liquidation of his debts from 1788 to 1791. All his objections, except the one in regard to the issue of a proclamation, were however overruled. The proclamation was not insisted upon and the account submitted by the Nawab of his liabilities was accepted as correct. The details of the plan are given in no 601 above.

1791.

Apr. 6.

1079. Capt. Kennaway to Muhammad Ranmast Khan, Faujdar of Kurnool. Says that the letter transmitted by the Khan was received by the Governor-General at Calcutta. Has been directed by the Governor-General to inform him (the Khan) that since friendly relations subsist between the Company and the Nizam, he (the Governor-General) does not think it proper to correspond direct with any dependant of the Nizam without his (the Nizam's) knowledge. As the Nizam and Rao Pandit Pardhan are both engaged in an important undertaking, it is but proper for the Khan, as a friend of the Company, to assist them in their enterprise to the utmost of his power. Is confident that agreeably to the wishes of the Governor-General the Khan must have by now dismissed the enemy's newswriter who had been staying with him, because to accommodate such an undesirable person in one's country is against the rules of friendship. It is proper to cut off all connection with the faithless wretch (Tipu Sultan) who, by the assistance of God, will soon meet with the punishment he deserves for his evil deeds. (OR 101.)

Apr. 6.

1080. Nawab Faizullah Khan to Mr Stuart. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Expresses his attachment to the Company and requests to be favoured with letters. (OR 102.)

Apr. 8.

1081. Raja Tejwant's route.

From Kashotty to Burramundam	...	...	5 kos
Burramundam to Gurramkonda	...	...	4 "
Gurramkonda to Badvel ¹	...	...	3 "
Badvel to Goolinully	...	...	3' "
Goolinully to Rangasamudram ²	...	...	3 "
Rangasamudram to Baranjikot	...	...	2 "
Baranjikot to Chintamanipet	...	...	12 "
Chintamanipet to Burrolla	...	...	12 "
Burrolla to Bangalore	...	...	6 "
Total			50 kos.

(TR 31, p 116, no 98.)

Apr. 8.

1082. Mr Stuart to the King of Trengganu³ (Sultan Mansur). Acknowledges the receipt of a letter addressed to Lord Cornwallis and thanks him for the kind sentiments expressed therein. Requests him to accept a few articles sent through Captain Lloyd⁴ as a token of his friendship. (CI 24, pp 8-9, no. 6 ; TI 37, pp 29-30, no 52 ; AI 7, p 60.)

Apr. 9.

1083. Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart. Has received his letter informing him that in spite of the Nawab's instructions to the *daroghas* of the *adalats* to deliver over the records of their respective offices to the Magistrates of their districts, all the *daroghas* have not yet fully carried out his orders and asking the Nawab therefore to issue

¹ Moodywan, according to the Vol. of translations.

² A place in Madanapalle, Cuddapah, Madras. There is a big tank there of the same name used for irrigation.

³ State in the Malaya Peninsula.

⁴ Commander of the ship 'General Elliot'.

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positive injunctions to them on this subject again. Says in reply that when he received the orders of the abolition of the *Faujdari Adalats* he (the Nawab) immediately communicated those orders to the *daroghas* and asked them to make over all the records and the proceedings in their custody to the Magistrates of their respective districts and to obtain their receipt for them. The *daroghas* of fifteen districts have already complied with his instructions and a list of their names is enclosed herewith.¹ But the *daroghas* of Purnea and some other places have complained to him that the Magistrates of their districts refused to take over charge of the papers from them. Informs him that the *darogha* of Birbhum having handed over his records to Mr Keating,² the Collector of the district, and having obtained a letter and a receipt from him, had come here (Murshidabad) and after staying for about a month returned to his native place. Encloses the copy³ of the aforesaid letter for his perusal. Is also sending the original letter to Saiyid Hikmat Ma'ab Khan who will show it to the addressee and will then send it back to the Nawab. Agreeably to the wishes of the addressee the Nawab has examined and passed orders on all the proceedings which he had received from the *daroghas* at the time of their discharge and will forward them in the course of a few days. (OR 103.)

Apr. 9.

1084. A list of the names of the *daroghas* of the District *Faujdari Adalats* who have already delivered the records and other papers of the *Adalats* to the Magistrates of their respective districts and who have obtained formal receipts for them from the Magistrates, upto the end of *Rajab* 1205 A.H.

1. Maulavi Rahimullah, *darogha* of zilla Birbhum.
2. Maulavi Ghulam Imam, *darogha* of zilla Rajshahi.
3. Mir Ghulam Ali, *darogha* of zilla Mymensingh.
4. Mir Muhammad Ali, *darogha* of zilla Sundarban.
5. Saiyid Yarullah, *darogha* of zilla Rangpur.
6. Muhammad Ali Khan, *darogha* of zilla Tippera.
7. Saiyid Ainuddin Ali Khan, *darogha* of zilla Murshidabad.
8. Muhammad Ali Khan, *darogha* of zilla Chitpur, Calcutta.
9. Maulavi Abdul Ali, *darogha* of zilla Shahabad.
10. Saiyid Abul Qasim Khan Bahadur, *darogha* of zilla Azimabad.
11. Maulavi Muhammad Faiz, *darogha* of zilla Dinajpur.
12. Maulavi Ikramud-Din, *darogha* of zilla Krishnagar.
13. Muhammad Ali Khan, *darogha* of zilla Tirhut.
14. Mirza Abul Baqa Beg, *darogha* of zilla Bhagalpur.
15. Muhammad Ismail, *darogha* of zilla Sylhet.

(OR 104.)

¹ Vide the next letter.

² Christopher Keating entered the service of the Company as a writer in 1767. He was the Collector of Birbhum from 1788 to 1792 and was appointed Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal at Patna in 1795.—*Bengal Past and Present*.

³ Vide no 1085 below.

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Apr. 9.

1085. *Mr Keating, Collector of Birbhum, to Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan.* Says that Maulavi Rahimullah has satisfactorily discharged his duties at the *Faujdari Adalat* of this district (Birbhum) and has made over to him (the Collector) all the records of his office. Commends the Maulavi, who is now going to Murshidabad, to the Nawab's favour. Dated 5 January 1791. (OR 105.)

Apr. 9.

1086. *Khan Jahan Khan to Mr Charles Stuart.* Complains against Mr Redfearn, the Collector of Nadia, who, on the false statement of Mirza Sikandar Beg *alias* Mirza Mughal, had sent to him (the Khan) a paper of interrogatories. Has sent a suitable reply to the Collector. Says that according to the rules and regulations the Khan is amenable only to the Governor-General and the Council. Requests him therefore to direct the aforesaid Collector not to act unconstitutionally. Dated 29 *Rajab* (4 April). (OR 106.)

Apr. 10.

1087. From Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa. Has received his letter intimating that having left Madras he (the Governor-General) has now joined his army and assumed the command in person. Says that Hari Pandit who had been despatched with a strong army and large stores to assist the Company's forces against the enemy (Tipu) is expected to join him (the Governor-General) soon. Hopes that effective measures will now be adopted to punish the enemy. Refers him to the letter of Mr Malet for particulars. (OR 107.)

Apr. 10.

1088. From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 108.)

Apr. 10.

1089. From Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa. Rejoices to learn from his lordship's letter about the victory gained by Col. Hartley over Tipu's army commanded by Hasan Ali Khan and about the capture of Cannanore by General Abercromby. Says that Parasram Bhao, who was some time ago despatched with a well-equipped army against the enemy, after having defeated the enemy's forces has taken possession of the country and fortresses of the Doab. After that, he detailed an officer with ample supplies to the other side of the Tungabhadra. The latter established garrisons in that quarter also and penetrated deep into the enemy's territory. The Bhao in collaboration with the English battalions is now engaged in reducing important fortresses. Hari Pandit has also been deputed with a powerful army to assist the Company's troops in the prosecution of the war against Tipu. Refers him to the letter of Mr Malet for further particulars. (OR 109.)

Apr. 10.

1090. From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 110.)

Apr. 11.

1091. From Raja Tejawant. To-day, 5 *Shaban* (10 April), the Nizam's advanced army is encamped at Kalchirla. To-morrow, on 6 *Shaban* (11 April) the army will encamp at Soampalli which is at a distance of about 10 or 12 *kos* from Chintamanipet. Requests him (the Governor-General) therefore to march on the day after to-morrow half-way towards Soampalli from Chintamanipet, or from wherever he may

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be encamped, and effect a junction with the Raja's army which will move from Soampalli in his direction on the same day. (OR III.)

Apr. 11.

1092. From Hari Pandit. Is glad to receive his friendly letter informing him of his arrival at Kolar with a large army, heavy artillery and battering train and of his intention to besiege and capture Bangalore without delay. Says that the writer having taken leave of the Peshwa arrived by constant marches on the bank of the Kistna in the vicinity of Gadwal. As Pangal,¹ where the Nizam is now encamped is at a small distance from this place he (the writer) ordered his army to cross the Tungabhadra and himself set out on 14 *Rajab* on an urgent visit to the Nizam. Will enter the enemy's territory in a short time. Requests his lordship to inform him about the place where he is now encamped and the position of the enemy as also about the route by which his lordship intends to effect a junction with his army. As the Nawab, the Peshwa and the Company are now firmly united in friendship, their object will be accomplished in no time. Refers him to Bachaji Pandit for particulars. (OR 112.)

Apr. 12.

1093. From Rajaram Pandit. States that formerly the Collector of Midnapore had set up a *chauki* at Narsinghpur in the district of Mayurbhanj and levied contributions on the pilgrims who were thereby deterred from visiting the place. The pilgrims protested against this illegal exaction and appealed through Bishambhar Pandit to Mr Hastings (the then Governor-General) who got the *chauki* in question abolished forthwith. Has now learnt from different people as well as from the written representations of the pilgrims themselves that the Collector of Midnapore has again established a similar *chauki* at Narsinghpur, by which reason the pilgrim traffic has come to standstill. This causes a loss to the Maharaja (Raghuji Bhonsla). As a cordial relation subsists between the Maharaja and the Company, it is requested that the Governor-General will direct the Collector of that place to abolish the *chauki* so that the pilgrims may be encouraged to visit the place in larger numbers. (OR 113.)

Apr. 12.

1094. From the Raja Sukhpat Ray. States that on the night of 25 *Chait* 1197 B.S. (5 April 1791) his house was burgled and money and effects to the value of about Rs 14,000 were taken away. He at once sent a list² of the stolen goods to the police officer and personally represented the matter to Mr Motte³ but regrets to say that he has not received any redress as yet. States further that some time ago a robbery was committed in the house of some merchants in which some persons were killed and others were rendered penniless. These merchants, who were aware of the great skill and experience of Mirza Akbar Ali in this line, presented a petition to his lordship asking him to refer their cases to him for investigation. His lordship passed on the application to Mr Motte, and Mr Cherry told the Mirza that it would give satisfaction to the

¹ Hill-fort in Mahbubnagar District, Hyderabad, about 85 miles south of Hyderabad on the Kistna river and 30 miles north of Kurnool.

² *Vide* the following letter.

³ T. Motte, Superintendent of Police, Calcutta.

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Governor-General if he could detect the thieves and recover the stolen property. And in the space of 8 days the Mirza caught the thieves and recovering the stolen property restored it to the owners, according to the direction of the Council. Requests his lordship therefore either to compensate him for his loss from the salaries of the police officers or to direct Mr Edmonstone to order Mirza Akbar Ali to recover the stolen property of the petitioner. (OR 114.)

Apr. 12.

1095. Abstract list¹ of articles stolen on 25 *Chait* 1197 B.S. (5 April 1791) from the house of Raja Sukhpat Ray.

1. Shawls and Shawl cloths to the amount of	Rs. 7050	0	0
2. Embroidered stuffs	3440	0	0
3. White stuffs	1872	0	0
4. Silk stuffs	30	0	0
5. Silver plates	514	0	0
6. Gold plates	196	0	0
7. Gold mohurs	668	0	0
	Rs. 13770	0	0

(OR 115.)

Apr. 12.

1096. From Raja Tejwant. States that he will march without fail, agreeably to the stages and dates given below:—

1. On 9 April from Rayachoti ² to Kankota	8	kos.
2. (On 10 April from Kankota) to Badvel	8	„
3. (On 11 April from Badvel) to Baranjikot Kota	8	„
4. (From Baranjikot Kota) to Chintamanipet	12	„

36 kos.

(OR 116.)

Apr. 12.

1097. From Raja Tejwant.³ Says that agreeably to his lordship's letter informing him that he (the Governor-General) would march from Bangalore towards the writer's army, the Raja set out and by constant marches reached Rayachoti. Here he received another letter from him saying that he intended to march towards Chintamanipet and desiring the writer's army to join him. The Raja thereupon intended to resume his march agreeably to the route previously settled. But on 1 *Shaban* (6 April) he learnt through two *harkaras* that the enemy with horse, infantry and artillery in full force was stationed at Satgarh, that is to say, between the army of the writer and that of the Company and this caused some delay in his march. Requests his lordship therefore to point out to him some such route by which he can form a junction with him without confronting the enemy. Says that the troops of the Nizam, on account of the friendship subsisting between both the governments, are in fact the troops of the Company. (OR 117.)

¹ Enclosure of the foregoing.

² Taluk and town in Cuddapah District, Madras.

³ This letter was delivered to Lieut. Stuart on 7 April 1791 for forwarding to the Governor-General.

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Apr. 12.

1098. *Mr Stuart to Udwant Chand.* Complimentary, declining his *nazr*. (CI 24, p 54, no 76 ; TI 37, p 30, no 53 ; AI 7, p 61.)

Apr. 13.

1099. *Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* Is glad to learn from the newspaper enclosed in the '*arzi*' of Mir Kamalud-Din Husain Khan that on 7 and 8 March 1791 the Company's army under the command of Colonels Flyod and Cockrell attacked the enemy's forces and by the favour of God succeeded in putting about 3000 persons of the enemy to the sword and capturing a few pieces of heavy guns, 3 banners and the *thana* of Kamarcutta. Is sure that the victorious army will soon be able to take the fort of Mangalore. Requests the addressee to communicate to him this good news as soon as he receives it. (OR 118.)

Apr. 13.

1100. *Nawab Asafud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* Sends a present of fruits through Shaikh Fazl Ali and hopes that the addressee will condescend to accept it. (OR 119.)

Apr. 13.

1101. From Raja Vir Kishor Singh, Zamindar of Champaran. Is regularly paying his *malguzari* into the Company's treasury and is looking after the welfare of his ryots. Informs him that he has appointed Ghulam Haidar Khan his *vakil* at Calcutta in the place of Lala Jhau Lal who may now be permitted to return (to Champaran). (OR 120.)

Apr. 13.

1102. *Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Says that agreeably to the wishes of the addressee the Nawab employed a few *maulavis*, *munshis* and writers on 17 *Jumada II* (4 March 1791) and got fair copies made of the proceedings which he (the Nawab) had received from the officers of 24 *Zila Faujdari Adalats* and that he, having passed orders on all cases up to the end of December 1790, transmitted those papers to him. Some more proceedings are expected from a few districts. When they are received they will be similarly dealt with and forwarded to the addressee. Will submit the account of the expenses incurred in this connection later. (OR 121.)

Apr. 13.

1103. From Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. Says that as a cordial relation subsists between the Nawab and the Company and as the troops of both the governments are zealously engaged in reducing the enemy's country, it is essential that the situation and movements of both the armies should be known to each other. Requests his lordship therefore to establish a correspondence with Raja Tejwant, the Commander of the Nawab's forces, who is now stationed in the neighbourhood of Ganjikotta and to inform him (the Raja) constantly about his position and movements. Has also sent similar instructions to the Raja to correspond with his lordship and to keep him (the Governor-General) informed of his situation and of such intelligence of the enemy as may come to his knowledge. Refers him to the letter of Capt. Kennaway for further particulars (OR 122.)

Apr. 13.

1104. From Kunwar Daulat Singh. Says that he has been unable to pay his respects to his lordship for a long time for want of necessary expenses of his journey due to the non-payment of his allowance for the last 12 months. Had sent an '*arzi*' through his *vakil* requesting his lordship to permit the writer to accompany him during the present campaign

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(against Tipu), but is sorry that owing to his lordship's heavy pressure of work the *vakil* could not deliver the 'arzi to him. Requests his lordship therefore to allow him to repair to his presence. (OR 123.)

Apr. 14.

1105. From the Nawab of Arcot. Congratulates the Governor-General on the capture of the fort of Bangalore. Being greatly pleased at the success of the English arms he ordered a salute of guns to be fired to celebrate the victory. May the Almighty crown the efforts of his lordship with success in all his undertakings. (OR 124.)

Apr. 14.

1106. From Tafazzul Husain Khan. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's reply to his 'arzi. Prays for his lordship's success. Says that he had forwarded a letter from Haidar Beg Khan to his lordship and hopes it has been duly delivered. Says that the Nawab Vazir and Haidar Beg Khan are engaged in settling the ryots and adjusting their disputes and that the Sikhs who were creating disturbances on the borders have withdrawn to their own country. (TR 31, pp 128-30 ; no 109.)

Apr. 15.

1107. Prannath Pandit, a naib posted in the jagir of Beniram Pandit, to Bishambhar Pandit. Says that Mr Wodsworth holds the monopoly of salt in Jaleswar and his chaprasis go about from place to place and seize the salt that the ryots bring 'here' from that district for their own consumption. These chaprasis also put obstacles in the transportation of the writer's salt that is sent to the *ganj* of the village of Lahra for sale and they also forcibly take away the commodity from the buyers.

In *qismat*¹ Lambu pertaining to *pargana* Shahbandar there are two brothers named Ram Bhagat and Jugal Bhagat. The latter is the chaprasi of Mr Wodsworth and is employed in collecting salt. The ryots of village Lambu agreeably to the established practice carry away a little quantity of salt for their own consumption. This is also seized by Mr Wodsworth's chaprasi (Jugal Bhagat). Once Shyam Charan Ghosh, the zamindar of the aforesaid *qismat* remonstrated with Ram Bhagat and Jugal Bhagat against their conduct. At this, one of them insulted the zamindar who thereupon complained against his misbehaviour to the writer and sought redress. But since the writer has positive instructions from the addressee not to interfere with the Company's people but to refer all complaints against them to Calcutta for redress, he took no steps in the matter. The aforesaid zamindar apprehended Ram Bhagat and confined him in the *kachahri* of *qismat* Lambu. Thereupon Jugal Bhagat approached his *amaladar* and with the help of 4 of his sepoys he not only released his brother but also forcibly carried away the zamindar and confined him in the house of the *amaladar*. The writer lodged a complaint against this illegal act of Jugal Bhagat to the *darogha* who is stationed 'here' on the part of Mr Wodsworth. The *darogha* expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of the *amaladar* and said that the act was extremely improper. The *amaladar* in order to screen himself falsely brought a countercharge that 4 or 5 days previously the people of the zamindar had plundered his salt. Says that if an enquiry is made into the matter it would be proved that the *amaladar* is really to blame. Requests the addressee therefore

¹ A. a division of a province or *pargana*.

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to see that the zamindar is released and the guilty party is punished for his offence. (OR 125.)

Apr. 15.

1108. Rajaram Pandit to Bishambhar Pandit. Since the addressee has in his previous letters complained of his silence, he is sending a prompt reply to his last letter. Is astonished to learn that he has not received his previous letters. The addressee has regularly received those letters which the writer had sent to him through Murar Pandit but those that he had sent through the dak had apparently been intercepted by the Resident of Balasore. Informs him that the Company's elephants safely reached Thakurdwara (Jagannath), but the cocoanut and other fruit trees on the way were totally destroyed. It is hoped that the Company's bullocks will also soon arrive here in safety. Has deputed a man to make necessary arrangements for their grain and fodder. Is sorry to say that he has not yet received back the money which was deposited with the Company, although orders for its refund were passed some time ago. Will therefore be obliged if the addressee will adopt some measure for the speedy realisation of the said amount. (OR 126.)

Apr. 15.

1109. Rajaram Pandit to Bishambhar Pandit. Says that Narsinghpur which is on the border of Mayurbhanj lies in the jurisdiction of the writer. The year before last he deputed his people there in order to afford protection to the pilgrims who visited the place, but the servants of the Company prevented them from executing their commission. Apprehending trouble the writer recalled his men and the Company's people set up a *chauki* there and started levying a duty of 9 annas on every pilgrim. But at the intervention of the addressee the Governor-General abolished the *chauki* forthwith. Says that the people of Narsinghpur (the District Collector) have reimposed a duty of 8 annas per head on the pilgrims. By reason of this undue exaction the pilgrims are deterred from visiting the place with the result that the Maharaja's (the Bhonsla's) government suffers a loss in revenue. Requests him therefore to exert himself to get the aforesaid *chauki* removed. Has also written to Mr Stuart on this subject separately. (OR 127.)

Apr. 15.

1110. From Munni Begam. Says that a Saiyid Muhammad Khan Sher Jang, who is a descendent of a noble family of Persia, is related to her by his marriage with the niece (brother's daughter) of Nawab Mir Jafar. The Khan was employed in the *Nizamat* where he worked most satisfactorily. He also acted for some time as the *naib* of Nawab Muzaffar Jang in the *Faujdari Adalat*. But at the time of retrenchment in the *Nizamat* and the *Faujdari Adalat* his services were dispensed with and his salary was totally stopped. Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah thereupon recommended him to Mr Hastings who held out hopes to him. But he (Mr Hastings) suddenly left for Europe referring the case of the Khan to Mr Macpherson for consideration. Meanwhile the Khan, being weary of unemployment, repaired to Benares where he remained a year in attendance on the Prince (Jahandar Shah). The Khan is a man of parts and has a large family to support. Requests his lordship therefore to provide some means for his livelihood. (OR 128.)

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Apr. 15.

1111. From Munni Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 129.)

Apr. 15.

1112. From Saiyid Muhammad Khan Sher Jang. Has repeatedly represented his situation to his lordship. Even at the time of his (the Governor-General's) departure to Madras he had presented an 'arzi and had verbally explained to him all about his straitened circumstances. But perhaps the pressure of business and the hurry of departure did not permit him to consider his case. Being disgusted with his idle life the Khan had made up his mind to repair towards Madras and join his lordship in his present campaign. With this object in view he procured a passage on board a ship and communicated his intention to Mr Stuart who advised him to give up the idea as it was not possible for the writer to reach the Governor-General. Acting on this advice the writer abandoned his design and employed himself in praying for the welfare of his lordship. Is ready to join his lordship, if he so commands. (OR 130.)

Apr. 15.

1113. *Mr Stuart to the King.* Conveys the happy news that Lord Cornwallis took the fort of Bangalore on 21 March 1791. (CI 24, pp 55-6, no 77; TI 37, pp 30-31, no 54; AI 7, p 51.)

Apr. 15.

1114. *Mr Stuart to Qutlaq Sultan Begam.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 24, p 56, no 78; TI 37, p 31, no 55; AI 7, p 51.)

Apr. 15.

1115. *Mr Stuart to the Vazir.* To the same effect. (CI 24, p 57, no 29; TI 37, p 32, no 56; AI 7, p 66.)

Apr. 15.

1116. *Mr Stuart to Hasan Riza Khan, Haidar Beg Khan, Begams of Fyzabad, Faizullah Khan, Muzaffar Jang, Sa'adat Ali Khan, Ali Ibrahim Khan, Mubarakud-Daulah, Munni Begam, Babbu Begam, Muhammad Riza Khan, Mahadaji Sindhia, Bhao Bakhshi, Raghuji Bhonsla, Raja of Jaipur, Raja of Jodhpur and Tukoji Holkar.* To the same effect. (CI 24, p 78, no 80; TI 37, pp 32-3, nos 57-73; AI 7.)

Apr. 15.

1117. *Mr Stuart to Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla.* Sends congratulatory message and presents on the occasion of the marriage of his son, Parsoji Bhonsla.¹ The presents include a string of pearls, an elephant and some pieces of cloth. (CI 24, pp 59-60, no 81; TI 37, p 33, no 74; AI 7, p 61.)

Apr. 16.

1118. *Mr Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan.* Requests to be informed about the principles that guided the addressee in inflicting sentences of imprisonment 'during pleasure', for the variety of offences for which persons now undergoing that sentence were charged, with a view to decide upon the time of their release. (CI 24, p 10, no 7; TI 37, pp 33-4, no 75; AI 7, p 54.)

¹ Parsoji Bhonsla II, alias Bala Sahib, the only son of Raghuji Bhonsla II, was 38 years of age when he succeeded his father to the throne of Nagpur in 1816. His life of reckless dissipation in youth, had undermined a constitution originally strong, and eventually rendered him blind, lame and paralysed. Soon after his accession, the new Raja became totally imbecile, so Baka Bai and afterwards Appa Sahib acted as Regent. On the 1st February 1817, the Raja was found dead on his bed poisoned, as it subsequently proved, by Appa Sahib. According to Grant Duff he was strangled. Parsoji had no son and Appa Sahib being the nearest relative in the male line ascended the throne in 1817.

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Apr. 16.

1119. To Hari Pandit Phadke. Has received his letter. Says that the alliance between the three powers is so strongly cemented for the prosecution of the present war that the Governor-General would have been guilty of remissness on his part, had he not invited the Pandit to form an actual junction with him. Informs him that by the assistance of God and by the bravery of the troops under his command, he captured the fort of Bangalore on the night of 21 March and put to the sword a considerable number of the enemy's troops. Cannot help lamenting that the addressee, in spite of repeated requests from his lordship, neither thought it advisable to join the English army nor judged it proper even to approach near the scene of operation. Intimates that Raja Tejawant has joined him with a large body of cavalry and that he (the Governor-General), having left a strong garrison in the fort of Bangalore, is marching with his own army along with the cavalry of the Raja to meet a detachment of the Company's troops who have already ascended the ghats. Having accomplished this business, the Governor-General will return to Bangalore within a fortnight to take out of that fort the battering train he left in it and shall then proceed immediately from there to lay siege to Seringapatam. Requests the Pandit therefore to advance without further delay and join the English army. It is undoubtedly known to the addressee that since the commencement of the war Tipu has thrown his whole force against the Company's armies and that he now appears to be occupied in watching the movements of the English troops. As soon as the Governor-General's preparations for his march towards Seringapatam are completed it is probable that he (Tipu) will also move to that quarter in order to use every endeavour in his power to save his capital. Refers him to the letters of Bachaji for particulars. (*CI* 22, pp 43-8, no 15.)

Apr. 17.

1120. From Hari Pandit. Congratulates his lordship on the capture of Bangalore. Says that on 18 *Rajab* (24 March) the Pandit, having ordered his troops to cross the Tungabhadra, set out with a few attendants to meet the Nizam. After his interview with him, the writer himself will, by the grace of God, cross the Tungabhadra on 1 *Shaban* (6 April) and will shortly effect a junction with his lordship. (*OR* 131.)

Apr. 17.

1121. From Mir Alam and Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. Congratulate his lordship on the capture of Bangalore. (*ORs.* 132-4.)

Apr. 17.

1122. From Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa. Says that formerly when Gen. Medows was the Commander of the English forces Bachaji Raghunath, a trustworthy servant of the writer, was deputed on his (the Peshwa's) behalf to attend on the General and to report to 'this' *sarkar* the intelligence of that quarter. But now that his lordship has taken the field in person the aforesaid Bachaji has been directed to attend on him. Hopes that his lordship will be pleased to communicate his views and sentiments to him and will favour the writer with his letters. (*OR* 135.)

Apr. 18.

1123. From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that Major Johnson, who was in the employ of the Nawab, has now returned from Europe. At

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the Major's request the Nawab has granted him permission to wait upon his lordship. (OR 136.)

Apr. 18. 1124. *Hasan Riza Khan and Haidar Beg Khan to Mr Stuart.* Send a present of fruits and hope that the addressee will condescend to accept it. (ORs. 137-8.)

Apr. 18. 1125. *Qutlaq Sultan Begam to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary. Encloses a letter to be forwarded to Lord Cornwallis, enquiring after his health. (OR 139.)

Apr. 18. 1126. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Complimentary. (OR 140.)

Apr. 19. 1127. *Mr Stuart to Mubarakud-Daulah.* Complimentary reply. (CI 24, p 61, no 82; TI 37, p 34, no 76; AI 7, p 52.)

Apr. 19. 1128. *Mr Stuart to Hasan Riza Khan and Haidar Beg Khan.* Acknowledges the receipt of a complimentary letter and presents of Persian fruits. (CI 24, pp 62-3, nos 83-4; TI 37, p 34, no 77; AI 7, p 49.)

Apr. 19. 1129. *Mr Stuart to Bhudhar Dube.* Acknowledges the receipt of a letter and informs that Mr Duncan has been written to. (CI 24, pp 63-4, no 85; TI 37, p 34, no 78; AI 7, p 44.)

Apr. 19. 1130. To the Nawab of Arcot. Complimentary reply. (CI 22, pp 48-9, no 16.)

Apr. 19. 1131. To the Nawab of Arcot. Acknowledges the receipt of his two letters, the one congratulating him on the safe arrival of the Company's troops above the *ghats* and the other on the capture of Bangalore. (CI 22, pp 49-51, no 17.)

Apr. 20. 1132. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Sends a present of pomegranates and other fruits. (OR 141.)

Apr. 20. 1133. From Haidar Beg Khan. Complimentary, expressing solicitude for his lordship's health and praying for his success and speedy return to Calcutta. (OR 142.)

Apr. 20. 1134. From Manohar Das Sahu. Complimentary. (OR 143.)

Apr. 20. 1135. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah, Munni Begam and Muhammad Riza Khan. Are overjoyed to learn from the letter of Mr Stuart about the capture of the fortress of Bangalore¹ by his lordship on 21 March. Congratulate him on this happy occasion and hope for letters. (ORs 144-7.)

Apr. 20. 1136. From Bhao Bakhshi. Has received his letter through Major Palmer notifying his lordship's safe arrival at his destination. Says that the Maharaja (Mahadaji Sindhia) had set out to invade Jodhpur in order to take possession of it. But the *vakils* of Raja Bijai Singh approached the Maharaja and prevailed upon him with their entreaties to come to terms with the Raja. Although it was by no means the Maharaja's wish to accommodate them, yet in consequence of the earnest solicitations of the *vakils*, the Maharaja settled the terms with them. After this they went back to their master. Agreeably to the engagements of the *vakils*

¹ Mangalore, in the original.

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some of the terms have already been fulfilled, and the rest will also be carried into effect in due course. Says that the *vakils* of the Raja of Jaipur in like manner approached the Maharaja and entered into an engagement with him. (OR 148.)

Apr. 20. 1137. *Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* Is overjoyed to learn from the *'arzi* of Mir Kamalud-Din Husain Khan about the capture of the fort of Bangalore.¹ Congratulates the addressee on this happy occasion and prays for similar achievements of the English arms in future. (OR 149.)

Apr. 20. 1138. *Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect as the foregoing, enclosing a letter to the Governor-General and requesting that this may be forwarded to him. (OR 150.)

Apr. 20. 1139. *Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Sends congratulations on the capture of the fort of Bangalore, and encloses a letter for Lord Cornwallis. (OR 151.)

Apr. 20. 1140. From Muhammad Riza Khan. Congratulates his lordship on the occasion of the capture of the fort of Bangalore.¹ (OR 152.)

Apr. 20. 1141. From Babbu Begam. To the same effect as no 1139 above. (OR 153.)

Apr. 20. 1142. *Munni Begam to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect. (OR 154.)

Apr. 20. 1143. *Munni Begam to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect. (OR 155.)

Apr. 20. 1144. *Nawab Faizullah Khan to Mr Stuart.* Had received a letter from Lord Cornwallis from Madras. Is sending a reply thereto and requests the addressee to forward it to his lordship. (OR 156.)

Apr. 20. 1145. From Rai Mahanand. Says that he reached home on 2 *Baisakh* (12 April) in connection with the marriage of his daughter. Is sorry that owing to hurry he could not inform his lordship of his departure from Calcutta. Hopes to be excused for this omission. Will attend on his lordship again after the completion of this business. (OR 157.)

Apr. 20. 1146. From Raja Kalyan Singh. After enumerating the services rendered to the Company by him and his late father, Maharaja Shitab Ray, he says that his father was at first granted an allowance of one lakh of rupees, which was later reduced to Rs 50,000/-. On the death of his father, Mr Hastings and the Council continued the allowance to the writer who drew it from the Company's treasury regularly up to the first year of the administration of his lordship (Lord Cornwallis), after which it was stopped. His lordship however at the time of his departure (towards Madras) had assured him that his allowance would be restored to him, provided his claims were established. Says that the gentlemen of the Council are now satisfied as regards the soundness of his claims, but declare that the writer's allowance would be paid to him after the receipt of orders from England. Is experiencing great hardship on account of the non-payment of his allowance and the consequent importunities of his creditors. Requests his lordship therefore to issue orders for the pay-

¹ Mangalore, in the original.

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ment of at least half the arrears of his allowance at present, and the other half may be paid to him on the receipt of the orders from England. (OR 158.)

Apr. 20.

1147. From Khadim Ali Khan. Says that Warren Hastings had granted him a stipend of Rs 500/- monthly from the *Nizamat*, but this was later reduced to Rs 400/-. In *Katik* 1194 Bengali corresponding to October 1787, the officers of the *Nizamat* wanted further to curtail the allowance by another Rs 100/-. So he sent a petition through his *vakil*, Shaikh Muhammad Shikeb to the Governor-General in Council who was pleased to direct Mr Speke not to reduce his allowance. Accordingly he used to receive Rs 400/- through Mr Speke as long as that gentleman resided here. After him his successor, Mr John Edward Harington, also paid the same amount to him till *Pus* 1197 Bengali corresponding to December 1791. But now he says that only Rs 300/- will be paid with effect from *Magh* 1197 Bengali corresponding to January 1791, according to Mr Ives' plan. Says that on account of his large family and dependents he could hardly manage to live on Rs 400/- and so on the previous occasion he was excluded from the operation of Mr Ives' plan. Requests therefore that this time also no curtailment may be effected in his allowance and the Paymaster may be directed to continue to pay him at the rate of Rs 400/- as heretofore. (OR 159; AR 7, p 15.)

Apr. 20.

1148. From Umdatun-Nisa Bahu Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing, except that her allowance of Rs 450/- is sought to be reduced to Rs 325/-. (OR 160.)

Apr. 20.

1149. From Muhaminad Riza Khan and Nawab Faizullah Khan. This is a copy of the two letters nos 1074 and 1135 above. (OR 161.)

Apr. 20.

1150. *Mr Stuart to Rajaram Pandit*. Requests that Mr Amos¹ may be afforded a safe passage through Cuttack. (CI 24, p 64, no 86; TI 37, p 35, no 79; AI 7, p 60.)

Apr. 21.

1151. To Hari Pandit Phadke. Has received his letter congratulating him on the capture of Bangalore. Urges him to move with the utmost expedition and effect a junction with the English army. (CI 22, pp 51-3, no 18.)

Apr. 21.

1152. To Nawab Nizam Ali Khan, Mushirul-Mulk and Mir Abul Qasim. Acknowledges the receipt of their letters congratulating him on the capture of the fort of Bangalore. (CI 22, pp 53-4, no 19.)

Apr. 21.

1153. To the Peshwa. Acknowledges his letter commending Bachaji Raghunath to the Governor-General's favour. (CI 22, pp 55-6, no 20.)

Apr. 22.

1154. *Khan Jahan Khan to Mr Stuart*. To the same effect as no 1135 above, enclosing a letter of congratulation addressed to the Governor-General and requesting that it may be forwarded to him. (OR 162.)

Apr. 23.

1155. *Khan Jahan Khan to Mr Stuart*. Congratulating him on the capture of Bangalore. (ORs 163-4.)

¹ Amos, Robert. Was already in India when appointed. Cadet on 11 August 1778. Ensign 13 May 1779, Lieutenant 18 January 1781, Captain 7 January 1796. Died Cawnpore 29 November 1798. Hodson: *Officers of the Bengal Army*.

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Apr. 23.

1156. From Timur Shah Durrani, Ruler of Afghanistan. Informs him that after having subdued some refractory chiefs of Turkistan and having captured the fort of Kunduz he returned to Kabul on 27 *Muharram* (7 October 1790). (OR 165.)

Apr. 23.

1157. *Nawab Faizullah Khan to Mr Stuart*. Says that ever since the departure of his lordship to Madras, he has been praying for his health and happiness as well as for his success against the inveterate enemy (Tipu). Encloses a letter addressed to the Governor-General and requests that this may be forwarded to him. (OR 166.)

Apr. 23.

1158. *Mr Stuart to Ahalya Bai*. In compliance with her request Mr Duncan and Ali Ibrahim Khan have been directed to see that the ceremony of the consecration of the temple and *ghat* built by her at Benares is performed smoothly and that the *Gangaputras* create no disturbance there on the occasion. (CI 24, pp 65-6, no 89; TI 37, p 35, no 80; AI 7, p 42.)

Apr. 25.

1159. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complimentary. (ORs 167-8.)

Apr. 25.

1160. From Rajaram Pandit. Has received his letter. Says that agreeably to the wishes of his lordship the Pandit has issued instructions to his *amils* to afford all possible facilities to Captain Williamson who will pass through Cuttack with a number of the Company's elephants. (OR 169.)

Apr. 25.

1161. From Rajaram Pandit. Has received his letter. Informs his lordship that the Company's elephants have safely passed through Cuttack. Will see that the bullocks on their arrival here are also given a safe passage. (OR 170.)

Apr. 25.

1162. From Rajaram Pandit. Has received his letter. Says that agreeably to his lordship's wishes he has issued positive instructions to the officers of the salt *mahals* (in Balasore) to the effect that out of the entire quantity of salt manufactured there, they should keep only that much of the commodity as is required for the consumption of the local ryots and inhabitants and should sell the remaining quantity of salt to Mr Wodsworth and none else. (OR 171.)

Apr. 23.

1163. To Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Informs him of the capture of the fort of Bangalore and of the junction of the Nizam's cavalry under Raja Tejawant with the English army. (CI 22, pp 56-60, no 21.)

Apr. 26.

1164. *Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Charles Stuart*. Has received his letter. Agreeably to his wishes he is enclosing a paper containing the principle he (the Nawab) has followed in sentencing the prisoners to perpetual and temporary confinements. (OR 172.)

Apr. 26.

1165. *Memorandum*¹ from Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. *The sentence of imprisonment for life* is awarded to the culprit who deserves the punishment of death or *qisas* (retribution) but the same cannot be carried out due to the non-fulfilment of certain conditions and the existence of some doubts. The culprit then becomes liable to life imprisonment.

¹ Enclosure to the foregoing.

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The offences punishable with life imprisonment are set out in detail in the books of *fiqah* (Muhammadan law of jurisprudence). The *Ulamas* pronounce the sentence of imprisonment for life on the basis of the principles laid down therein, for example (1) a person who has been arrested for highway robbery with a gang and confesses his guilt, or his guilt has been proved by the evidence of witnesses, but he has not been guilty of robbery with murder ; (2) one who is charged with sedition and mischief ; (3) the person who harbours robbers and employs them for robbery and is found in possession of looted property but does not himself take active part in the crime ; (4) one who is reputed to be a robber, but, when arrested he does not confess his crime and protests his innocence, but the fact that he is a robber is established by the evidence of neighbours ; (5) one who is arrested for robbery on the statement of another person but he does not confess while the other robbers admit of his association with them either as their leader or as a companion and there is no evidence to the contrary ; (6) the person who is repeatedly arrested for committing theft and cheating and rioting and shedding of blood and does not mend his way in spite of repeated punishments of whipping and imprisonment. Such criminals are sentenced to life imprisonment in order to suppress mischief and afford protection to the public. For these offences the *Imam* (head of the administration) can also pronounce sentence of death, if it is considered desirable in the interest of public peace and suppression of disturbances and as a warning to the mischief-makers. If a criminal who is imprisoned for life somehow or other becomes blind or lame or is totally disabled for committing offences of the aforesaid nature due to advanced age or illness the *Imam* may use his discretion and set him free. But the grant of such release is rare in practice.

The sentence of imprisonment for indefinite period is awarded to criminals whose crimes are less atrocious than those which render one liable to imprisonment for life, for example (1) a person who has been arrested for robbery by a *girdawar* (police officer) who records his confession and sends it to the *Faujdari*, but the accused retracts his statement at the court. From the trend of his statement, however, it can be deduced that both his confession of guilt and his retraction are equally unreliable ; or one who having confessed his guilt represents at a later stage that his former confession was extorted under coercion and intimidation ; (2) one who is arrested for robbery but denies the charge in the court, but he is reputed to be a robber, although there is no evidence against him ; (3) the person who has been repeatedly found guilty of committing theft and it is proved that he is addicted to committing petty thefts ; (4) one who is arrested for mischief-making, creating disturbance and for committing riot, forgery and fraud. It is open to the *Imam* to set free a culprit of the aforesaid description when he is found repentant or when he becomes so seriously ill that there is no hope of his recovery or is totally disabled for committing any such crime again.

The sentence of imprisonment for a fixed period is awarded to persons whose crimes are less heinous than either of the two afore-

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mentioned categories, for example (1) a person who is found in the company of robbers but represents that he has been forced to join them or that he was employed by them as a servant and that he was unaware of the fact that they were robbers ; (2) one who is arrested for committing petty thefts ; (3) a person who inflicts bodily injury on another person in an affray or conflict and the wound caused by him is healed up ; (4) one who commits petty thefts of small articles like *shawl* due to the hardships of famine and poverty and from his statement it becomes evident that he is not a habitual thief or dacoit but has committed the crime for the first time under the stress of great hunger. (OR 173.)

Apr. 27.

1166. From Bishan Kunwar, dowager Rani of Burdwan. States that some time ago she had complained to his lordship about the non-payments of her *mushahara* and the latter had directed the Collector (of Burdwan) to pay it to her. But the Collector on some pretext or other put off the payment. On her making a representation for the second time his lordship ordered the Collector to pay her the *mushahara* from 18 March. Says that her *mushahara* in respect of the *deorhi mahal* (which yielded Rs 1,76,000 annually to her) has been fixed by government at Rs 48,000. Even if this amount is not paid to her how will she support herself. In 1197 Bengali the *chakla* (Burdwan) became *khas*. Why does the Collector then not pay her the previous dues? Besides this she has not received a single pie from her son (Maharaja Tej Chand) during the last ten years. The result is that she is now finding it difficult to meet her daily expenses. In the present settlement she has taken the *ta'ahud* of the *deorhi mahal* in the name of her *Diwan* although she is short of funds. But she hopes to make up the required amount from her *mushahara*. So if her *mushahara* for 1197 Bengali is not paid to her in full she would not be able to meet her obligation in respect of the *ta'ahud* nor pay back certain advances which she has obtained from the Collector against her *mushahara*. Requests his lordship therefore to order the Collector to see that the Maharaja pays to her the money that has been due to her since the beginning of 1196 Bengali, and as the *chakla* has now become *khas* the allowance payable to her by government on account of this year should be appropriated to the payment of the revenue due from her. (OR 174.)

Apr. 27.

1167. Mr Stuart to Beniram Pandit. Requests that certain articles sent may be forwarded to Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla as presents on the occasion of his son's marriage. (CI 24, p 66, no 90 ; TI 37, p 35 ; no 81 ; AI 7, p 44.)

Apr. 28.

1168. Ali Ibrahim Khan to Mr Charles Stuart. Congratulates him on the occasion of the capture of the fort of Bangalore. Dated 20 April 1791. (OR 175.)

Apr. 28.

1169. Mr Stuart to Munni Begam. Complimentary reply. (CI 24, pp 66-7, no 91 ; TI 37, pp 35-6, no 82 ; AI 7, p 56.)

Apr. 28.

1170. Mr Stuart to Vir Kishor Singh, zamindar of Champaran. Complimentary reply. (CI 24, p 67, no 92 ; TI 37, p 36, no 83 ; AI 7, p 44.)

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Apr. 28.

1171. *Mr Stuart to Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia.* In compliance with his request Mr Duncan has been directed to afford all protection and facilities to Bhudhar Dube who carries on business at Benares. (CI 24, p 68, no 93 ; TI 37, p 36, no 84 ; AI 7, p 64.)

Apr. 28.

1172. *Mr Stuart to the Vazir (Nawab Asafud-Daulah).* Says that he has been informed by Mr Duncan that three night-robberies have been committed within the last few months in the territories adjoining the Nawab's dominions, and that the culprits are a large body of dacoits headed by one Ghazi, better known as Sirmarwa (the assassin). As these people are supposed to reside in the Nawab's dominions, requests him to order that they may be apprehended and delivered over to the Resident at Benares. (CI 24, pp 69-70, no 94 ; TI 37, pp 36-7, no 85 ; AI 7, p 66.)

Apr. 28.

1173. *Mr Stuart to Haidar Beg Khan.* To the same effect as the foregoing. CI 24, pp 69-70, no 94 ; TI 37, p 37, no 86 ; AI 7, p 48.)

Apr. 30.

1174. *Qutlaq Sultan Begam, Nawab Saadat Ali Khan and Ali Ibrahim Khan to Mr Charles Stuart.* To the same effect as no 1168 above. (OR 176-8.)

Apr. 30.

1175. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Congratulating Lord Cornwallis on the capture of Bangalore. (ORs 179-80.)

May 2.

1176. From Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Is sure that his lordship is acquainted with the conversation that passed between him (the Maharaja) and the late Mr Forster on various subjects, but there are yet several points of importance which can only be communicated to him through a confidential and trustworthy person. Requests his lordship therefore to grant Bishambhar Pandit permission to come to Nagpur in order to receive his instructions. Will send back the Pandit in course of a month after having acquainted him with his (the Maharaja's) sentiments. (OR 181.)

May 2.

1177. From Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Acknowledges the receipt of his two letters, the first notifying his lordship's intention of repairing to Madras and the other containing the news of his safe arrival at his destination.

P.S. It would be difficult to find a suitable person to take the place of the late Mr Forster who met with a sudden death here on the last day of Rabi II (5 January 1791). Requests therefore that Mr Leckie,¹ who had once accompanied the late Mr Forster to Nagpur and who during his short residence 'here' had made himself acquainted with the affairs of this quarter, may be deputed in the place of the late Mr Forster. (OR 182.)

May 2.

1178. *Mr Stuart to the Vazir (Nawab Asafud-Daulah).* Says that one Japhet Hill, a British subject living at Lucknow, having been

¹ Mr J. N. Rind accompanied Mr Forster to Nagpur in 1787-88. The Persian text here reads 'Leckie' who may possibly be identified with D. R. Leckie who was Assistant Persian Translator at Murshidabad in 1791.

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charged with the murder of a resident of the place,¹ has to be sent to Calcutta to take his trial there under the English law. As witnesses will have to be summoned from Lucknow, requests that the Nawab would make all necessary arrangements to secure their attendance at Calcutta. Mr Ives has been instructed to provide for their conveyance and defray all reasonable expenses. (CI 24, pp 70-1, no 95 ; TI 37, pp 38-9, no 87 ; AI 7, p 66.)

- May 2. 1179. *Mr Stuart to Haidar Beg Khan.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (24, pp 70-1, no 95 ; TI 37, p 39, no 88 ; AI 7, p 48.)
- May 3. 1180. To Venkat Rao. Appoints him *amil* on the part of the Company for the districts of Kolar and Hoskote. He is now required to look to the well-being of the ryots and to pay regularly the *malguzari* either in cash or in kind to the Company's treasury. (CI 22, pp 60-2, no 22.)
- May 4. 1181. *Munni Begam to Mr Charles Stuart.* Says that instructions have been issued for the preparation of the *Nizamat* papers up to the end of *Chait* 1197 Bengali (March 1791) and that as soon as they are ready, the salaries of the servants and others will be paid to them. Refers him for particulars to Nasir Muhammad Khan who is going back to Calcutta. (OR 183.)
- May 4. 1182. *Mr Stuart to the Vazir (Nawab Asafud-Daulah).* Acknowledges the receipt of a letter and the present of Persian fruits. (CI 24, pp 71-2, no 96 ; TI 37, p 39, no 89 ; AI 7, p 66.)
- May 4. 1183. *Mr Stuart to Nawab Faizullah Khan.* Complimentary reply. (CI 24, pp 72-3, no 97 ; TI 37, p 39, no 90 ; AI 7, p 48.)
- May 5. 1184. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Requests that Mr Arnot² may be appointed in the place of Col. J. Mordaunt,³ deceased. (OR 184.)
- May 5. 1185. *Nawab Asafud-Daulah, Haidar Beg Khan and Hasan Riza Khan to Mr Charles Stuart.* Are overjoyed to learn from his letter about the capture of the fort of Bangalore by the English army. Pray for many similar victories of the Company's forces in their present undertaking. (ORs 185-7.)
- May 5. 1186. *Nawab Saiyid Ali Khan Nusrat Jang to Mr Charles Stuart.* Says that he is suffering untold hardships on account of the nonpayment of his allowance for the last few months. Requests the addressee therefore to direct Mr William Douglas to pay his allowance monthly as usual. (OR 188.)

¹ The murder took place on March 17, 1791 at about 3 P.M. One Daulat, a native of Murshidabad, had been asked by Mr Japhet Hill to bring some paint, but finding that he had not brought it on that day, he began to scold him. Not satisfied with mere scolding, he flung a few sticks at him as he was moving away. One of these hit him on his left side and another on his back. He fell down and subsequently died. The incident having taken place in the Nawab Vazir's territories, Mr Hill requested for a trial there, instead of being sent to Calcutta to be tried by the Supreme Court. The Board, however, asked the Resident to send him to Calcutta, if the Vazir had no objection to that course, and he was accordingly sent to Calcutta and tried by the Supreme Court. He was found by the jury to be not guilty.

² A grain merchant.

³ Commander of the Nawab Vazir's bodyguards.

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May 6.

1187. From Mahip Narayan Singh, Raja of Benares. Complimentary. (OR 189.)

May 6.

1188. *Mr Stuart to the Nawab Vazir*. It has been brought to the writer's notice that certain private merchants fraudulently contrive to send their merchandise by the boats belonging to the Nawab with a view to evading payment of the duty in the district of Benares. Requests that measures may be taken to stop this practice. (CI 24, pp 74-5, no 100 ; TI 37, pp 39-40, no 91 ; AI 7, p 66.)

May 6.

1189. *Mr Stuart to Haidar Beg Khan*. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 24, pp 74-5, no 100 ; TI 37, p 40, no 92 ; AI 7, p 48.)

May 6.

1190. *Mr Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan*. Forwards the report of an *amin* commissioned by the Magistrate at Sylhet for local investigation in regard to the antecedents and character of two convicts, the sentence in whose case has been deferred by the addressee, pending receipt of the report. Requests that after passing the sentence, a report together with the usual enclosures may be sent to the *Nizamal Adalat*. (CI 24, p 75, no 101 ; TI 37, pp 40-1, no 93 ; AI 7, p 54.)

May 6.

1191. *Mr Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan*. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and requests that the *daroghas* of Backergunge and Birbhum should be asked to deliver over the records of the *adalats* to the respective magistrates. In regard to the complaint about the Magistrate of Purnea refusing to take delivery of the records from the *darogha*, informs him that necessary instructions have been issued. (CI 24, pp 75-7, no 102 ; TI 37, pp 41-3, no 94 ; AI 7, p 54.)

May 8.

1192. To Raja Tejwant. As Tipu has on all occasions since the commencement of the war carefully avoided an action with even the small detachments of the Company's army there is not the least probability that he will now hazard a battle with the strongest army that was ever brought in the field against him. The infantry should therefore now proceed with the artillery to attack Seringapatam while the cavalry should overrun the country, cut off Tipu's communication with his capital and prevent the approach of his small detachments of light horse to harass the troops that will be employed in the siege. With a view to bringing this plan into execution the Governor-General desires that the Raja should immediately detach a body of the Nizam's cavalry under suitable commanders with orders to keep the enemy's small parties from the neighbourhood of the army and to intercept everything going to and coming out of Seringapatam. Says further that Tipu was, by the last account, at a great distance from 'hence' with the main body of his army and there is no reason to believe that there is at present any considerable body of the enemy's cavalry anywhere near. Whatever may be the position of the enemy, it is but expedient at this juncture that the detached corps should leave its heavy baggage with the main army and move into the country as lightly equipped as possible. This device will enable it to attack the enemy with success, should a favourable opportunity offer, and if it should at any time be pressed by superior numbers, it will find

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perfect security in falling back to the army. Requests the Raja to take effective measure to restrain the troops under his command from insulting or forcing sentries belonging to the English regiments and to oblige not only the cavalry but also the camp followers to remain in the situations which are allotted to them by the general order of the march. Regrets that the addressee has not yet seen his way to comply with his lordship's requests that the Nizam's forces should wear special marks to distinguish them from each other and also from the Company's troops. Is convinced that this measure will be attended with many advantages in carrying out their operations together. Still, in order to avoid confusion it is absolutely necessary that in all marches they should preserve the stations that are allotted to them. (22, pp 63-8, no 23.)

May 9. 1193. *Nawab Muinul-Mulk to Mr Charles Stuart.* To the same effect as no 1121 above. (OR 190.)

May 10. 1194. From Rai Kishan Chand, son of Maharaja Sundar Singh. States that owing to excessive hardship his father left Murshidabad about three and a half years ago and that the petitioner is experiencing great difficulty in maintaining hundreds of dependents. Seeing the distressed condition of the Maharaja, Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah out of compassion granted a small allowance for the maintenance of the petitioner and other dependents. The Nawab also wrote to Mr Speke to pay the allowance from the treasury of the district (of Murshidabad). Has accordingly been regularly receiving the amount up till now. But he has just been informed by Mr Harington that since the petitioner's allowance is disbursed by the *Nizam*, he would get it from there. Requests his lordship to direct the Collector of Murshidabad to pay his allowance from the treasury of the district as heretofore. (OR 191.)

May 10. 1195. From Raja Tejwant. Has received his lordship's letter asking that the men under his command should wear a distinctive badge while marching against the enemy. Says that agreeably to the instructions of his lordship and Mr Stuart, his troops have been wearing a special badge ever since their junction with the English forces, and the Nizam's *mansabdars* are also marching with their cavalry, keeping the stipulated distance and carrying their baggage between the lines. The whole army is well disciplined to obey whatever orders they receive from his lordship. Says, that as settled at their conversation, he had ordered the chiefs under him to get ready 3000 horse, and the contingent shall be despatched as soon as Captain Dallas¹ or any of his deputies arrives. (TR 31, pp 145-7, no 133.)

May 10. 1196. To Raja Tejwant. Says that yesterday when he took leave of the Raja he felt a degree of confidence that his representations had made some impression upon him. Has, however, now the mortification to find that he was totally mistaken in his opinion. For, instead of supplying the full quota of 3000 men as promised, the Raja sent to Captain Dallas only 200 of his raw troops and notwithstanding the Raja's repeat-

¹ Captain, afterwards Major General Sir Thomas Dallas, G.C.B. Born 1759, died August 12, 1839. Ross: *Cornwallis Correspondence*.

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ed promises to the contrary, the line of the march of the English army was never so much crowded and embarrassed as it is this day by the Raja's numerous foragers and camp followers. These people in stead of having marched and foraged on the left flank of the cavalry where the country was in many places wide and open, hastened forward to fight the Company's guards for the few bundles of straw which they had been able to save from Tipu's horse and which are so necessary for the preservation of the bullocks that are drawing the heavy artillery to Seringapatam. So much remissness therefore on the part of the Raja to control the troops under his command and carry out a concerted plan of action greatly surprises his lordship, and he will be constrained to express his disappointment to the Nizam for having received no assistance whatsoever from the body of cavalry sent by him for the aid of the English army. (CI 22, pp 70-2, no 25.)

May 11.

1197. Copy¹ of a *parwana* from Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Maharaja Sundar Singh. Has granted an allowance of Rs 300/- a month for the expenses of the idol, Radha Kishan, and a sum of Rs 400/- per month for the maintenance of the Maharaja's son, Rai Kishan Chand, and his other dependents. Assures him that the aforesaid allowances will be paid reguarly from generation to generation. Dated 21 *Jumada II* corresponding to 1 *Baisakh* 1194 Bengali (11 April 1787). (OR 192.)

May 11.

1198. Copy of a *sanad* granted by Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Be it known to the *mutasaddis* of present and future that in consideration of the faithful services of Maharaja Sundar Singh an allowance of Rs 300/- a month is hereby granted to him for *thakur seva* and a sum of Rs 400/- a month for the maintenance of his son, Rai Kishan Chand, and other dependents. They are directed to see that the aforesaid allowances are regularly paid to the Maharaja. (OR 193.)

May 11.

1199. From Sharfun-Nisa Begam, Asmatun-Nisa Begam, Sakina Begam and Amatul-Mahdi Begam, the granddaughters of Nawab Sirajud-Daulah. After compliments they beg to submit that vouchers for the sum of Rs 1,000/- a year which is collected from the zamindari of Begampura and for the sum of Rs 305/- a month which is granted for the maintenance of *langar* and other expenses in connection with the tombs of Nawab Mahabat Jang, Nawab Sirajud-Daulah and others, used to be issued under the seal of their father, Mir Asad Ali Khan, so long as he lived. After him they were issued under the seal of their mother and when she died, they being minors, their grandmother, the late Lutfun-Nisa Begam used her own seal for the purpose. On her death they applied for permission to issue vouchers under their own seal but they have received no reply as yet. They had previously written to Mr Harington asking him to let them know the reasons of the discontinuance of the allowance of Nawab Mahabat Jang's tomb, and that if he had received any orders to that effect from Calcutta they requested to be informed of the date of such orders. They also requested the payment of the sums not paid since 5 months previous to the death of Lutfun-Nisa Begam but

¹ Enclosure of No 1194 above.

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they have heard nothing in this respect. Request his lordship therefore to kindly restore the aforesaid allowances and issue orders to that effect to the authorities concerned. (OR 194.)

May 14.

1200. *Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* Requests that Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Khan Sher Jang, who has been attending on the addressee at Calcutta for a long time, may now be permitted to return to Murshidabad in order to meet his family members who are anxious to see him. (OR 195.)

May 14.

1201. From Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Khan Sher Jang. Says that as the taluk of Ramai and other adjacent villages in the *pargana* of Sultanpur, district Purnea, were annually devastated by the wild elephants who frequented the locality and killed men and bullocks, the officers of the Company commissioned the Nawab's brother, Mir Saiyid Ali, to check these depredations. The Mir thereupon employed on his own account a number of men through whose help he succeeded in preventing the elephants from visiting the place. In recognition of this service the authorities granted the Mir 9000 *bighas* of waste land in *jagir* in the *pargana* of Sultanpur and the taluk of Ramai etc. at a fixed *jama* of Rs 2599-8as- $\frac{1}{2}$ ganda from 1183 Bengali and granted a *sanad* to that effect. The Mir, having spent his own money, brought the fallow land under cultivation and was in possession of it for 9 years. After his death the aforesaid *jagir* remained in possession of his brother, Mir Abul Hasan and other members of this family who have ever since been regularly paying the Government revenue and enjoying the grant. Says that the *amala* of the Zamindar now demands the *jama* at an enhanced rate. Requests his lordship therefore to direct the Collector of the district (Purnea) to see that no more than the sum actually stipulated in the *sanad* is extorted from the grantees. (OR 196.)

May 14.

1202. From Hari Pandit. To the same effect as no 1120 above. (OR 197.)

May 14.

1203. From Hari Pandit. Is gratified to learn about the capture of the fort of Bangalore by his lordship. Says that after having interviewed the Nizam on the way, he set out on 1 *Shaban* (6 April) to join his army which was encamped on the other side of the Tungabhadra. Hopes to effect a junction with his lordship soon. (OR 199.)

May 14.

1204. From Hari Pandit Phurkia. Says that to-day, 9 *Shaban*, he is encamped at a distance of two *kos* from Kurnool on 'this' side of the Tungabhadra and that he has despatched his son, Lachhman Rao, with chiefs of rank at the head of an army to join his lordship. Lachhman will proceed by the way of Ganjikota. Hopes that his lordship will keep him (Lachhman) constantly informed of his halts and marches. Lachhman will also do the same on his part. (OR 198.)

May 14.

1205. From Bishambhar Pandit. Says that the marriage ceremony of Parsoji Baba, the son of Raja Raghuji Bhonsla, is about to be celebrated. Encloses a letter from the Raja addressed to his lordship inviting him to attend the ceremony. As a well-wisher of both the governments, advises

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his lordship to send a letter and some wedding presents on this happy occasion. (OR 200.)

May 14.

1206. From Raja Raghuji Bhonsla. Invites Lord Cornwallis to the marriage of his son, Parsoji Bhonsla, with the daughter of Kishnaji Mohite,¹ on 17 *Jumada* II (12 February). (OR 201 ; TR 31, p 150, no 138 ; AR 6, p 30.)

May 14.

1207. *Mr Stuart to Dinanath Upaddhaya*. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter and informs that the Collector of Purnea, to whom the matter was referred agreeably to the addressee's request has reported that no encroachment has been made on Nepal territory, but that the Board are willing to agree to an adjustment of the boundary, if and when the Raja of Nepal will depute a proper person duly authorised for the purpose. (The letter is badly worm-eaten). (CI 24, pp 77-9, no 104 ; TI 37, p 43, no 95 ; AI 7, p 46.)

May 16.

1208. To Raja Tejwant. Congratulates him on the remarkable victory gained by the English troops over Tipu. Is glad to offer as present to His Highness the Nizam the four pieces of brass cannon captured from the enemy in the battle of Arikera.² Requests the Raja to send for them from the artillery park. (CI 22, pp 68-9, no 24.)

May 17.

1209. From Khushhal Chand, *gumashla* of Gopal Das Harkishan Das. Says that in accordance with the orders of the Governor-General, he has established a banking-house at Hyderabad. Mr. Duncan had ordered him at the instruction of the Governor-General to pay 7 lakhs of rupees in four instalments at Hyderabad. Accordingly three instalments amounting to 5 lakhs and 25 thousand rupees were delivered at the afore-said place and one instalment was yet to be paid. On 11 April last his *gumashla* at Masulipatam sent Rs 25,000 towards Hyderabad. On the 16th the escort and bearers took rest at night at Sher Muhammadpet.³ Early next morning they set out again and had advanced a *kos* or two from there when suddenly 200 armed men fell upon the bearers who only numbered 30 or 32. The scuffle that ensued between them resulted in 1 dead and 27 injured on the side of the firm. The assailants made off with Rs 20,385. Whatever was left of the money was then deposited by his men at the Company's factory at Masulipatam. Requests that letters may be sent to the Chief of Masulipatam, the Nizam and Captain Kennaway asking them to recover the money and hand it over to the *gumashla* of Gopal Das's house at Masulipatam. Further reports that a similar sum had been forwarded from Masulipatam, but the bearers hearing of the above-mentioned robbery have returned back. Relies mainly on his protection. (OR 202 ; AR 7, p 15, no 131.)

May 17.

1210. To Tipu Sultan. Says that as he is at all times anxious to relieve individuals of the miseries and hardships of the war, he has directed that the wounds of a few of the injured people of the Sultan's army,

¹ Mohna, according to the Volume of translation.

² Arikera or Arikeri, 9 miles east of Seringapatam.

³ A place in Nandigama Taluk, Kistna District, Madras Presidency, which used to serve as halting place for troops and others. Gordon Mackenzie: *A Manual of Kistna District*.

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who were picked up yesterday along with the wounded persons of his own army, should be properly dressed. As it is not possible for him at present to pay such attention to their situation as humanity requires, his lordship is willing to deliver them over to the Sultan. Proposes therefore to send them to the Sultan's nearest outpost at noon to-day where he trusts that proper persons would be ready to receive them. (*CI* 22, pp 72-3, no 26.)

May 17.

1211. From Tipu Sultan. Has received his letter saying that he (Lord Cornwallis) had picked up some wounded men of his (the Sultan's) army from the battlefield and had got their wounds dressed and was now desirous of sending them over to the Sultan. Appreciates highly this remarkable act of human sympathy on the part of his lordship. Informs him that he is sending some *dolis* with bearers to bring back the wounded with safety. Has already written to his lordship about his (the writer's) wish to depute an accredited person to remove the misunderstandings and re-establish friendship between the two parties. Repeats that offer again and trusts that his lordship will make him happy by accepting it. (*OR* 203 ; *TR* 139, pp 151-2 ; *AR* 6, p 36.)

May 17.

1212. To Hari Pandit Phadke. Is glad to inform him of the victory gained by the English troops over Tipu in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. (*CI* 22, pp 73-5, no 27.)

May 18.

1213. *Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart*. Has received his letter asking him to direct all the *daroghas* to hand over all registers and records of the *Faujdari Adalat* as well as the proceedings both of the cases decided and those pending to the magistrates of their respective districts and saying that the magistrates had been instructed to take over all those records. Says that he had at first received instructions from the Governor-General that the *daroghas* should be asked to deliver the prisoners and papers connected with their cases to the magistrates. He had thereupon communicated those orders to the *daroghas* who had duly carried them out. Some of the magistrates had, however, refused to take charge of all the papers and accepted only a portion of them. The *daroghas*, therefore, cannot be blamed for not delivering the papers. Since however, the addressee now desires the entire records and proceedings to be made over to the magistrates, the writer has issued fresh injunctions to the *daroghas* to do so. It may be mentioned here that the clerical staff of the *Faujdari Adalat* were paid upto December 1790 only. Still they along with the *daroghas* remained at their posts for a long time after in order to make over charge of papers to the magistrates. They then dispersed. Now it is very difficult and inconvenient to assemble them again. Nevertheless the writer has issued orders to the *daroghas* of each district to attend on the magistrates either personally or through agent and make over charge of the entire records and proceedings of the *Faujdari Adalat*. The present difficulty would not have arisen if he (the writer) had received orders at the outset for making over all the papers. Is at all times ready to carry out the orders of the Council. (*OR* 204 ; *AR* 7, p 19.)

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May 18.

1214. *Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Has received his letter forwarding the report of the District Magistrate of Sylhet regarding the antecedents of the accused Bahrud-Din and some other persons accused of nocturnal assault and murder, and desiring the Nawab to pass orders on the cases and send the entire proceedings to the *Sadr Nizamat Adalat*. Says in reply that he has thoroughly studied the cases and after obtaining the *fatwa* according to law, has passed his orders upon them. All the documents relative to the cases are being transmitted to the *Sadr*. (OR 205 ; AR 7, p 20.)

May 19.

1215. *Mr Stuart to Mubarakud-Daulah.* Acknowledges the receipt of a letter delivered by Nawab Sher Jang. Says that it is with much reluctance that he agrees to the departure of Sher Jang from Calcutta. Is desirous of helping Sher Jang in his distress, and assures him that he would do so when an opportunity occurs. (CI 24, pp 79-80, no 106 ; TI 37, p 44, no 96 ; AI 7, p 53.)

May 19.

1216. *Mr Stuart to the Raja of Nepal.* Forwards copy of a letter addressed to the Raja by Lord Cornwallis before his departure for Madras, in case the original might have miscarried. Desires to know what are the duties levied in Nepal on merchandise exported from the Company's territories. Communicates also the wish of the Government to establish free trade between the two countries and expresses satisfaction at the Raja's concurrence with the proposals made by the Resident at Bnares in the course of the negotiations he has just started in that connection. (CI 24, pp 80-1, no 107 ; TI 37, p 45, no 97 ; AI 7, p 62.)

May 19.

1217. To Tipu Sultan. Has received his letter. Is glad to learn of his intention to enter into a negotiation for terminating the war. Is at the same time equally disappointed at his inattention to the declarations that his lordship has repeatedly made to him that he is no more at liberty to negotiate peace except in concert with the Nizam and the Peshwa who are engaged in a treaty of alliance and confederacy with the Company. Says that although the present state of affairs encourages his lordship to hope that the arms of the allies would continue to be successful, yet he is earnestly desirous of putting an end to the miseries which millions of innocent people must suffer by the continuance of this destructive war. If therefore he (the Sultan) is disposed to make reparation for the losses sustained by the Company and their allies, his lordship shall use his best endeavours to promote a speedy restoration of peace. Asks the Sultan therefore to transmit in writing such propositions to his lordship as would satisfy the different members of the confederacy. He must also provide surety for the due fulfilment of those terms. On receipt of such proposals from the Sultan he will try to adjust the terms of a general peace by convening a meeting of the deputies of each of the powers concerned. Says further that had the interests of the Company and the Sultan's government alone to be discussed the Governor-General would have received an envoy from him without the least hesitation but under the present circumstances he is unable to do so, because he is determined not only to act in the most open and honourable manner

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towards the Company's allies but also to avoid anything which would create the least suspicion about his trying to gain exclusive advantage for the Company in a secret negotiation. (*CI* 22, *pp* 75-81, *no* 28.)

May 20.

1218. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah, Hasan Riza Khan, Haidar Beg Khan, Diler Himmat Khan and Faizullah Khan. Congratulations on the capture of Bangalore. (*ORs* 206-11 ; *TR* 31, *pp* 152-3, *nos* 140-4 ; *AR* 7, *pp* 39, 9, 7.)

May 20.

1219. *Mr Stuart to the Nawab Vazir*. Agrees to the Vazir's employing Mr Arnot at Lucknow in the same capacity as Col. John Mordaunt, deceased. (*CI* 24, *pp* 81-2, *no* 108 ; *TI* 37, *p* 46, *no* 98 ; *AI* 7, *p* 66.)

May 23.

1220. *Nawab Asafud-Daulah to Mr Stuart*. Has received his letter saying that Mr Duncan has informed him of several dacoities and nocturnal murders committed by an armed gang on the borders of Benares District which is contiguous to his (the Nawab's) territories. It is believed that the marauders are harboured in the Nawab Vazir's territory by his subjects. The Nawab Vazir has therefore been requested to arrest the miscreants and their chief, Ghazi, and hand them over to Mr Duncan. Says in reply that he has issued strict orders to his *amils* for the capture of Ghazi and his gang. The addressee knows very well that every ruler is at all times anxious to exterminate the robbers from his dominions, but this is also a fact that no country is free from this pest. The writer has given orders to his *amils* to suppress these people, and a number of them have been traced, imprisoned and even executed. By the grace of God, Ghazi also will be secured and made over to Mr Duncan. On a previous occasion when Mr Duncan had desired Khaddu Rai and Dhalu Rai, the Zamindars of the Sarharpur in the Nawab Vazir's territory, to be delivered up, the writer ordered Mir Husain Ali, the *amil* of that place, to send these men to Mr Duncan, although he (the Nawab) himself should have put them upon their trial. Accordingly in June 1790 these men were handed over to Mr Duncan. A copy of Mr Duncan's acknowledgment is sent herewith for the addressee's information. Whenever Mr Duncan complains about anything to Mr Ives and the latter sends word of it to the writer, necessary action is at once taken to set the matter right. It is surprising that although his complaints are always attended to, still he (Mr Duncan) reports every trifling matter to the Council and the addressee is put to the trouble of writing to the Nawab about it. Assures him that he is always watchful regarding the affairs of this kind. (*OR* 212 ; *AR* 7, *p* 40, *no* 134.)

May 23.

1221. Copy¹ of Mr Duncan's letter to Mir Husain Ali, *amil*. Khaddu Rai and Dhalu Rai, the Zamindars of Sarharpur, who had been sent by the addressee under the escort of Baijnath and others have arrived and the escort is now returning to the addressee. Dated 23 June 1790. (*OR* 213.)

May 23.

1222. *Nawab Asafud-Daulah to Mr Stuart*. Has received his letter saying that the Custom Master of Mirzapur has lodged certain complaints

¹ Enclosure to the above.

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against the writer's officers stationed at Phulpur.¹ It is said that the officers of Phulpur are defrauding the Company of their custom revenue by understating the value of cloths, to the extent of 50% or more, in the *rawanas*² that are issued by them to the traders who import the commodity into the Benares District. The Nawab Vazir is requested, therefore, to issue strict injunctions to his officers at Phulpur and other places to write the correct value of the articles in the *rawanas* issued by them. Says in reply that he considers the loss of the Company as his own loss, and therefore whenever Mr Duncan brings any irregularity to his notice the writer at once puts a stop to it. In the present case, even before the receipt of the addressee's letter the writer had instituted inquiries into the conduct of the *darogha* of Phulpur, and as soon as his dishonesty was proved he was dismissed from service and another person was appointed in his place. He had at the same time sent instructions to all his officers asking them to state correctly the value of the articles in *rawanas*. These orders are being duly carried out. Is at a loss to understand why, in spite of all this, Mr Duncan reported the matter to the Council. Assures him that he is ever watchful of the interests of the Company. (OR 214 ; AR 7, p 40, no 135.)

May 23. 1223. *Haidar Beg Khan to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 215 ; AR 7, p 10, no 136.)

May 23. 1224. *Nawab Faizullah Khan to Mr Stuart.* Congratulates him on the fall of Bangalore. (OR 216 ; AR 7, p 9, no 137.)

May 23. 1225. From Rajaram Pandit. Had previously received his letter intimating the despatch of elephants and bullocks towards Madras and asking him to give them a safe passage, which the writer did. Has just received another letter intimating the despatch of horses and bullocks towards the Carnatic under charge of Lieut. Duff. Has instructed all the *amils* to provide all necessaries when Lieut. Duff passes through their respective jurisdiction. (OR 217 ; AR 7, p 30, no 138.)

May 23. 1226. *Nawab Diler Himmat Khan to Mr Stuart.* Congratulates him on the capture of Bangalore. (OR 218 ; AR 7, p 17, no 140.)

May 23. 1227. *Mahadaji Sindhia to Mr Stuart.* Congratulates him on the capture of Bangalore. Says that he had sent troops to punish the Rajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur and had personally led the expedition and now those chiefs, having been subjugated, have agreed to pay tribute. Has now returned from the campaign. (OR 219 ; AR 7, p 34, no 141.)

May 24. 1228. From Tipu Sultan. Has received his letter. His lordship states that he does not consider himself fully authorised to make a peace except in conjunction with the Nizam and the Peshwa who are united by treaty with the Company. He asks the Sultan to think over the cause of the war as also the heavy expenses to which the Company has been

¹ Town in *pargana* Sikandra, *tahsil* Phulpur, Allahabad District, United Provinces. In former days the town was noted for its manufacture of cloth and chintz.

² P. custom-house permit,

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put on account of it and then to write to him whatever may appear to him a proper compensation, and send a hostage for the faithful adherence to the terms of the treaty to be concluded. Then his lordship will advise the assembly of the deputies of each of the states concerned with a view to settling a peace at the most convenient place that can be fixed on. Has perfectly comprehended all this. His lordship is a great chief and acts for the benefit of mankind and the writer is fully convinced that he will do everything that may tend to re-establish unanimity and concord between the states. The Company and his government had long been on friendly terms but the conduct of several self-interested persons sowed the seed of discord between them. It is impossible to describe in writing fully the particulars of whatever has happened contrary to the Sultan's treaty with the three powers of the Company, the Nizam and the Peshwa who were all on terms of increasing intimacy and friendship with him. When his lordship assembles the deputies from the Peshwa, the Nizam and the writer at any convenient place and carefully examines the copies of the treaties in the presence of all, the right and the wrong will be revealed, and having known this whatever his lordship will determine will be certainly agreed to by all the parties, and whoever shall have first deviated from the friendly alliance and commenced hostilities undoubtedly he will answer it. It is impossible to negotiate such matters of importance by correspondence and accredited representatives should therefore be employed for the purpose according to the ancient usage. His lordship writes that it is necessary that a hostage should be sent as security for the due fulfilment of the treaty to be concluded. Assures his lordship that none have the power to deviate from the terms of the treaty which is executed by the authorised agents of the states concerned in the presence of his lordship.

P.S. Is anxiously waiting for a reply to his letter and hopes he will despatch one quickly. Had detained his lordship's men three days in order to hand them this reply to the letter they had brought. Hopes that he will not take it amiss. (*OR* 220 ; *TR* 31, p 155, no 145 ; *AR* 7, p 36.)

- May 24. 1229. *Mr Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan.* Complimentary reply. (*CI* 24, p 82, no 109 ; *TI* 37, p 46, no 99 ; *AI* 7, p 54.)
- May 24. 1230. *Mr Stuart to Ali Ibrahim Khan.* Complimentary reply. (*CI* 24, pp 82-3, no 110 ; *TI* 37, p 46, no 100 ; *AI* 7, p 41.)
- May 24. 1231. To Tipu Sultan. Has received his letter. Says that his (the Governor-General's) reluctance to enter into a war is well known and that on account of the miseries which it entails upon multitudes of human race, his lordship has been uniformly sincere in using his best endeavours to bring it to an early termination by an honourable peace. It would have been expedient if the Sultan according to his lordship's advice had thought it proper to state propositions in writing for the consideration of the powers who are engaged in hostilities against him, previous to an assembly of deputies. But as he (the Sultan) thinks it difficult to adopt that measure and his lordship is willing that the bles-

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sings of peace should not be denied to mankind, he will, without insisting further on the preliminary step, propose to the Nizam and the Peshwa to send their deputies along with the deputies from him to meet such person or persons as the Sultan may choose to appoint on his part for the purpose of examining and discussing the claims and pretensions of all parties concerned, according to their respective rights and situations and for consulting on terms for an honourable and advantageous peace. Thinks that Bangalore would be a convenient place for the assembly of the deputies. Will write to the Nizam and the Peshwa on this subject and on receipt of their replies he will communicate their views to the Sultan. (CI 22, pp 81-4, no 29.)

May 25.

1232. From Raja Tejwant. Says that the army under the Raja's command is in great distress due to the high prices of grain. The affairs of the Company and the Nizam being identical, requests a loan of 1,25,000 *huns* on interest. Undertakes to execute a bond for the amount. Will report the transaction to the Nizam who will arrange the repayment wherever the addressee may choose. (OR 221 ; AR 7, p 30, no 143.)

May 25.

1233. From Rajaram Pandit. As directed by the addressee he gave a safe passage to Mr Amos who passed through his jurisdiction with the necessary baggage. (OR 222 ; AR 7, p 30, no 143.)

May 25.

1234. *Raja Pratap Singh to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary, adding that the addressee cannot be unaware of the occurrences which have taken place in this district through the revolution of time. The Raja has never sought a quarrel with anybody. However, keeping in view the ultimate good of the state, he has now made an accommodation (with Sindhia). (OR 223 ; AR 7, p 28, no 144.)

May 25.

1235. From Hari Pant. Says that he had an interview this day, Wednesday, 21 *Ramazan*, (25 May) with Parasram Pandit, and that accompanied by him he will proceed 'tomorrow' to join his lordship by uninterrupted marches. Requests regular and punctual information of his lordship's marches and halts. Is sending Hari Balaji to acquaint his lordship with further particulars. Also requests him to write about the activities of the enemy as well. (OR 224 ; TR 147, p 159 ; AR A, p 10.)

May 25.

1236. From Maharaja Bijai Singh. Has received his letter intimating that he was proceeding to the Deccan in order to punish Tipu Naik and that after returning from there he will attend to the affairs of Hindustan. Says that all the chiefs and the Rajas of the empire were convinced that the confusion in the affairs of Hindustan and the activities of the outsiders (the Marathas) must be very unpleasant to his lordship, and that he would therefore take steps to restore them to order, but unfortunately his lordship took no action in this respect. Now he has left for the Deccan and by God's grace success will attend his arms. So even if after his return his lordship takes up the regulation of the affairs of this quarter he would earn a good name for himself. Informs him that the disputes (war) in his state are at an end and the little that remains will soon be over. (OR 225 ; TR 7, p 159, no 148 ; AR 6, p 32.)

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May 25.

1237. Copies of two complimentary letters from Qutlaq Sultan Begam and a copy of the foregoing letter no 1236. (OR 226.)

May 25.

1238. To Raja Tejwant. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter requesting a loan of 1,25,000 *huns*. Has written in detail to Lieut. Stuart in the matter and refers the Raja therefore to that gentleman for a reply. (CI 22, pp 85-6, no 30.)

May 26.

1239. *Mr Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan*. Transmits six sets of proceedings of the cases in Chitpur¹ *Faujdari Adalat* for his scrutiny and orders. (CI 24, pp 83-4, no 111; TI 37, pp 46-7, no 101; AI 7, p 54.)

May 27.

1240. From *Saiyid Ahmad*² to *Mr Cherry* (the Persian Translator). Says that as ordered by the Presence (Tipu Sultan) some fruits are being sent for Lord Cornwallis. Requests that the carriers may be sent back when they have delivered the fruits. Will send a reply to his lordship's letter as soon as a *harkara* is available. Dated 23 *Ramazan* 1205 A.H. (27 May). List of the fruits:—

Pomegranates 180, Mangoes 325, Oranges 65, Kamala oranges 105, Pomelo 46, Sweet lemons 25, Pine apple 1, Jack fruit 1, Bunches of plantains 2 and cocoanuts 100. (OR 227.)

May 27.

1241. *Mr Stuart to Timur Shah*. Congratulatory *arzi* on his Majesty's late victory. (CI 24, pp 84-5, no 112; TI 37, p 47, no 102; AI 7, p 65.)

May 27.

1242. *Mr Stuart to Qazi Faizullah*.³ Complimentary letter. (CI 24, pp 85-6, no 113; TI 37, p 47, no 103; AI 7, p 45.)

May 27.

1243. *Mr Cherry to Saiyid Ahmad*. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Has been desired by his lordship to inform the addressee that in the present situation of public affairs he (the Governor-General) cannot with propriety receive any presents from Tipu Sultan but that he will by all means encourage and increase a friendly relation after peace has been established between the two governments. Has learnt from the camel-rider that his camel⁴ died on the way and that Tipu out of courtesy supplied him with another camel for his return journey. Lord Cornwallis, being apprised of this fact, has directed the writer to express his lordship's satisfaction at this act of civility. The same rider is now going back to deliver the camel to such person as may be directed to receive it. (CI 22, pp 86-7, no 31.)

May 27.

1244. To Raja Tejwant. Since the Raja has already expressed a strong desire to separate the troops under his command from the English army on account of the exhaustion of the horses and the distress of his men due to want of grain, etc., his lordship thinks the present to be a very favourable opportunity to carry such a measure into execution. As the forces under the Raja's command may be very useful to the Nizam

¹ Chitpur is the northern suburb of Calcutta.

² Tipu Sultan's Secretary.

³ Qazi Faizullah, a *mulla* of the obscure clan of Daulat Shahi, was the Prime Minister of Timur Shah Durrani and held this office during his whole reign.—Elphinstone: *Kingdom of Kabul*.

⁴ The Persian copy has *shutur-suwar*, or camel-rider.

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for maintaining and extending his conquests, desires him therefore to march off immediately to any place where relief might be afforded to his troops and where he might be in a position to receive the Nizam's commands. (CI 22, pp 87-8, no 32.)

May 28. 1245. *Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Sends four sets of proceedings of the *Faujdari-Adalats* of the districts of Murshidabad, Burdwan and Saran with orders passed thereon. (OR 228 ; AR 7, p 20, no 145.)

May 28. 1246. *Qutlaq Sultan Begam to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary, enclosing a letter from Lord Cornwallis. (OR 229 ; AR 7, p 14, no 146.)

May 28. 1247. *Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Says that on receipt of his orders he had sent a *harkara* to the *darogha* of the *Faujdari Adalat* of Sundarbans,¹ who thereupon deputed his *sarishtadar*,² named Durga Parshad, to hand over all records of his office to Mr Hyndman. Accordingly the said *sarishtadar* made over all the papers to the said gentleman who had granted a receipt for the same. (OR 230 ; AR 7, p 20, no 147.)

May 28. 1248. *Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.*³ Paper signed by Mr Hyndman saying that he has received all the records of the *Faujdari Adalat* of the Sundarbans including proceedings, *parwanas*,⁴ registers and files of depositions etc. (OR 231.)

May 29. 1249. From Tipu Sultan. Has received his letter. His lordship writes that his (his lordship's) disinclination to enter into a war is known to every one and that reflecting on the distress which the present war is causing to mankind it is his earnest desire to put an end to the misery of the people by an honourable peace. It would have given great pleasure to his lordship if the Sultan could himself send the terms of peace which would satisfy the allies and then a conference of the representatives could be convened. As the Sultan found this procedure inconvenient and as his lordship is not inclined to delay the preliminaries of the negotiation he has therefore resolved to write to the Peshwa and the Nizam to send their deputies to meet his lordship and the agents of the Sultan at Bangalore in order to investigate the claims of each of the parties on the principles of justice and thereby to stop the disagreement between them and strengthen their friendship. Whatever reply is then received from the Nizam and the Peshwa will be communicated to the Sultan. All this the Sultan has properly understood. Says in reply that formerly treaties existed between the Peshwa and the writer and through and by means of the Peshwa between him and the Nizam. Nothing has happened on his part contrary to those treaties. Has regularly paid the sum stipulated between him and the Peshwa and promises to pay the arrears. Similarly

¹ The Sundarbans form the southernmost portion of the Gangetic Delta. They comprise a vast tract of forest and swamp and may be described as a tangled region of estuaries, rivers, watercourses enclosing a vast number of islands.

² P. a keeper of the records of a province ; the native head-officer of a cutcherry or Court (in India).

³ Enclosure of the foregoing.

⁴ P. a patent or diploma ; a grant or letter under the great seal from any man in power ; a pass, license, leave, command, precept, warrant, written order or commission ; sentence of a judge.

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nothing has been done on his part to sever the bond of friendship and good understanding with the Nizam. The truth of this fact will become clear to his lordship on a perusal of the copies of those treaties. Says that his only wish is that the treaties and engagements which of old have existed between him, the Nizam and the Peshwa should be reaffirmed and he will pay the stipulated sum to the Peshwa as before. Requests him therefore to stop at the frontier and there summon the deputies from the Peshwa and the Nizam and the writer's government in order to adjust the disputes in the light of the old treaties and engagements. Whatever is settled in this way should be binding on all the parties. Dated 25 *Ramazan* 1205 A.H. (29 May 1791). (OR 232 ; TR 31, p 162, no 150 ; AR 7, p 36.)

May 30.

1250. From Mahadaji Sindhia. Congratulates him on the capture of Bangalore. Says that he has reduced to submission the Rajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur who were so long intoxicated with pride. Has now posted Bhao Gopal Rao and Jivaji Bakhshi¹ with a large army at Agra and Delhi respectively in order to preserve peace and tranquillity in those quarters. Is himself proceeding to Ujjain² with a light army to attend to several important business. Says that the inconvenience of travelling and the heat of the weather has induced him to leave Major Palmer at Agra. As trustworthy persons have been left in charge of the above mentioned districts (Agra and Delhi), requests his lordship to write to the Major to make consultations with them in the conduct of affairs. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (OR 233-34³, TR 31, p 165, no 151 ; AR 7, p 34.)

May 31.

1251. *Munni Begam to Mr Stuart*. Says that the news of amicable settlement of the differences which had sprung up between England on the one hand, and France and Spain on the other, has given her profound satisfaction. Congratulates him on the occasion. (OR 235 ; AR 7, p 22, no 148.)

May 31.

1252. From Mukund Lal, son of Manohar Das. Complimentary, mentioning his residing at Benares and attending on Mr Duncan. (OR 236 ; AR 7, p 22, no 149.)

May 31.

1253. To the Nizam. Is taking the opportunity now offered to communicate with the Nizam through the free and unmolested road which has now been successfully opened by the Maratha armies under the command of Hari Pandit and Parasram Bhao. Says that his lordship had an interview with the Maratha generals on the plains of Mailcotta⁴ on 25 *Ramazan* or 29 May. (This letter is incomplete, but probably it is to the same effect as the one written to the Peshwa dated 1 June 1791. See no 1259 below.) (CI 22, pp 88-90, no 33.)

¹ A Shenvi Brahmin from Goa, rose to high rank in Sindhia's service and played an important part in the Maratha politics. Later he became one of Daulat Rao Sindhia's ministers. He died on January 4, 1796.

² Historic town in Gwalior District, Central India.

³ OR 234 is a copy of OR 233.

⁴ A place near Serfngapatam.

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1254. *Shah Alam to Mr Stuart.* Expresses his joy at the capture of Bangalore. (OR 237; AR 7, p 14, no 150.)

Jun. 1.

1255. From Shah Alam. Congratulates him on the capture of Bangalore. (OR 238-39;¹ TR 31, p 167, no 152.)

Jun. 1.

1256. *Tipu Sultan to Hari Pandit.*² Says that it is a long time since he heard from the addressee, and requests that as an old friend he may be favoured with frequent letters. Is deputing Appaji Ram and Srinivasa Rao as his envoys, and wishes that the addressee should call them to his presence and by means of mutual talks re-establish the old friendship between the two governments, which was marred of late only by the intervention of interested persons. Believes that the addressee is influential enough to accomplish the purpose and requests for a reply. (TR 31, pp 168-69, no 153.)

Jun. 1.

1257. *Mr Stuart to Munni Begam.* Commends Sher Jang to her favour. (CI 24, p 86, no 114; TI 37, p 47, no 104; AI 7, p 56.)

Jun. 1.

1258. *Mr Stuart to the grand-daughters of Lutfun-Nisa Begam.* Acknowledges the receipt of their *arzi* and informs them that the Board have granted their requests in respect of the allowances that were enjoyed by their grand-mother, Lutfun-Nisa Begam, deceased. (CI 24, pp 86-7, no 115; TI 87, p 48, no 105; AI 7, p 52.)

Jun. 1.

1259. To the Peshwa. Is taking the opportunity now offered to communicate with him through the free and unmolested road which has now been successfully opened by armies under the commands of Hari Pandit and Parasram Bhao with whom his lordship had an interview on the plains of Mailcotta on 25 Ramazan (29 May). Says that after having taken possession of Bangalore and having been joined by the Nizam's troops under the command of Raja Tejwant his lordship marched towards Seringapatam. The enemy had arrived there before his lordship by forced marches and had taken up a strong position near the fort with the island and fort of Seringapatam in his rear. On 15 May he (the Governor-General) attacked and totally defeated him. The proximity of Seringapatam and the batteries which he (Tipu) had erected on the north side of the island saved his army from destruction; his loss of men however must have been considerable. Besides a number of colours, the English army captured 4 pieces of brass cannon. After this victory it was his lordship's intention to form a junction with the army under General Abercomby who had arrived at Piriapatna,³ but the advanced season of the rains and the want of forage which had extremely weakened the cattle of his army induced him (the Governor-General) to relinquish that design and he accordingly wrote to the General to retire to Payanghat. Has transmitted to Mr Malet copies of the correspondence which has just passed between him and the enemy in order that he may inform the addressee of its contents. From a perusal of these letters the Peshwa will be convinced that his lordship is as mindful of the interests of the

¹ OR 239 is a copy of OP 238.

² Translation of a Marathi letter.

³ Town in Mysore District, about 40 miles west of Seringapatam.

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allies as those of the Company. Refers him to the proposal mooted in these letters relative to the assembly of the deputies from each state for the purpose of examining and discussing the claims and pretensions of all parties concerned and for consulting on terms for an honourable and advantageous peace, and requests him just as he has asked the Nizam, to send a properly authorised delegate on his part to this assembly of the deputies. (CI 22, pp 96-102, no 35.)

Jun. 2.

1260. From Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa. Complimentary. Is pleased to hear of the fall of Bangalore. (OR 240 ; TR 31, p 169, no 154, AR 6, p 24.)

Jun. 2.

1261. From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 241 ; AR 6, p 169, no 155.)

Jun. 2.

1262. *Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Has received the six sets of preceedings of the cases of Shaikh Chand and others tried by Muhammad Ali Khan, *darogha* of Chitpur *Faujdari adalat*. As desired by the addressee, he will go through them and having passed orders thereon, will return the documents to him. (OR 242 ; AR 7, p 20, no 151.)

Jun. 3.

1263. *Raja of Burdwan to Mr Stuart.* Says that he has been informed by his servant, Deb Nath Singh, who happened to go to Calcutta that the *pargana* Chitwa¹ was sold by auction on 9 Jeth for Rs 510/-. Its *Jama* was Rs 1,07,000/- and the writer's *mushahara* was fixed at Rs 10,000/- per annum by the order of the Council on the basis of its price. Badan Mittar who happened to be present at that time and enjoyed powers of attorney on his behalf, tried to execute a bond for the payment of arrears but the offer was turned down. He also offered to pay the dues in cash. Still the *pargana* was auctioned and that too very early in the morning when few men were present. Requests him to consider the injustice done to him by such transaction. Prays that the auction of the *pargana* may be set aside. (OR 243 ; AR 7, p 29, no 152.)

Jun. 3.

1264. *Rudra Ram Barua to Mr Stuart.* In 1197 B.S. the Company promulgated an order by which they allowed private merchants freely to sell and purchase salt and other articles at the *Chauki* at Kandar.² But Mr Daniel Raush³ wanted the writer to execute an agreement in his favour giving him the monopoly for the purchase and sale of salt and other articles for one year. He refused to comply with his desire as his Raja was not agreeable to such transactions with the aforesaid gentleman. Thereupon in *Chait* 1197 B.S. Mr Raush entered the Raja's territory with a force of his own, waged war on the Raja, killed a number of his men, committed plunder and carried away two of the Raja's zamindars

¹ *Pargana* in Midnapore.

² Custom post on the Brahmaputra opposite Goalpara in Assam.

³ Daniel Raush was an agent for Mr David Killican to carry on salt trade at Goalpara. He was one of the earliest known European adventurers in Assam valley. He is sometimes called a German and sometimes a Dane. He had resided chiefly at Goalpara since 1766. He was killed during an expedition in Assam, according to Buchanan. Probably he was murdered by the Darrang Raja in 1795.

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as prisoners. He took the writer also into his custody, put him into confinement for 15 days and forced him to sign an agreement that if he dealt in salt and other articles with anybody else he will have to pay Mr Raush the profit derived from such transactions. As his Raja is not in favour of such an agreement, the writer requests that the paper Mr Raush has forced him to sign may be returned to him and that Mr Raush may be ordered not to trouble him further. (OR 244-5¹ ; AR 7, p 12, no 154.)

Jun. 6.

1265. *Tipu Sultan to Hari Pant Phadke.*² Has received his letter dated 3 *Shawwal*. Says that friendship has existed between him and the Peshwa since his father's time. Is astonished that despite the addressee's residing with the Peshwa, the latter could harbour ill-feeling against the writer. In respect of their mutual friendship, is ready to conform to what the addressee says. Is deputing Appaji Ram and Srinivasa Rao from whom all particulars may be known. Requests him to send an accredited person as several things require verbal discussion. In view of their friendship asks him to write frequently.

Tipu Sultan to Kishan Rao. To the same effect as the foregoing, adding that the writer is pleased to hear of his coming to the army. Considers it needless to emphasise the importance of their friendship and their regard for the well-being of mankind. Asks him to write frequently. (OR 246 ; TR 31, p 169, no 156 ; AR 6, p 36.)

Jun. 6.

1266. *Tipu Sultan to Hari Pandit.*³ Acknowledges receipt of a letter. Says that the friendship and attachment between the Peshwa and himself dates back from generations, and he was surprised to find that interested persons were attempting to destroy the same at a time when a person of such wisdom and forethought as the addressee himself was there to adjust the affairs. Requests that the envoys sent by him may be received properly and says that as there are several matters which cannot be reduced to writing, the addressee may send a person, who enjoys his confidence, to the writer. (TR 31, pp 169-71, no 156.)

Jun. 7.

1267. *Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary, advising the despatch of 25 baskets of mangoes as a present. (OR 247 ; AR 7, p 20, no 156.)

Jun. 8.

1268. *Babu Ausan Singh to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary. (OR 248 ; AR 7, p 5, no 158.)

Jun. 8.

1269. *Faizun-Nisa Begam to Mr Stuart.* Has learnt from his letter that Mr Harington had transferred the allowance of her son, Muradud-Daulah⁴ to his son, Niaz Ali, two years ago. Says that Muradud-Daulah had three sons of whom Niaz Ali was born of Munna, a slave girl purchased by the writer for Rs 9. At the instigation of some mischief-mongers Niaz Ali went to Mr Harington and induced him to apportion

¹ OR 244 is in Bengali and OR 245 is its Persian translation.

² This letter is in Marathi.

³ The letter is in Marathi.

⁴ Muradud-Daulah was the posthumous son of Ikramud-Daulah, the younger brother of Nawab Sirajud-Daulah, Nawab of Bengal. Muradud-Daulah died in 1795 A.D.

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to him the allowance of Muradud-Daulah, which used to be paid to her jointly with her own pension. Niaz Ali died a year ago leaving two minor sons, Akbar Ali and Jhabbu. Of these two, she is maintaining Akbar Ali while Jhabbu is being brought up by the said slave girl. According to the Muhammadan law and the dictates of justice, Niaz Ali should not have got the allowance of his father, Muradud-Daulah, while the latter was yet alive. Requests that Mr Harington may be instructed to continue the allowance of her son, Muradud-Daulah, to her as before. (OR 249 ; AR 7, p 9, no 159.)

Jun. 8.

1270. *Hari Pandit Phadke to Tipu Sultan.* Has received his letter saying that the Sultan was deputing Appaji Ram and Srinivasa Rao to him and requesting that he should give them an interview and take whatever steps may be necessary for healing the breach between the Peshwa and Sultan, and thereby secure peace and prosperity to mankind. Says that the Sultan is wise and sagacious and he can himself find out who was the first to break up that friendship and unanimity. Had the Sultan remained firm in his sincerity and friendship things would not have come to such a pass. It is well known to him that in the present war, the Peshwa, the Nizam and the English are firmly joined together. In fact Lord Cornwallis himself is present in the field. The writer is therefore informing the Peshwa, the minister of the Nizam and his lordship of the addressee's overture. Whatever reply is received from them will be duly communicated to the Sultan. Dated Monday, 3 *Shawwal* 1205 A.H. = 6 June 1791. (OR 250-1¹ ; TR 31, p 171, no 157 ; AR 6, p 10.)

Jun. 8.

1271. *Tipu Sultan to Hari Pandit.* This letter is in Marathi. (OR 252.)

Jun. 10.

1272. To Parasram Bhao. Complimentary, sending Capt. Riddle to him and referring to the Captain for particulars. (CI 22, pp 102-4, no 36.)

Jun. 11.

1273. *Hari Pandit to Tipu Sultan.* Acknowledges the receipt of a letter. Says that he was conscious of the long friendship that subsisted between the two governments and did appreciate the desire of the addressee to renew the same. Informs that as the three powers (the Peshwa, the Nizam and the English) had entered the war after mutual consultations and agreement, no peace can be concluded without all the three joining together. If the addressee were to write letters to all the three governments and inform them of the terms he offers, then only can the envoys sent by him be received. (TR 31, pp 173-5, no 158.)

Jun. 11.

1274. *Mr Stuart to the King (Shah Alam).* Informs him that after the capture of Bangalore the English army marched towards Seringapatam, near which place Tipu's army was engaged and routed and some of his guns were captured. Owing to the early rains in those parts, Lord Cornwallis is forced to camp at Bangalore during the season, after which operations against the enemy will be resumed and conducted to a successful end. (CI 24, pp 87-8, no 117 ; TI 37, pp 48-9, no 106 ; AI 7, p 51.)

¹ OR 250 is in Marathi and OR 251 is its Persian translation.

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Jun. 11.

1275. *Mr Stuart to the Vazir, Hasan Riza Khan, Haidar Beg Khan, the Begams of Fyzabad, Muzaffar Jang, Faizullah Khan, Sindhia, Tukoji Holkar, Bhao Bakhshi, Saadat Ali Khan, Ali Ibrahim Khan, Mubarakud-Daulah, Qutlaq Sultan Begam, Munni Begam, Babbu Begam, Muhammad Riza Khan, Raghuji Bhonsla, Raja of Jainagar, and the Raja of Jodhpur.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 24, pp 88-90, no 118 ; TI 37. pp 49-51, nos 107-125, AI 7.)

Jun. 11.

1276. To Hari Pant Phadke. Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of alliance between the Peshwa, the Nizam and the Company his lordship has considered the interests of the confederates as indential in every way. That is why he refused to receive an envoy from Tipu without their knowledge and concurrence, and again drew out almost the whole garrison of Bombay not minding the risks involved, to assist Parasram Bhao in reducing Dharwar. The junction of the addressee and Parasram Bhao with the English troops is therefore very gratifying to his lordship. As the Maratha troops are composed chiefly of cavalry and the English army almost entirely of infantry they must be dependent on each other to a great extent and it is of the utmost importance to either party that the troops of the other should be able to act with efficiency when the time of operation comes.

When after the repeated success against the enemy his lordship relinquished his design to attack Seringapatam he was forced to destroy eleven of his heaviest guns due to great mortality among his cattle on account of rain and want of forage. He had planned to obtain fresh supplies of clothing, provisions, military stores and draught animals from the Carnatic and after refitting the army to reduce the enemy's capital as soon as the season would permit.

On his lordship's first day's march from the Cauvery, however, he had the good fortune to meet the Maratha armies and it was decided at a conference among the different chiefs, including the addressee, that they should concentrate on cutting off the enemy's resource as much as possible, securing the addressee's communication with Sira¹ and keeping the Carnatic route open in order to bring military stores for carrying on the future operations. It is essential that this plan should be strictly adhered to.

The English army is faced with much hardship and inconvenience at the present moment. Their clothing is worn out while cold winds have begun to blow. They are fed on raggee² grain which disagrees with them and causes ill-health. The addressee had promised to arrange for the supply. But wheat and rice are not yet available in the camp bazar even at an exorbitant price in sufficient quantities for the needs of the Europeans alone. This causes discontent and encourages desertion among the troops. Similarly there is an acute shortage of bullocks which must be provided before the army can be moved. The supply of money is also running short. To make up these deficiencies it is requisite that

¹ Town and taluk in Tumkur District, Mysore.

² A kind of coarse grain largely cultivated in Southern India.

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his lordship's correspondence with Madras and other settlements should be carried on expeditiously and without interruption. On the same principle the line of communication between Sira and the addressee's country should be secured. Their front line should then be in the direction of Rayadrug, Sira, Sivaganga,¹ Dod-Ballapur,² Devanhalli,³ Bangalore and Hosur,⁴ all of which except Hosur are already in their possession. As soon as his lordship has reduced Hosur it will become impossible for the enemy to draw any material supplies either from Baramahal or Salem⁵ districts. The Maratha cavalry on their part will be able to ravage the enemy's country between the line above-mentioned and render it entirely useless to him. In case Tipu does not make peace on the allies terms General Abercromby who is at present on the coast of Malabar will be directed either to re-ascend the Coorg *ghat* at the close of the rains, or to attack the Bednore country in conjunction with the Maratha troops.

Reminds him of his promise as well as that of Parasram Bhao to assist his lordship in obtaining draught bullocks and supply of provision both for present consumption and for building up of stock. Unforeseen circumstances may have prevented them so long from redeeming their word. Is confident however that they will soon fully perform what they have promised. (*CI 22, pp 105-12, no 38.*)

- Jun. 12.* 1277. From Parasram Bhao. Is glad to receive his lordship's letter and has understood everything from the representation of Capt. Riddle.⁶ As he told the captain verbally, he is arranging the supply of grain, etc. to his lordship's army before everything else. Refers him to the said Captain for further particulars. (*OR 253 ; TR 31, p 175, no 159 ; AR 6, p 28.*)
- Jun. 13.* 1278. *Haripant Phadke to Tipu Sultan.*⁷ Complimentary. (*OR 254.*)
- Jun. 14.* 1279. *Qutlaq Sultan Begam to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary. (*OR 255 ; AR 7, p 14, no 160.*)
- Jun. 15.* 1280. *Nawab Faizullah Khan to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary. (*OR 256 ; AR 7, p 9, no 161.*)
- Jun. 15.* 1281. From⁸ Abra Viraraja,⁹ Raja of Coorg. Says that at the time

¹ Sacred hill in Mysore, 20 miles south-west of Dod Ballapur.

² Town and taluk in Bangalore District, Mysore, about 11 miles west of Devanhalli.

³ Taluk in Bangalore District, Mysore, 23 miles north of Bangalore.

⁴ Subdivision and taluk in Salem District, Madras.

⁵ City, taluk and District in Madras.

⁶ John Riddle of the Bombay Army. Second Lieut. 1775. Lieut. 1777. Captain 1784. Major 1794. Lt.-Colonel 1796. Retired 14 January 1799.—Dodwell and Miles.

⁷ This letter is in Marathi.

⁸ The letter is in Kanarese.

⁹ Son of Lingaraja who died in 1780. After his death Haidar Ali assumed possession of Coorg and took the late Raja's family under his guardianship till the son should come of age. But Viraraja escaped in 1788 and applied to the British Government for assistance and afterwards co-operated with the English in the wars against Tipu Sultan. He rendered especially good service in the second war with Tipu Sultan, in consideration of which his annual tribute was remitted in 1799, and he was required only to send an elephant every year as an acknowledgment of feudal subordination. Towards the end

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of writing he is on excellent terms of friendship with the General from Bombay (General Abercromby) and the factors of Tellicherry.¹ Says that he had an interview with him (the Chief of Tellicherry) in August 1790 and has executed a treaty of alliance with him.² Thus the friendship between him and the English is now firmly established. Is ready to execute whatever his lordship may desire. Says that Tipu had carried away a great many of the Coorg people by deluding them with false oaths. He has now forcibly sent them to serve in the war. Should they of their own accord desert or be taken prisoners by the English they may kindly be sent to the writer by the safest route. Solicits letters. (OR 257 ; TR 31, p 175, no 160 ; AR 6, p 6.)

Jun. 16.

1282. *Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Has received his letter forwarding for the Khan's scrutiny and orders six sets of proceedings of the cases of Shaikh Chand and others which had been tried at the Chitpur *Faujdari Adalat* but which had been left incomplete on account of the abolition of the *Adalat*. Says that he has gone through the said proceedings and passed sentences thereon, and having signed them, is sending them to *Sadr*, as desired. The proceedings of the other pending cases will also follow in due course. (OR 258 ; AR 7, p 20, no 162.)

Jun. 17.

1283. *Tipu Sultan to Hari Pant Phadke*³ has received his letter. The addressee writes that the Peshwa, the Nizam and the English are leagued together in the present war and whenever letters from the writer should be received expressing a desire to settle matters with the three governments, the Sultan's *vakils*, Appaji Ram and Srinivasa Rao, would be granted an interview. Says that letters on this subject have already been addressed to the Peshwa to Balaji Pandit and the addressee, and these having been despatched by a *shutur suwar* (camel express) must have been delivered by now. It is useless to repeat the contents of them here again. Friendly relations have subsisted between the Peshwa and the Sultan from of old and it is only mischief-mongers who have created the present breach. Hopes that as the addressee, who is a wise and exalted chief, is between them the ancient cordiality will be re-established through him.

P.S. If the addressee grants an interview to Appaji Ram and Srinivasa Rao they will acquaint him with all particulars. They are empowered to negotiate on behalf of the Sultan. (OR 259 ; TR 31, p 177, no 161 ; AR 6, p 37.)

of his rule he became suspicious and cruel and was subject to temporary fits of insanity. He died in 1809 and at his request Devammaji was acknowledged as Rani of Coorg, but after a few months she was deposed by Lingaraja, the surviving brother of Viraraja.

¹ Town and port in Malabar District, Madras Presidency, and site of an old English factory.

² The treaty was concluded on 26 October 1790 and by its terms the Raja agreed to co-operate with the British army against Tipu Sultan and to give the Company preference in purchasing such articles of commerce as were produced in his country. The Company engaged to render him independent of the Sultan.—Vide Aichison: *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*.

³ This letter is in Marathi.

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Jun. 18.

1284. *Mubarakud-Daulah, Munni Begam, Babbu Begam and Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Acknowledge his letter stating that after the fall of Bangalore Lord Cornwallis had advanced on Seringapatam and had inflicted a defeat on Tipu near that place, but that owing to rain and flood his lordship had decided to send his troops to the cantonments at Bangalore for the monsoon. Are glad to hear of his lordship's victory and pray for his complete success and the annihilation of the enemy. (ORs 260-3 ; AR 7, pp 3, 18, 20 and 22 ; nos 163-6.)

Jun. 18.

1285. *Mr Stuart to Nawab Dilawar Jang.* Complimentary reply to his letter of congratulation on the fall of Bangalore. (CI 24, p 90, no 119 ; TI 37, p 51, no 126 ; AI 7, p 56.)

Jun. 19.

1286. From Bhudhar Dube. Thanks the Governor-General for writing to Mr Duncan and Ali Abraham Khan that the writer should wear the *khilat* (granted to him by Mahadaji Sindhia) in their presence. (OR 264 ; AR 7, p 4, no 168.)

Jun. 21.

1287. From Maharaja Partap Singh. Complains that he has not received any letter since his lordship's departure to the front. Is certain that the affairs of 'that' quarter will have been settled to his satisfaction. His lordship must have learnt the particulars of this quarter from different people. Says that in consideration of the exigency of the times he has come to a settlement with the Marathas. His lordship must be acquainted with the situation of this quarter as well as the ways of the Marathas. The atmosphere therefore is not entirely free from apprehension. Whatever may hereafter take place shall be reported to his lordship. Is certain that his lordship will give due attention to those particulars at the right time. Requests the favour of frequent letters. (OR 265 ; TR 31, p 178, no 162 ; AR 6, p 32.)

Jun. 21.

1288. *Mr Stuart to Umdatun-Nisa Bahu Begam.* Acknowledges the receipt of her letter and informs her that her *mushahara* had been reduced in consequence of the Governor-General's orders requiring the enforcement of Mr Ives' plan of retrenchment in the *Nizamat* establishment with effect from January 1791. Mr Speke was therefore precluded from paying her *mushahara* in full. As the scheme is intended to remove the financial embarrassments of the *Nizamat*, it is necessary that individuals should cheerfully put up with such trivial inconvenience for the sake of the common good. (CI 24, pp 92-3, no 121 ; TI 37, pp 51-2, no 127 ; AI 7, p 58.)

Jun. 22.

1289. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Has received his letter communicating the news of the capture of Bangalore which has afforded him immense satisfaction and joy. Says that the conquest has been brought about solely by the blessing of the Almighty, the wise plans of his lordship and the bravery of the English troops. Congratulates him on the success. Although the Nawab had previously learnt of the victory from Mr Ives, yet his lordship's letter has given him added joy and satisfaction. Prays that God may make him victorious over his enemies, as in fact, this occasions additional advantage to the writer who considers the

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increase of his lordship's dignity as adding to his own honour. (OR 266-7¹; TR 31, p 180, no 163; AR 6, p 39.)

Jun. 22.

1290. From Hasan Riza Khan. Has received his lordship's letter informing him of the capture of Bangalore, his departure for Seringapatam, and the junction of his army with the Peshwa's troops and of the Nizam's cavalry under Raja Tejawant. Previous to the receipt of his letter, the writer had learnt the joyful tidings of the fall of Bangalore by the letters of Mr Stuart and the verbal communication of Mr Ives. His lordship's letter has now given him added joy. Prays that the Almighty may grant him more and more success over the enemy. (OR 268; TR 31, p 182, no 164; AR 6, p 9.)

Jun. 22.

1291. From Haidar Beg Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 269; TR 31, p 184, no 165; AR 6, p 9.)

Jun. 22.

1292. From Hasan Riza Khan and Haidar Beg Khan. To the same effect. (OR 270.)

Jun. 22.

1293. Dil Diler Khan to Mr Stuart. Congratulates him on the capture of Bangalore and forwards a letter through Munshi Muhammad Ibrahim to be transmitted to Lord Cornwallis at Madras. (OR 271; AR 7, p 7, no 170.)

Jun. 22.

1294. Maharaja Kalyan Singh, Naib Nazim of Suba Bihar to Mr Stuart. Says that from the early days of the Mughal empire to the present time a sum of one thousand and odd rupees per annum has been allotted from the Nizamat for granting *khilats* on the occasion of the *Ids*.² The *khansamah* of the Nizamat draws the said sum and makes it over to the Naib of the province of Bihar who utilises it to bestow *khilats* on the *qazis*,³ *muftis*⁴ and *khatibs*⁵ of the town of Patna. So, in accordance with the established practice, the Collector of the district of Bihar had allowed this sum up to the last year. This year, however, the aforesaid gentleman refused the grant on the pretext of being so instructed from the Council at Calcutta. The writer's men had therefore to borrow the money for providing *khilats* to the *qazi* and others on the occasion of *Idul Fitr* which has just passed. As since the beginning of the rule of the East India Company up till now all the ancient customs have been maintained and none abolished, it is therefore requested that the said Collector may be ordered to reimburse the sum that has already been spent and to grant the allowance for the *khilats* year by year according to the old custom. (OR 272; AR 7, p 31, no 171.)

Jun. 22.

1295. From Rajkumar Babu Abdhut Singh, Zamindar of Champaran. States that the District Collector has informed him that orders have been issued by the Governor-General giving the zamindari of *par-*

¹ OR 267 is a copy of OR 266.

² *Idul-Fitr* and *Iduz-Zuha*, the former is the Muhammadan festival of breaking of the Ramazan fast and the latter is the festival of sacrifices and the pilgrimage to Mecca.

³ A. a judge under Mughal rule.

⁴ A. one whose sentence has the authority of law, an expounder of the Muhammadan law, giver of *fatwa*; a magistrate.

⁵ A. a preacher; a reader of prayers or sermon at mosque.

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ganas Mihsi¹ and Babra² to Raja Ram Kishan Singh and Babu Abdhut Singh, and *parganas* Majhwa³ and Simraon⁴ to Vir Khishor, son of late Raja Dhrap Singh's grandson (daughter's son). Says that Vir Kishor has no connection with this zemindari which belongs to the petitioner's family. His *vakil* obtained the zamindari for him under a false representation. Unfortunately the petitioner's *vakil* was not present when the claim was lodged. Afterwards when the petitioner produced his title-deeds, genealogical table, *sanads* and *parwanas* and other documents before the Collector showing his right to *parganas* Majhwa and Simraon the gentleman paid no heed to them. Having no alternative the petitioner delivered in the *qabuliat* required of him in respect of Mihsi and Babra only. Requests the Governor-General to make an enquiry into this affair and bestow the disputed zamindari on the rightful proprietor. (OR 273 ; AR 7, p 2, no 173.)

Jun. 23. 1296. *Hari Pant Phadke to Tipu Sultan.*⁵ Says that he has already intimated to the Sultan that he should address the three allies, the Peshwa, the Nizam and the English simultaneously and then his *vakil*, Appaji Ram, will be given an interview. Reiterates that the Sultan's *vakil* can be granted an interview only when the condition stated above is fulfilled. (OR 274 ; TR 31, p 185, no 166 ; AR 6, p 11.)

Jun. 24. 1297. *Tipu Sultan to the Peshwa.*⁵ Has deputed Appaji Ram to negotiate peace between the Sultan on the one hand and the Peshwa on the other. Requests that Appaji may be granted an interview. (OR 275 ; TR 31, p 187, no 167 ; AR 6, p 37.)

Jun. 24. 1298. *Gokul Chand Chaube to Mr Stuart.* Says that he is much better as a result of the change of climate and that after having fully recovered, he shall do himself the honour of attending on the addressee. Sends five baskets of mangoes and one basket of pine-apples as a present. (OR 276 ; AR 7, p 9, no 174.)

Jun. 25.⁶ 1299. *Mr Stuart to Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah.* Acknowledges the receipt of his two letters. In regard to his claim for the reimbursement of certain amounts paid to his creditors, says that if he finds any difficulty in meeting his expenses he can utilise the sum of Rs 1,200/- a month which has been allotted to his *qalamdankhana* or privy purse. As to his proposal in regard to the debt due by him to *Jagat Seth*, it is not possible to make any deductions in the amount of instalments fixed, as it would tend to frustrate the strong desire of the Government to see to its speedy liquidation. About his request that his relations may receive their pensions from him direct, instead of through the Resident, as proposed, the Board are of opinion that the present proposal is not in any way derogatory to his dignity, especially since those relations are given the option to

¹ *Pargana* in Champaran District, Bihar.

² *Pargana* in Tirhut, Bihar.

³ *Pargana* in Champaran District, Bihar.

⁴ *Pargana* in Champaran District, Bihar.

⁵ The letter is in Marathi.

⁶ June 26, according to the volume of copies.

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appoint any of his *khazanchis*¹ as their *vakils* for receiving their stipends. Expresses his satisfaction at his willingness to help, and says that a little reflection on his part would convince him of the soundness of the entire scheme. (CI 24, pp 10-13, no 8 ; TI 37, pp 53-6, no 129 ; AI 7, p 53.)

Jun. 25. 1300. *Mr Stuart to Munni Begam.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 24, p 13, no 9 ; TI 37, pp 56-61, no 130 ; AI 7, p 56.)

Jun. 25. 1301. *Mr Stuart to Qullaq Sultan Begam.* Complimentary reply. (CI 24, pp 93-4, no 122 ; TI 37, p 61, no 131 ; AI 7, p 51.)

Jun. 25. 1302. *Mr Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan.* Acknowledges the receipt of a letter and enclosures. (CI 24, p 94, no 123 ; TI 37, p 61, no 132 ; AI 7, p 54.)

Jun. 25. 1303. *Mr Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan.* Complimentary reply. (CI 24, p 94, no 124 ; TI 37, p 61, no 133 ; AI 7, p 54.)

Jun. 26. 1304. *Nawab Azamul Umara to Tipu Sultan.* Has received his letter intimating that he has deputed Mahdi Ali Khan to conduct negotiations for a settlement with the Nizam and desiring him to use his good offices to remove the displeasure that has sprung up between the Sultan and the Nizam. Says that the position of a mediator between chiefs is a very delicate one. If the party on whose behalf an agreement is concluded adheres to it strictly then the mediator's affairs prosper. If the contrary happens the mediator loses his reputation and incurs odium. The Sultan knows that the writer several times interceded with the Nizam on his behalf in the best manner possible, but he could never convince the Nizam of his good intentions as something always happened on the Sultan's part to nullify the negotiations. So when the Sultan requested him to intercede this time he had no enthusiasm for it. Still if he had written to him earlier, the writer would have done something for him. But now the matter is out of his hand due to causes which have already been communicated to him in a letter from the Nizam himself. It is very difficult to settle this affair unless the Sultan agrees to make reparations and give an undertaking in the terms required by the Nizam. If he fulfils these conditions the services of the writer will be at his disposal and the advantages of friendship will come to light. The deputation of Mahdi Ali Khan will by itself accomplish nothing for reasons already intimated to him. Dated 28 May. (OR 277 ; TR 31, p 187, no 168, AR 6, p 1.)

Jun. 27. 1305. *Saadat Ali Khan to Mr Stuart.* Congratulates him on the success of the English forces (in the battle near Seringapatam). (OR 278 ; AR 7, p 36, no 176.)

Jun. 27. 1306. *Ali Ibrahim Khan to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 279 ; AR 7, p 1, no 177.)

Jun. 27. 1307. *Maryam Begam, daughter of Mir Muhammad Husain to Mr Stuart.* Says that her father, Mir Muhammad Husain being ill, had obtained leave from the Council and was proceeding towards Benares

¹ P. a treasurer.

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when he died near that place. In his last hours he entrusted his belongings and papers to some people for being made over to the petitioner. Accordingly Nawab Azizul Mulk Ali Ibrahim Khan sent all these things to the writer with a message of condolence. A person named Moti, however, managed to secure orders of confiscation from the Vazir of all the goods, books, documents, etc., left by her father together with other articles lying in her house. This has deprived her of her means of subsistence and brought disgrace on her husband, Mir Muhammad Sadiq Khan. Requests a letter to the Vazir, or Nawab Amirud-Daulah (Haidar Beg Khan) or Maharaja Tikait Rai asking them to restore the goods and documents forcibly seized from her. (OR 280 ; AR 7. p 23. no 178.)

- Jun. 27. 1308. *Munni Begam to Mr Stuart*. Complimentary. Sends three phials of *itr* as a present. (OR 281 ; AR 7. p 22, no 179.)
- Jun. 27. 1309. *Maharaja Udwant Chand to Mr Stuart*. Expresses joy over the capture of Bangalore. (OR 282 ; AR 7. p 29, no 180.)
- Jun. 29. 1310. *Mr Stuart to Gokul Chand Chaube*. Complimentary reply. (CI 24, p 95, no 125 ; TI 37, pp 61-62, no 134 ; AI 7. p 47.)
- Jun. 30. 1311. *Mr Stuart to Babbu Begam*. Acknowledges the receipt of her letter and says that the measures adopted for the adjustment of the Nawab's (Mubarakud-Daulah's) affairs were resolved upon after the fullest consideration, and that since she is given the option to appoint the Nawab's *khazanchi* as her *vakil* for receiving payment of her *mushahara* from the Resident it would be as good as receiving it jointly with the Nawab. (CI 24, p 95, no 126 ; TI 37. p 62, no 135 ; AI 7. p 43.)
- Jun. 30. 1312. *Mr Cherry to Bachaji Pandit*. Is directed by Lord Cornwallis to send the addressee the sum of 12,000 pagodas as an advance to Hari Pant Phadke and to request that the Pandit will forward it immediately to him. As it is customary to observe the greatest circumspection in money transactions, it is necessary that Hari Pant should in future make a formal application to his lordship requesting monetary aid, when it is required, and should grant bills at a fair rate of exchange on the Poona government payable in Bombay for such sums as he may apply for. Hopes that the Pandit will secure the bills from Hari Pant for the amount now sent to him. (CI 22, pp 112-13, no 39.)
- Jul. 1. 1313. From *Qutlaq Sultan Begam*. Is overjoyed to hear that the English forces under the command of his lordship have forced Tipu to take refuge in Seringapatam. Her son, Mirza Muazzam Shah *alias* Mirza Khurram Bakht, is also gratified to hear the news. (OR 283-4 ;¹ TR 31. p 191, no 169, AR 6, p 13.)
- Jul. 1. 1314. *Qutlaq Sultan Begam to Mr Stuart*. To the same effect as no 1284 above. (OR 285 ; AR 7. p 17, no 181.)
- Jul. 1. 1315. *Azamul Umara to Tipu Sultan*. To the same effect as no 1304 above. (OR 286 ; TR 31, p 192, no 170 ; AR 6, p 2.)

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1316. Muhammad Amin Arab to Tipu Sultan. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter of 10 *Shaban* 1205 A.H. (26 April 1791) expressing his eagerness to come to terms with the Nizam, whom he regards as the head of the Muslims, and to depute an envoy to remove the misunderstandings that have arisen between them. Says in reply that the Sultan's claim to be the well-wisher of the Muslims and his acknowledgment of the Nizam's chiefship of the Muslims are completely disproved by all his actions. It was well known to him that if at any time he would violate the terms of the agreement with Rao Pandit Pardhan Peshwa relating to the forts of Nargund¹ and Nalgonda,² the Nizam, due to his firm and binding engagements with the Peshwa, would be compelled to wage war against him. Even then the addressee violated these terms and the Nizam conveyed due warning to him through Mir Alam and desired him to represent his grievances, if any, in order that these might be removed through his (the Nizam's) mediation. Had the addressee realised the situation, then the blood of thousands of Muslims could have been spared. Not only this, but Azamul-Umara also wrote to him on this subject at the instance of the Nizam. Still the Sultan did not write anything in reply which would have closed the gates of mischief. Pandit Pardhan resolved to fight him and for the reasons mentioned above, the Nizam was compelled to join with him. He therefore marched to the neighbourhood of Badami but after leaving there a small battalion of his own he returned to his capital. It was presumed that even at this stage the Sultan would take warning but he did not. On the contrary, he commenced an attack on the fort of Adoni which belongs to the Nizam. Further, when Ali Raza Khan and Qutbud-Din Khan came to the Nizam on an embassy, they would neither give a definite reply to the questions put to them nor would write to the addressee for further instructions. The Sultan expresses his solicitude for the welfare of the people at large. But this is hardly consistent with his conduct which has obliged thousands of poor and helpless persons to quit their habitations for no fault of theirs, and has depopulated flourishing tracts of land. Being a follower of Islam, which is the best of all religions, the Sultan should act up to the teaching of the holy Quran which enjoins that one should be faithful to one's word. It is a matter of regret that the Sultan acts contrary to this and breaks his engagements with every one. At all events, his request to be permitted to depute an envoy can be complied with only if he forwards a written declaration to the effect that he is prepared to make all reparation to the three governments, of the Nizam, the Peshwa and the English for the losses sustained by them. (OR 287 ; TR 31, p 209, no 173 ; AR 6, p 8.)

Jul. 2.

1317. (1) Azamul-Umara to the Nizam. Says that Malik Isa has written a letter to him (the writer) notifying the arrival of Mahdi Ali Khan and his (the Khan's) desire to wait upon the Nizam. Requests instructions which may be conveyed to Malik Isa through his brother who has arrived here.

¹ Historic town in Dharwar District, Bombay. In 1785 Tipu besieged and took Nargund.

² Town and district in Hyderabad State.

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(2) *Nizam's reply to the above.* Has received his letter. Directs the addressee to order the Khan to remain where he is till he receives permission from the Nizam. Also desires him to write to Hari Pandit to be more circumspect in his taluk. (OR 288 ; TR 31, pp 204-5, no 172 ; AR 6, p 20.)

Jul. 2.

1318. *Malik Isa to Nawab Azamul-Umara.* Says that Mahdi Ali accompanied by fifty or sixty horse has arrived at the taluk Dharamavaram¹ to conduct negotiations with the Nizam on Tipu's behalf. At present the fort of Dharamavaram is in Tipu's possession and it lies at a distance of six *kos* from the writer's place. Requests instructions therefore whether he should send the Khan alone to the addressee's presence or should accompany him there or he should be dismissed with a flat refusal. Has heard that an attempt is also being made to open negotiations through Rao Gobind Kishan. Further says that Hari Pant Phadke has arrived in that district with his army and is ravaging the place. Requests the addressee to write to the said Pandit forbidding him to do so. Further requests instruction whether the Khan should be allowed to see the Pandit, if he so desires. Dated 16 May 1791. (OR 289.)

Jul. 2.

1319. *Azamul-Umara to Malik Isa.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating the arrival of Mahdi Ali Khan as a *vakil* of Tipu Sultan at Dharamavaram and his request for permission to repair to the Nizam for negotiations. Says that the Nizam's determination in this matter is the same which he had previously written to Tipu, viz, that the Sultan should first send a written agreement undertaking to compensate all the losses suffered by the Nizam, the English and the Peshwa during the Sultan's rule as well as prior to that. Is directed by the Nizam to ascertain whether the Khan has brought with him such an agreement as desired by the Nizam or not. If he possesses that agreement he may be permitted to proceed for an interview otherwise not. (OR 290 ; TR 31, pp 206-8, no 172 (4) ; AR 6, p 20.)

Jul. 2.

1320. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Congratulates him on the fall of Bangalore of which he has learnt from the letter of Mr Stuart. (OR 291 ; TR 31, p 209, no 173 ; AR 6, p 8.)

Jul. 2.

1321. From Hari Pandit. Informs his lordship that on 9 *Shaban* the writer encamped on the bank of the Tungabhadra at a distance of two *kos* from Kurnool, and that he has deputed his son, Lachhman Rao, to proceed with the troops by the way of Ganjikota in order to join his lordship. Hopes that his lordship will be pleased to send regular information to his son so that he may regulate his march accordingly. On the other hand, his son will also keep his lordship informed of his marches and halts. Requests for regular information about the developments in that quarter. (OR 292.)

Jul. 2.

1322. *Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* Sends a present of mangoes through Mir Kamalud-Din Husain Khan. (OR 293 ; AR 7, p 18, no 182.)

¹ Taluk in Anantpur District, Madras.

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Jul. 2. 1323. *Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Sends twelve sets of proceedings of trials of persons under the jurisdiction of Chitpur *Adalat.* (OR 294-5 ; AR 7, p 20, no 183.)
- Jul. 2. 1324. *Azamul-Umara to Tipu Sultan.* To the same effect as no 1319 above. (OR 296 ; AR 7, p 2, no 184.)
- Jul. 2. 1325. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complimentary letter congratulating his lordship on the capture of Bangalore. (TR 31, p 209, no 173.)
- Jul. 2. 1326. From Hari Pandit. Says that he is encamped on the banks of the Tungabhadra at a place about two *kos* from Kurnool. Has despatched his son, Lachhman Rao, with troops to his lordship. He will be proceeding thither via Ganjikota. Requests that he may be furnished with regular information about the situation in that quarter. Lachhman Rao will be writing to his lordship regularly about the progress of his march. Hopes his lordship would move towards him, in case he meets with any impediments on the way. (TR 31, pp 209-10, no 174.)
- Jul. 2. 1327. *Mr Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan.* In regard to the case of prisoner Ganga Singh, a *fatwa* has been received saying that he should first be made to restore the plundered property to the heirs of the murdered persons and then the sentence of death passed on him is to be executed. Asks him to say what method is to be adopted to recover the property and in case recovery is not effected, when is the death penalty to be inflicted. Returns some sets of proceedings for completion. (CI 24, pp 96-7, no 127 ; TI 37, pp 63-5, no 136 ; AI 7, p 54.)
- Jul. — 1328. *Appaji Ram to Hari Pandit.* Says that while he was at Belur¹ his master (Tipu Sultan) had received a letter from the addressee purporting that if he was desirous of coming to terms with the three *sarkars*, he should address letters to each of them and then the writer would be granted an interview. Accordingly his master sent for the writer at Seringapatam and showed the addressee's letter. Conformably to what he (the addressee) had written, his master gave him instructions respecting peace with the three *sarkars* and handed him the letters desired by these governments and sent him away. Desires to know by which road he should repair to him. (OR 297.²)
- Jul. — 1329. *Appaji Ram to Hari Pandit.* To the same effect as the foregoing. Dated 3 July 1791. (TR 31, pp 210-11, no 175.)
- Jul. 4. 1330. *Bhao Bakhshi to Mr Stuart.* Congratulates him on the fall of Bangalore of which he has learnt from the letter of the addressee. (OR 298 ; AR 7, p 2, no 185.)
- Jul. 5. 1331. From Mir Saidu. Complimentary. (OR 299 ; TR 31, p 211, no 276 ; AR 6, p 21, no 176.)
- Jul. 5. 1332. From Saadat Ali Khan. To the same effect as no 1320 above. (OR 300 ; TR 31, p 211, no 177 ; AR 6, p 34, no 177.)

¹ Taluk in Hassan District, Mysore.

² This letter is in Marathi.

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Jul. 5.

1333. From Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa. Says that some time ago Parasram Pandit with troops and stores entered the Doab and reduced all the enemy's (Tipu's) taluks from the banks of the Kistna to the Tungabhadra including Gajendragarh, etc. and then he laid siege to the fort of Dharwar, and opened fire from the batteries. Badruz-Zaman Khan, who was entrusted with the defence of the fort was reduced to great straits. The Khan made several fruitless attempts to destroy the Pandit's batteries but every time he was defeated and forced to retire. The Pandit's forces came up to the ditch (surrounding the fort) and tightened the blockade. The Khan, seeing that the fall of the fort was imminent, offered with utmost humility to capitulate on condition of being given quarters for himself and his troops. The Pandit accepted the offer and having got the fort evacuated, took possession of it. Refers him to Bachaji Raghunath for particulars. (OR 301.)

Jul. 5.

1334. From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 302.)

Jul. 5.

1335. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Complimentary, congratulating his lordship on the success of the Company's forces in the present undertaking. (OR 303.)

Jul. 5.

1336. From the Nawab of Arcot Complimentary, enclosing for his lordship's perusal a copy of the letter he (the Nawab) has written to Sir Charles Oakeley. (OR 304.)

Jul. 5.

1337. From the Nawab of Arcot. At this time when his lordship is engaged in a deadly war against the enemy (Tipu) it was not proper for him (the Nawab) to distract his attention in any way but the situation of his affairs obliges him to bring them to his notice. Being the principal ally of the King of Great Britain and a well-wisher of the English nation, the Nawab confidently hopes for the prosperity of his affairs at the hands of his lordship. In his letter dated 11 September last his lordship had assured him that his country would be restored to him at the expiration of the year. Now that the *Fasli* year is about to close, it is necessary to encourage the ryots and to take suitable steps for the proper tillage of the soil for the ensuing year. Hopes therefore that his lordship will be pleased to issue orders for the restitution of his country. As the war still continues, the Nawab agreeably to the treaty promises to pay four-fifths of his revenue to the Company for the expenses of the war. He also promises to provide, during the continuance of the war, as great a supply of grain, cattle, etc., as his country would be able to afford. Is unable to express to his lordship the inconveniences he has suffered from the sequestration of his country. In the course of one year he has received the sum of 1,40,000 pagodas in cash and 45,000 pagodas in drafts i.e., in total he has received 1,85,000 pagodas only as his share of the revenue. Has received orders on Trichinopoly and Tinnevelley for another sum of 90,000 but this has yet to be realised. The *jagirs* of his family have indeed been relinquished but only after they had been drained of their resources. Has with great difficulty defrayed the necessary expenses of his establishment and of his dependants so far. Assures his

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lordship that if he is put in possession of his country he would carry on the public affairs a thousand times better than the Company's servants. Says that the enemies want to load him with a debt of 21,00,000 pagodas to the Company but when his lordship will visit this place he will find out that the Nawab owes nothing to the Company, but on the contrary, the latter is indebted to the Nawab. (OR 305.)

Jul. 5. 1338. From Mir Saidu Asad Jang. Complimentary letter. (TR 31, p 211, no 176.)

Jul. 5. 1339. From Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. Complimentary, congratulating his lordship on the capture of Bangalore. (TR 31, p 211, no 177.)

Jul. 5. 1340. From the Nawab of Arcot. Complimentary, enclosing also a copy of his letter¹ to the Governor of Madras. (TR 31, p 215, no 181.)

Jul. 6. 1341. From Zainul-Abidin Khan. Intimates that having received the gratuity which his lordship had been pleased to allot him, he has arrived at Murshidabad. Says that he has come to Bengal solely in the hope of being provided for by his lordship. Hopes that he (the Governor-General) will not disappoint him. (OR 306.)

Jul. 6. 1342. *Nawab Nizam Ali Khan to Tipu Sultan.*² Has received his letter expressing a desire to depute an ambassador to negotiate for peace. Says that from the commencement of the addressee's power and authority up to the present time he (Tipu) has in contravention of his engagements indiscriminately persecuted the Mussalmans and the Hindus alike and has expelled thousands of poor and helpless people from their homes regardless of their lamentations and has laid in ruins numerous flourishing cities. No religion whatsoever justifies the violation of engagements. By attacking the fort of Nargund the Sultan infringed his engagements with Rao Pandit Pardhan who resolved to resist it. Adherence to the treaty required the Nawab to join the Pandit in the matter. But the Nawab at that time communicated to the Sultan to inform him (the Nawab) if he had any cogent reason to attack the above fort so that he might adopt some suitable measures to put a stop to this dispute and prevent the blood of thousands of Muslims being shed, but he did not receive any satisfactory reply from him. Now that the Nawab, the Marathas and the English are united by an engagement it is not possible for him (the Nawab) to disregard the observance of its terms. Had he been alone, he could have easily adjusted his affairs with the Sultan. If the Sultan is sincerely inclined to adjust the differences and to make reparation for the losses sustained by all the three confederates from the commencement of the hostilities up to the present time, he (Tipu) must in the first instance send a statement to that effect in writing before he may think of sending an ambassador to sue for peace. (OR 308.)

Jul. 6. 1343. From Mahadaji Sindhia. Is overjoyed to learn from his lordship's letter about the capture of the fort of Bangalore. Says that by

¹ Not forthcoming.

² Enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

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the help of the Providence the writer has gained a signal victory over his enemies, the Rajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur and has brought them under submission. Adds that after having settled the affairs of these countries he deputed Gopal Rao and Jiwaji Bakhshi with troops towards Delhi and Agra in order to adjust the affairs of those districts while the writer himself with an army marched to Ujjain in order to attend to certain important business. Requests his lordship to direct Major Palmer who is now at Agra to assist the aforementioned persons in the execution of the business. (OR 309.)

- Jul. 6. 1344. *Mahadaji Sindhia to Major Palmer.* Says that by the assistance of the Almighty he has been able to subdue the Rajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur who have apologised for their former conduct and have become his tributaries. Has now resolved to repair towards Mewar (Udaipur) in order to inflict exemplary punishment on the Rana of Udaipur who had on a former occasion behaved in an improper and rebellious manner. Has despatched Gopal Rao and Jiwaji Bakhshi with troops towards Muttra for the settlement of affairs of that region. Hopes that the Major will help them in the execution of their business. (OR 310.)
- Jul. 6. 1345. *Mahadaji Sindhia to Mr Charles Stuart.* Complimentary, congratulating him on the capture of the fort of Bangalore. (OR 311.)
- Jul. 6. 1346. From Mahadaji Sindhia. To the same effect as no 1343 above, adding that on the writer's arrival at Ujjain the Rana of Udaipur voluntarily offered submission and requested for an adjustment of his affairs. Is obliged therefore to stay 'here' for some time for the purpose. Refers him to Major Palmer for particulars. (OR 312.)
- Jul. 6. 1347. *Bahadur Beg Khan to Mr Charles Stuart.* Intimates that having taken leave of the addressee he reached Gidhaur¹ on 10 *Shawwal* (13 June). (OR 313.)
- Jul. 6. 1348. From Zainul Abidin Khan. Says that within a few days of taking leave of his lordship, he received the gratuity so kindly granted to him. Wishes for his lordship's victory and safe return. (TR 31, pp 217-18, no 183.)
- Jul. 6. 1349. From the Raja of Coorg. Forwards a letter² to his lordship entrusted to him by the Bombay General (Abercromby). Says that from the time he came in contact with the General and executed a treaty with the English, he has been ever ready to do anything that his lordship might require of him towards the promotion of their common interests. Requests for a reply. (OR 307 ; TR 31, pp 220-21, no 184 ; AR 6, p 6.)
- Jul. 7. 1350. *Sher Jang to Mr Charles Stuart.* Intimates that having taken leave of the addressee, he reached Murshidabad on 17 *Shawwal* (20 June) and interviewed Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to-day, 20 *Shawwal* (23 June). (OR 314.)

¹ *Pargana* in Monghyr District, Bihar.

² Not forthcoming.

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Jul. 7.

1351. From Khush Hal Chand, *gumashta* of Gopal Das Harkishan Das. Has just received a letter from his *gumashta* at Masulipatam saying that he (the *gumashta*) has reported about the plunder of some money in the territory of the Nizam to Mr Kennaway who referred the case to Nawab Nizam Ali Khan with a request that necessary steps might be taken for the recovery of the stolen amount. The Nawab thereupon issued a *parwana* to Husamud-Din Khan, *amil* of Cumbum, and deputed a *sazawal* (to investigate the matter) but the offenders, Gopal Rao and Narsing Rao getting scent of this affair, made good their escape into the Company's territory. The *amil* reported all these particulars to the Nawab and represented to him if the latter would cause them to be seized and delivered to him, he could make them disgorge the money. The Nawab communicated this to Mr Kennaway who wrote to the Resident at Masulipatam on this subject, but the money has not yet been restored. The writer's *gumashta* has therefore requested him (the writer) to procure letters from the (Supreme) Council to the Chiefs of Madras and Masulipatam on this subject. Says that he has established the house at Masulipatam at the orders of his lordship and the stolen money was on the way for the payment of the Company's *qist*. Is always at the service of the Company and requests that suitable and immediate measures might now be adopted for the recovery of the money. (OR 315.)

Jul. 7.

1352. *Hari Pandit to Appaji Ram*. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter. Says that Tipu's letters may be forwarded to the respective governments. Informs that the road by which the addressee should proceed will be let known to him in due course. (TR 31, p 236, no 186.)

Jul. 7.

1353. *Mr Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan*. Requests an early decision in the case against one Balu, the only one that is still pending before him out of the cases sent to him from the *Faujdar* of Tirhut. (CI 24, p 97, no 128 ; TI 37, p 65, no 137 ; AI 7, p 55.)

Jul. 7.

1354. *Mr Stuart to Gauri Nath Singh*.¹ Acknowledges the receipt of his letter complaining against the conduct of Daniel Raush.² Informs him that he has directed the Collector of Rangpur to make an enquiry and that suitable action will be taken as soon as his report is received. (CI 24, pp 99-100, no 131 ; TI 37, pp 65-6, no 138 ; AI 7, p 62.)

Jul. 7.

1355. *Mr Stuart to Rudra Ram Barua*. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 24, pp 100-101, no 122 ; TI 37, pp 66-67, no 139 ; AI 7, p 50.)

Jul. 7.

1356. *Mr Stuart to Babu Mukund Lal*. Complimentary reply. (CI 24, pp 97-8, no 129 ; TI 37, p 67, no 140 ; AI 7, p 56.)

Jul. 7.

1357. *Mr Stuart to Rani Kamateswari*,³ mother of Raja Harendra Narayan of Cooch Behar. Has received her letter saying that she had appointed Radha Kanta Ray to attend on the Governor-General as her

¹ For biographical note see *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VII, p 383 m f.n. 1.

² Vide letter no 1264 above.

³ She was the step-mother of Raja Harendra Narayan and widow of Raja Dharendra Narayan.

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vakil. Assures her that proper attention will be paid to whatever he may represent on her behalf.¹ (CI 24, pp 98-9, no 130 ; TI 37, p 67, no 141 ; AI 7, p 62.)

Jul. 7.

1358. To the Peshwa and Nana Farnavis. Congratulates them on the capture of Dharwar by the Maratha troops. (CI 22, pp 113-14, no 40.)

Jul. 9.

1359. From Munni Begam. Complains that since his lordship's departure towards Madras she has received only one letter from him. Is therefore anxious to know about his welfare. Has learnt with gratification from the letter of Mr Stuart about the capture of the fort of Bangalore by his lordship. Prays for many similar victories of the British arms. Hopes for frequent letters. (OR 316.)

Jul. 9.

1360. *Mr Stuart to Dil Diler Khan*. Complimentary reply. (CI 24, pp 101-2, no 133, TI 37, p 68, no 142 ; AI 7, p 45.)

Jul. 9.

1361. *Mr Stuart to Sher Jang*. Complimentary reply. (CI 24, p 102, no 134 ; TI 37, p 68, no 143 ; AI 7, p 64.)

Jul. 11.

1362. From Maharaja Kalyan Singh. To the same effect as no 1146 above, requesting further that until the receipt of orders from Europe relating to his *mushahara* he (the Maharaja) may be paid at the rate of Rs 1,500/- per mensem from the date of its discontinuance. Requests also that orders may be issued to the Secretary of the Council to grant him (the Maharaja) a Persian translation of the orders of the Council passed in connection with his *mushahara*. (OR 317.)

Jul. 11.

1363. *Bhao Bakhshi to Bhagwant Rao*. Says that the *jagir* of Rao Ganesh Rao in the district of Benares which was formerly sequestered has now been restored to him. But the rent for the *jagir* collected during the period of its sequestration has been appropriated by Babu Ausan Singh. Asks the addressee therefore to procure a letter from Mr Stuart in the name of Mr Duncan directing him (Mr Duncan) to recover the said amount from the Babu and make it over to the Rao. (OR 318.)

Jul. 11.

1364. *Bhao Bakhshi to Bhagwant Rao*. Says that at his recommendation Hirderam Bhat, Gangaram² Bhat, Gobind Bhat and Chandarsekhar Bhat, the residents of Benares, were granted daily allowances by Mr Hastings and that they were regularly receiving their pittance from 1841 *Sambat* (1784-5 A.D.) up till now. But the writer has just learnt from the letters of Benares that they have not received the allowances for the last two months. Asks the addressee therefore to procure a letter from Mr Stuart in the name of Mr Duncan directing him to continue the aforesaid allowances to the recipients as heretofore. (OR 319.)

Jul. 12.

1365. From Tipu Sultan. Says that in order to promote friendship and good understanding with the English Company, the Nizam and the

¹ A Bengali translation of this letter was sent to the Rani.

² Gangaram Bhat appears to be the same as Bhutt Ganga Ram whose name appears as one of the 178 Pandits of Benares who signed an address in Sanskrit in favour of Mr Hastings eulogising his administration. Vide *Journal of Ganganath Jha Research Institute*, November 1943—Two Sanskrit Memoranda of 1787 by Dr S. N. Sen.

1791. Peshwa, he is deputing his *vakil*, Appaji Ram, on his behalf. In view of their long standing intimacy it is hoped that they (the three powers mentioned above) would admit his *vakil* to their presence and act in such a manner as would add strength to their friendship and be productive of the general peace and happiness of mankind. (OR 320.)
- Jul. 13. 1366. *Nawab Asafud-Daulah, Haidar Beg Khan and Hasan Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Are overjoyed to learn from his letter that the Company's forces under the command of Lord Cornwallis, after having captured the fort of Bangalore, moved forward and gained a second victory over the enemy (Tipu) near Seringapatam. Congratulate the addressee on this happy occasion and pray for many similar achievements of the Company's troops in future. (OR 321-23.)
- Jul. 13. 1367. *Khan Jahan Khan to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary. (OR 324.)
- Jul. 13. 1368. *Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh to Mr Stuart.* Congratulates the addressee on the capture of the fort of Bangalore and informs him that he (the Maharaja) has concluded agreements with the Southern Chief (Sindhia). Refers him to his *vakil*, Rai Ram Singh for particulars. (OR 325.)
- Jul. 13. 1369. *Nawab Diler Himmatal Khan to Mr Stuart.* Congratulates him on the victory of the English arms over the enemy (Tipu). Encloses two letters one addressed to Lord Cornwallis and the other to Mr Cherry and requests that they may be forwarded to them. (OR 326.)
- Jul. 13. 1370. *Mirza Khalilullah Khan to Mr Stuart.* Congratulates the addressee on the occasion of *Id* and sends a *nazr* of 5 *ashrafis* on this happy occasion through Mir Kamalud-Din Husain Khan. (OR 327.)
- Jul. 13. 1371. *Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Charles Stuart.* Has received his letter making certain enquiries about the trial of Ganga Singh, an accused in a case of murder and robbery. Says that the charges of murder and robbery against Ganga Singh having been proved, it is essential that the capital punishment should be meted out to him after he has disgorged the plundered goods. But to inflict punishment only, without first recovering the goods, is against the book of law. It is therefore specifically mentioned in the *fatwa* that after the guilt has been proved the offender must give the clue of the plundered goods and pressure may be applied to elicit that information from him. If in spite of this, Ganga Singh refrains from giving any indication of the stolen property, the claimants of the goods be asked to trace their property themselves. In case this is not traceable at all, the sentence of death may be carried out. In the present case the criminal should be sent in letters to the Collector of Sylhet in order that the latter may recover the goods with the help of the local witnesses and after that inflict capital punishment on the criminal.
- Further says that he has also received the proceedings of Nator and Birbhum *Adalats* sent to him by the addressee for further investigation. Will send back these papers after passing orders on them. (OR 328.)

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Jul. 13.

1372. From Maharaja Mahip Narayan Singh. Complimentary, thanking his lordship for the favour he has shown him by investing his (the Maharaja's) son with a *khilat* on the occasion of his marriage. (OR 329.)

Jul. 13.

1373. From Prince Mirza Shigufta Bakht. Is gratified to learn of the victory gained by the Governor-General over his enemy (Tipu) and expresses satisfaction at the attention shown to him by Mr Ives. (ORs 330-31.)

Jul. 13.

1374. From Nawab Asafud-Daulah, Hasan Riza Khan and Haidar Beg Khan. Are gratified to learn from the letter of Mr Stuart that after the reduction of Bangalore his lordship moved towards Seringapatam and that near about that place a fierce engagement took place between the two armies in which Tipu, unable to resist, retreated to Seringapatam leaving behind several guns which fell into the hands of the victorious army. Pray that many such victories may attend his lordship in future. (ORs 332-5.)

Jul. 13.

1375. From Diler Himmat Khan. Complimentary, expressing gratification at his lordship's success and victory over the enemy (Tipu) and hoping to be favoured with frequent letters. (OR 336.)

Jul. 13.

1376. From Diler Himmat Khan. This is a copy of the foregoing letter and letter no 1218 above. (OR 337.)

Jul. 13.

1377. *Mr Stuart to Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah.* Complimentary reply. (CI 24, pp 102-3, no 135 ; TI 37, p 68, no 144 ; AI 7, p 53.)

Jul. 14.

1378. To Tipu Sultan. Has received his letter. Says that agreeably to the Sultan's request permission has been granted to his *vakil*, Appaji Ram, to come to the camp and make his proposals. (CI 22, p 116, no 41.)

Jul. 16.

1379. From Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. Has received his letter containing the news of the victory gained by his lordship over the enemy (Tipu). Is glad to learn that his lordship has captured several guns which he wishes to send to the Nawab as a token of friendship subsisting between the Company and the writer. Says that whatever is agreeable to his lordship is equally agreeable to the Nawab and he will therefore receive and keep the guns as a souvenir in his stores. Approves of his lordship's resolution to detach the emaciated and unserviceable horses in the cavalry under Raja Tejwant and to keep only those that might be fit for active service. Is satisfied to learn that Hari Pandit (Phadke) and Parasram Bhao (Patwardhan) have joined his lordship. Trusts that the exertions of an eminent and experienced general like Hari Pandit will be of much help to his lordship. Is confident that there will be no relaxation on the part of any of the allies in the due performance of their respective duties. Has already transmitted to his lordship through Capt. Kennaway the copies of the correspondence that passed between him (the Nawab) and the enemy (Tipu). Hopes that his lordship must have by this time perused those letters which are replete with the Nawab's steadfastness to his engagements and adherence to the treaty. In like

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manner the Nawab has, through the Captain, received and understood the contents of the correspondence between his lordship and the enemy. Is pleased to find from the correspondence that his lordship is in an equal degree anxious to remain firm to his engagements. God be praised that the purport of his lordship and the Nawab's letters are in every respect the same. This is a convincing proof of mutual sincerity. As regards the proposal of his lordship about the convening of a conference of the deputies of each state for the purpose of examining and discussing the claims and pretensions of all parties concerned, according to their respective rights and situation, the Nawab has nothing to say except that the claims of each ally, both territorial and monetary, are well known and evident to every one. The request of the enemy for an examination and adjustment of the claims of the parties is in fact a device to stir up jealousy among the allies and thereby break up the confederacy. Is not at all in favour of any delay or procrastination in the prosecution of war. Proposes to send his son, Sikandar Jah,¹ accompanied by Azamul-Umara, with an adequate force to assist his lordship, and in the event of necessity the Nawab would himself march to that quarter after the rains. In order to convince his lordship of his earnestness and zeal he (the Nawab) will depute Mir Alam before the departure of his son. The Mir, who is acquainted with all these affairs, will join his lordship before Sikandar Jah and explain all particulars to him. His lordship will then perceive to what extent the Nawab has at heart the preservation of friendship and alliance with the Company. Trusts that no negotiation between his lordship and Tipu should be adjusted till the arrival of Sikandar Jah and Azamul-Umara and after that whatever is done may be done in consultation with them.

P.S. On learning the mortality among the Company's draught bullocks on account of the scarcity of forage, the Nawab has ordered 1,000 bullocks fit for drawing the guns to be sent with Mir Alam. This is written for his lordship's information. (*OR* 338.)

Jul. 16. 1380. From Azamul-Umara and Mir Alam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*ORs* 339-40.)

Jul. 16. 1381. *Mr Stuart to the Nawab Vazir.* Says that Mir Muhammad Husain, having resigned his appointment at Hyderabad due to ill-health, had come to Calcutta and received a considerable sum of money in return for his services. He then proceeded to Lucknow to live there in retirement. But on the way he expired. He has left an only daughter who is married to one Hakim Muhammad Sadiq who lives at Lucknow and is employed under the Nawab's government. Commends both the daughter and her husband to the Nawab's favour. (*CI* 24, pp 106-7, no 140 ; *TI* 37, pp 68-9, no 145 ; *AI* 7, p 67.)

Jul. 16. 1382. *Mr Stuart to Haidar Beg Khan.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI* 24, pp 97-9, no 141 ; *TI* 37, p 70, no 146 ; *AI* 7, p 48.)

¹ He succeeded his father in 1803 and ruled Hyderabad till his death in 1829. The town of Secunderabad is named after him.

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Jul. 16.

1383. *Mr Stuart to Qutlaq Sultan Begam.* Complimentary reply. (CI 24, pp 105-6, no 139; TI 37, p 70, no 147; AI 7, p 51.)

Jul. 16.

1384. *Mr Stuart to Khalilullah Khan.* Acknowledges his *Id* greetings, but declines the *nazr*. (CI 24, p 109, no 142; TI 37, p 70, no 148; AI 7, p 50.)

Jul. 16.

1385. *Mr Stuart to Munni Begam.* Thanks her for the present of three bottles of otto. (CI 24, pp 109-10, no 143; TI 37, p 70, no 149; AI 7, p 56.)

Jul. 16.

1386. *Mr Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan.* Thanks him for the present of luscious mangoes. (CI 24, p 110, no 144; TI 37, p 71, no 150; AI 7, p 55.)

Jul. 16.

1387. *Mr Stuart to Ali Ibrahim Khan.* Commends to his favour Babu Manohar Das who is proceeding to Benares on two months' leave. (CI 24, pp 110-11, no 145; TI 37, p 71, no 151; AI 7, p 41.)

Jul. 16.

1388. *Mr Stuart to Khan Jahan Khan.* Complimentary reply (CI 24, p 111, no 146; TI 37, p 71, no 152; AI 7, p 52.)

Jul. 16.

1389. *Mr Stuart to Raja Udwant Chand.* Complimentary reply (CI 24, p 112, no 147; TI 37, pp 71-2, no 153; AI 7, p 61.)

Jul. 16.

1390. *Mr Stuart to Bahadur Beg Khan.* Complimentary reply. (CI 24, p 112, no 148; TI 37, p 72, no 154; AI 7, p 44.)

Jul. 18.

1391. *Mr Stuart to Maryam Begam, daughter of the late Mir Muhammad Husain.* Acknowledges the receipt of her *arzi* and expresses his sympathy in her pitiable situation.¹ Has written to the Nawab Vazir and Haidar Beg Khan and also Mr Ives to show every favour and consideration to her. (CI 24, pp 112-13, no 149; TI 37, pp 72-3, no 155; AI 7, p 57.)

Jul. 20.

1392. *Tukoji Holkar to Mr Stuart.* Congratulates the addressee on the capture of Bangalore. (OR 341.)

Jul. 20.

1393. From Vir Kishore Singh, a Zamindar of Champaran. Has received his letter informing him of the departure of Lala Jhau Lal, the writer's *vakil* (from Calcutta) and the arrival of Ghulam Haidar Khan in his place. Says that he has paid his *qist* up to the end of *Baisakh* and is attending to his duties diligently. Hopes that due consideration will be given to the representations of his *vakil*. (OR 342.)

¹ A woman named Moti, who posed as the widow of the late Mir Muhammad Husain, had put in a claim to the deceased's property in the Nawab Vazir's Court and, through her influence, got an order issued for the search of the house of Maryam Begam. Accordingly all the effects in the Begam's house, those belonging to her father as well as her personal property, were seized. At this the Begam appealed to the authorities at Calcutta, who were satisfied upon enquiry that the woman Moti had never been married to the late Muhammad Husain. She had however some temporary connections with him which had been dissolved long ago in consideration of her being allowed a small monthly payment of Rs 16/-. They therefore decided to put in a strong representation on her behalf to the Nawab Vazir. As a result of this the belongings of late Mir Muhammad Husain were restored to his daughter and son-in-law.

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Jul. 20.

1394. *Tipu Sultan to Muhammad Amin Arab*. Has received his letter replete with expressions of haughtiness and pride. Says that the injunctions of God and the Prophet relating to the followers of the true faith are known to the whole world and it is therefore unnecessary to dwell upon this subject further. It will suffice to quote the verse, "To Him only suits pride and vanity who possesses an everlasting dominion and who himself is free from want". Says further that Hari Pandit Phadke, who on a former occasion negotiated peace terms between the Sultan and the Peshwa, will this time also do whatever shall be necessary and proper. Dated 14 *Zulqada* 1205 A.H. = 17 July 1791. (OR 343.)

Jul. 20.

1395. *Tipu Sultan to Raja Tejwant*. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 344.)

Jul. 20.

1396. *Muhammad Zaman Khan, Zamindar of Birbhum to Mr Stuart*. Acknowledges the receipt of the *sanad* through his *vakil*, Ghulam Haidar Khan, for the zamindari of the *pargana* Birbhum, etc., duly signed by the addressee and dated 20 *Baisakh* (30 April). (OR 345.)

Jul. 20.

1397. *Mr Stuart to the King*. Informs that the conduct of the Government of Bengal in undertaking a war against Tipu, who in violation of treaty obligations made an unprovoked attack on the territories of Ram Raja (of Travancore), has been approved by the authorities in England who are further of opinion that the recent treaties entered into with the Nizam and the Marathas will only add vigour to the operations of the war.¹ (CI 24, pp 113-15, no 150; TI 37, pp 73-4, no 156; AI 7, p 51.)

Jul. 20.

1398. *Mr Stuart to Qullaq Sultan Begam, the Vazir, Hasan Riza Khan, Haidar Beg Khan, the Begams at Fyzabad, Muzaffar Jang, Sindhia, Tukoji Holkar, Bhao Bakhshi, Raghuji Bhonsla, Raja of Jainagore, Raja of Jodhpur, Saadat Ali Khan, Ali Ibrahim Khan, Mubarakud-Daulah, Munni Begam, Babbu Begam and Muhammad Riza Khan*. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 24, pp 113-15, no 150; TI 37, pp 74-77, nos 157-175; AI 7.)

Jul. 20.

1399. *Mr Stuart to Rajaram Pandit*. Says that the Company's guard house on the confines of *pargana* Barajit² has lately been pulled down at the instance of one Raghunath³ Paikara, who was recently dispossessed of his lands in the Company's territories on account of his refractory conduct. Far from expressing any regret the persons, who committed this outrage, are collecting a force to prevent the house being rebuilt.

¹ On February 2, 1791 a motion was introduced in the House of Commons reprobating the war with Tipu Sultan and the treaty concluded with the Nizam and the Peshwa, and urging peace to be made on any terms. But it was negatived. As, however, it implied censure on Lord Cornwallis, Mr Dundas moved counter-resolutions declaring that his lordship's conduct had been highly meritorious, and these were carried without a division.

² *Pargana* in Midnapore District, close to Rohini, bounded by the rivers Dolonga and the Subarnarekha.

³ He appears to be Paikara Bhuyan who held Nayagram and Kirachand as the feudatory of the Zamindar of Mayurbhanj. *Pargana* Barajit was his paternal property which was sold on account of arrear of revenue.

1791.

The Collector of Midnapore wrote about the incident to Murar Pandit who not only did not show any readiness to redress the wrong, but in his reply censured the conduct of the Government. In the interest of peace and in view of the harmonious relations between the two Governments. the addressee is requested to direct Murar Pandit to prohibit Raghunath Paikara from opposing the erection of the guard house in the place in which it originally stood. (CI 24, pp 116-18, no 152 ; TI 37, pp 77-8. no 176 ; AI 7, p 60.)

Jul. 21.

1400. From Nawab Dil Diler Khan. Congratulates his lordship on the capture of Bangalore and prays that the perfidious enemy (Tipu) after his defeat may fall a captive into the hands of the Company's army and meet the punishment he deserves for his contumacy. Hopes for letters. (OR 346.)

Jul. 21.

1401. From Nawab Dil Diler Khan and Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing and no 1287 above. (OR 347.)

Jul. 22.

1402. To the Peshwa and Nana Farnavis. Informs them that he, in concurrence with Hari Pant Phadke, has given permission to Appaji Ram, Tipu's *vakil*, to come to the camp in order to make his proposals. Will acquaint them with the propositions that the *vakil* may put forward on behalf of his master and will not give any reply until he has ascertained the addressees' views on them. (CI 22, pp 116-19, no 42.)

Jul. 22.

1403. To the Nizam, Mushirul-Mulk and Mir Abul Qasim. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 22 a, pp 119-22, no 43.)

Jul. 24.

1404. *Mahadaji Sindhia to Mr Charles Stuart*. Congratulates him on the signal victory gained by Lord Cornwallis over the enemy (Tipu) near Seringapatam. Says that he, (the writer) having subdued the Rajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur, had moved towards Mewar in order to chastise the Rana of Udaipur for his contumacy. Intimates that by the assistance of God he has been able to accomplish his object. (OR 348.)

Jul. 24.

1405. *Nawab Faizullah Khan to Mr Charles Stuart*. Is glad to learn from his letter about the remarkable victory gained by Lord Cornwallis over Tipu near Seringapatam. Prays for similar successes of his lordship in his present campaign. (OR 349.)

Jul. 24.

1406. *Mir Zainul-Abidin¹ to Mir Abul Qasim*. Says that formerly when Khwaja Bahadur Khan and Faridud-Din came to 'this' quarter on an embassy from the Nizam, it was believed that by God's favour such a firm basis of peace and friendship would be established between the parties as would preclude all possibilities of disturbances in future. This conviction was further strengthened by their second visit. At their suggestion Qutbud-Din Khan and Ali Raza were deputed on a similar mission from 'this' side. After their return, although nothing has happened nor is likely to happen from this side to occasion displeasure to His Highness

¹ Tipu Sultan's Secretary and brother of Mir Abul Qasim, the Nizam's Minister. For biographical note see Vol. VIII, no 968.

1791.

yet all at once signs of estrangement began to be manifested on the other side. This can only be due to the misrepresentations of designing persons. Tipu's whole ambition is to strengthen the bond of union with the rulers of Hindustan, and more especially with the Nizam, in such a manner as would strike terror into the hearts of the enemies. It appears expedient therefore that the addressee should repair hither to communicate His Highness's sentiments personally to Tipu Sultan and to properly adjust matters. Mahdi Ali Khan has been deputed to 'that' quarter to represent these particulars. For various reasons the Khan has set out slightly attended. Requests the addressee therefore to accommodate him in his house and show him all possible favour. To represent more on this subject would be tantamount to imparting instruction to Luqman.¹ Has addressed a separate letter on this subject to Azamul Umara. Doubtless the present disturbances are due to the machinations of interested persons and inexperienced emissaries who, in order to attain some petty advantages of their own, have involved everything into confusion and disorder. Tipu Sultan is confident that if the addressee visits this quarter on the part of the Nizam, then matters would be adjusted in a manner advantageous to both sides. (OR 350-1.)

Jul. 25.

1407. *Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Charles Stuart.* Has received his letter asking him to pass sentence in the case of Balu, one of the prisoners in the *Faujdari Adalat* of the district of Tirhut, and to transmit the proceedings to him. Says that in passing orders in this case delay occurred only because its proceedings were returned to the aforesaid *adalat* with instructions to force the culprit to disgorge the stolen goods. It is not known whether the authorities of the aforesaid *adalat* have taken any step in this direction. In obedience to the orders of the addressee however the Nawab has now taken back those papers and is sending them to the addressee after having passed orders in the case. (OR 352.)

Jul. 25.

1408. To the Nizam, Mushirul Mulk and Mir Abul Qasim. Congratulates them on the capture of the forts of Koppal and Ganjikota. (CI 22, pp 122-3, no 44.)

Jul. 27.

1409. *Tipu Sultan to Nawab Nizam Ali Khan.*² Says that notwithstanding his ancient attachment and the reiteration of the treaty in the most solemn manner, it appears from outward manifestations that the Nawab is displeased with him due to the misrepresentations of the designing persons. As this is inconsistent with the principle of friendship, he (the Sultan) has deputed Mahdi Ali Khan to remove the unfounded suspicions from the mind of the Nawab. After having paid his respects to the Nawab, the Khan will make his representations through Azamul-

¹ Celebrated ancient philosopher. He flourished about a thousand years before the Christian era and is said to have been contemporary with David, the King of Israel. He is the greatest of the Oriental moralists and is held in the highest esteem for his wisdom and virtues. The maxims of Luqman are ten thousand in number. His wisdom and the striking morality of his fables are so like those of Aesop that he is considered by some as the same personage:—Beale's *Oriental Biography*.

² Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

179I.

Umara Bahadur. Hopes to be favoured with letters. Is sending the following presents for the Nawab and hopes that he will accept them.

- 2 pieces of embroidered muslin.
- 2 turbans.
- 3 *kamarbands*.
- 1 embroidered *kalghi*.
- 1 embroidered *sarpech*.
- 2 pieces of *mahtabi*.
- 2 pieces of *kamkhwab*.

(OR 353.)

Jul. 27.

1410. *Tipu Sultan to Azamul-Umara*. Has already sent a letter to him through two *harkaras*. Says that notwithstanding the facts that the addressee is the mediator between him and Nawab Nizam Ali Khan and that firm treaties and engagements subsist between them, it is astonishing that the Nawab is displeased with him. Is unable to assign any reason for this sudden umbrage. With a view to clearing his position and removing the doubts from the mind of the Nawab, the Sultan has deputed Mahdi Ali Khan, who has formerly been the channel of communication with the Nawab, with a *kharita*. The Khan, having arrived there, will make his representations through the addressee to the Nawab. Is confident that the addressee, being an old friend of the writer, will exert his utmost to cement the writer's relation with the Nawab. Hopes for letters. Is sending the following presents for the addressee.

- 1 embroidered *kalghi*.
- 1 embroidered *sarpech*.
- 2 pieces of embroidered muslin.
- 1 turban.
- 1 *kamarband*.
- 2 pieces of *kamkhwab*.

(OR 354.)

Jul. 27.

1411. *Tipu Sultan to Muhammad Amin Arab*. Says that in spite of the fact that the writer has always tried to cultivate a sincere friendship with Nawab Nizam Ali Khan, who is a Mussalman chief, the latter is now determined to ruin the inhabitants of 'this' country and to assist strangers. The reason of this is not known. But by doing so he will only bring misery to mankind in general and cause expulsion of the poor from their native villages. As he has always the good of the people at heart, the Sultan desires to depute a *vakil* of rank to the Nawab through the addressee in order to explain matters to him and to remove the resentment from his mind. The addressee being a well-wisher of the Mussulmans will do well if he acquaints him (the Sultan) with the best mode to effect an adjustment of the present dispute between the writer and the Nawab. Dated 10 *Shaban* = 15 April 1791. (OR 355.)

Jul. 27.

1412. *Mahdi Ali Khan to Azamul-Umara*. States that he has now arrived at 'this' place (on the part of Tipu Sultan) and desires to pay his respects to Nawab Nizam Ali Khan through the addressee. Sends for his perusal a copy of the instructions he has received under the seal and signature of Tipu Sultan for his guidance. Will make his representations in detail to His Highness the Nawab at the time of his interview with him. Dated 11 *Shawwal* 1205 A.H. = 14 June 1791. (OR 356.)

1791.

Jul. 27.

1413. *Copy of Tipu Sultan's instructions to Mahdi Ali Khan.* The Khan is directed to present a *kharita* together with two jewels and two *khilats* of *karchobi*¹ and *mahtabi* to Nawab Nizam Ali Khan and another *kharita* with two jewels and one *khilat* of *mahtabi* to Azamul-Umara. He is further directed to represent in private and in public to both these personages the particulars of the Sultan's sincere attachment and friendship with them. He is also to impress on their minds that the Nawab's wishes whatever they may be shall be carried into execution and that his (the Sultan's) fidelity and attachment shall daily increase and thereby add strength to their religion of Islam. He is also to represent to the Nawab that with a view to affording peace and comfort to mankind and supporting the Muslim faith, he should write to Lord Cornwallis to cease hostilities and he (the Nawab) himself should recall his troops who are now stationed in this country. Dated 18 *Rajab* 1205 = 24 March 1791. (OR 357-8.)

Jul. 27.

1414. To Bishambhar Pandit. Complimentary reply. (CI 22, pp 123-5, no 45.)

Jul. 27.

1415. To Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Has received his two letters and regrets that he could not write to him earlier due to the unsafe condition of the road and his pre-occupation with the war. Informs him that after having taken possession of Bangalore and having been joined by the Nizam's troops, his lordship marched towards Seringapatam. On his arrival there, he found that the enemy had already taken up a strong position near it with the island and the fort of Seringapatam in his rear. On 15 May he (the Governor-General) attacked and totally defeated him. The proximity of Seringapatam and the batteries which he (Tipu) had erected saved his army from destruction; his loss of men however must have been considerable. The English army captured besides a number of colours, 4 pieces of brass cannon from the enemy. After this victory it was his lordship's intention to lay siege to the fort of Seringapatam but the advanced season of the rains and the inadequate supply of forage which had extremely weakened the cattle of his army obliged him to postpone the siege until after the rains. Informs him that he has now been joined by the troops of the Peshwa under the command of Hari Pandit Phadke and Parasram Bhao. The two armies are now encamped at Balaghat and are employed in making necessary preparations for the ensuing campaign. Refers him for further particulars to the letters of Beniram Pandit and Bishambhar Pandit. (CI 22, pp 125-30, no 46.)

Jul. 28.

1416. To the King, Mahadaji Sindhia and Bhao Bakhshi. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 22, pp 130-4, no 47.)

Jul. 31.

1417. *Copy of the order given under the seal and signature of Tipu Sultan to Mahdi Ali Khan.*² Two *sarpeches*, two bejewelled *kalghis* and a bill for Rs. 4,000 are given into his charge and he is ordered to travel lightly at the rate of 10 or 12 *kos* a day to Pangal or Hyderabad wherever

¹ P. embroidery, working of flowers and leaves etc. on cloth with gold and silver thread.

² Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

1791.

Nawab Nizam Ali Khan may be, and having purchased an embroidered *khilat* and a *khilat* of *mahtabi*, he is to present the embroidered *khilat*¹ with one *sarpech* and one *kalghi* to the Nawab and the *khilat* of *mahtabi* with the other *sarpech* and *kalghi* to Mushirul-Mulk (Azamul-Umara). He is directed to manage affairs in such a way that either Mir Abul Qasim or any other man of equal rank on the part of the Nawab may accompany him on his return journey. On the arrival of such a person in the neighbourhood of 'this' quarter, the customary ceremony of deputing a person to receive him agreeably to his rank shall be duly observed and every effort shall be made to maintain and increase his (the Sultan's) friendship and attachment with the Nawab. The Khan is also directed to influence the Nawab to recall his troops that are now stationed in this country and to procure a letter written in strong terms from the Nawab to Lord Cornwallis requesting him (Lord Cornwallis) to cease hostilities till peace is concluded to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned and to forward that letter to him. The Khan is asked to stay at the house of Mir Abul Qasim who should be told that he, being a descendant of the Prophet, should do whatever may lie in his power to maintain the dignity of the Faith. The Mir should also be requested to repair to the Sultan who is anxious to meet him. The Khan is asked also to purchase another *khilat* and present it to the Mir.

List of persons accompanying the Khan.

² *harkaras*, one on foot and another on horseback.

¹ camel with driver.

The Khan should pay Rs. 300/- to the horseman in order to purchase a horse of good breed. A mare for the use of the Khan and a groom will accompany him. The groom is to be paid his wages as long as he serves. The Khan should also purchase grain and fodder for the horse and the money so spent may be debited to the Sultan's account. (OR 359.)

Jul. 31.

1418. *Tipu Sultan to Mir Abul Qasim*.² Says that in spite of his earnest desire from a long time to see him, he has so long been unable to do so. But as an opportunity has now presented itself, it would be proper if the Mir visits 'this' quarter on the part of Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. On his arrival here he (the Sultan) will communicate to him several matters of importance personally. Refers him for other details to the letter of Mir Zainul-Abidin and to the verbal representations of Mahdi Ali Khan. Dated 14 Rajab 1205 A.H. (20 March 1791). (OR 360-1.)

Jul. 31.

1419. *Mir Zainul-Abidin to Nawab Azamul-Umara*. Says that Mahdi Ali has repaired to that quarter for representing several matters that involve the interests of both the *sarkars*. Expresses a strong desire that the Muslim powers should aid and assist each other so as to strike awe into the hearts of the infidels. Dated 14 Rajab (20 March). (OR 362-3 ; TR 31, pp 272-3, no 205 ; AR 6, p 41.)

¹ Two *khilats* were to be presented to the Nizam according to no 1413 above.

² Enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

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Jul. 31.

1420. *The Nizam to Tipu Sultan.*¹ Acknowledges the receipt of a letter sent through Mahdi Ali Khan. Says that no useful purpose will be served by the addressee sending a *vakil* without in any way binding himself to compensate for the loss incurred by the confederates. Written answers have already been sent to all written representations made by the addressee. The only fresh development, he finds, is the proposal to assemble a convention of deputies as a result of the correspondence that the addressee has been carrying on with the Governor-General. He has therefore decided to depute Mir Alam to Lord Cornwallis for the purpose, and says that the addressee would do well to send a representative there and settle an accommodation. Warns him however that neither he nor any of the confederates will be satisfied unless their loss in the war is adequately compensated. (OR 364 ; TR 31, pp 273-4, no 206 ; AR 6, p 22.)

Aug. 2.

1421. *Nawab Saadat Ali Khan to Mr Stuart.* Says that although he gives no trouble to the ryots of this place, yet they offer unnecessary impediments in his hunting excursions. Requests the addressee therefore to grant him in perpetuity some villages in the vicinity of Benares for his hunting and other sports on an annual revenue of Rs 20,000. This sum may be deducted yearly from the income of his *jagir*. As this will not put the Company to any pecuniary loss, it is hoped that the addressee will issue instructions to Mr Duncan to make over such villages to the Nawab as he may select so that he may keep himself occupied in hunting on the land thus allotted to him. (OR 365 ; AR 7, p 36, no 211.)

Aug. 2.

1422. *Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah, Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan, Munni Begam and Babbu Begam to Mr Stuart.* Have received his letters. Are exceedingly glad to learn that the conduct of the Government of Bengal in undertaking the present war against Tipu in defence of the Raja of Travancore, who is an ally of the Company, and in concluding the treaties with the Nizam and the Marathas has been highly approved of by the authorities in England. (ORs 366-9 ; AR 7, p 18, no 212.)

Aug. 3.

1423. From Ram Raja. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter. Informs that his troops which along with those of the Company had marched as far as the outskirts of Piriapatna have returned to Calicut in compliance with his lordship's orders and will remain there till the end of the rains. (OR 370 ; TR 31, pp 275-6, no 207 ; AR 6, p 31.)

Aug. 4.

1424. *Mr Stuart to Rajkumar Abdhul Singh.* Acknowledges the receipt of his *arzi* and says that his *vakil* has been directed to present the same to the Board of Revenue. (CI 24, p 118, no 153 ; TR 37, p 79, no 177 ; AI 7, p 62.)

Aug. 4.

1425. *Mr Stuart to the Raja of Benares.* Complimentary reply, declining the *nazr*. (CI 24, p 118, no 154 ; TI 37, p 79, no 178 ; AI 7, p 60.)

¹ Enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

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Aug. 5.

1426. To Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. Is glad to learn that the Nawab proposes to send his son Sikandar Jah, accompanied by Azamul-Umara to assist his lordship in the prosecution of the present war. Has already communicated to him about the permission he has granted in consultation with Hari Pant Phadke, to Tipu's *vakil* to come to his camp and make his proposals. Assures the Nawab that he considers the interests of the Nawab's government as important as those of the Company and that he will give no reply to the *vakil*'s proposals until his lordship knows the Nawab's sentiments on them. Refers him to Capt. Kennaway for particulars. (CI 22, pp 135-42, no 49.)

Aug. 6.

1427. *Qutlaq Sultan Begam to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect as no 1422 above. (OR 371.)

Aug. 6.

1428. *Nawab Saadat Ali Khan to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary. (OR 372.)

Aug. 6.

1429. *Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect as no 1422 above. (OR 373.)

Aug. 7.

1430. *Intelligence from Mahadaji Sindhia's camp.*

16 June.—Talking to his durbar Sindhia wondered what the ministers of the Peshwa would be writing to him about his action in proceeding to Ujjain after settling the affairs of Mewar and deputing Gopal Rao Bhao to Poona to represent him there. He was told in reply that the management of the Peshwa's affairs had become very difficult owing to the conduct of Tukoji Holkar and Ali Bahadur. The durbar however thought that Sindhia would not be sent for by the ministers at Poona. Sindhia then said that if they called Ali Bahadur and entrusted him with the management of affairs, it was well and good. But if they summoned him (Sindhia) he would be going there only with his army.

21 June.—Sindhia held a conversation with the chiefs about the war with Tipu. He remarked that Tipu had sufficient treasure and troops, but was bound to fail in view of the alliance of the three powers against him.

22 June.—Intelligence came from Poona that Tipu was defeated in an action with the English and that the English were planning an attack on Seringapatam. (TR 31, pp 277-9, no 208.)

Aug. 9.

1431. *Beniram Pandit to Mr Stuart.* Has received his letter. Informs him that he has duly forwarded the presents and the two elephants sent by the addressee to the Maharaja (Raghuji Bhonsla). Refers him to his brother for further particulars. (OR 374.)

Aug. 9.

1432. To Venkat Rao, *amil* of Kolar. Directs him to release immediately on the receipt of this letter Malkappa and the two other *jasuses* that are confined at Kolar and to hand them over to the *harkara* of the Company. (CI 22, p 143, no 50.)

Aug. 10.

1433. From Mir Alam. Says that he had already written to his lordship about the Nizam having deputed him to his lordship's presence. Hopes his letter as well as the Nizam's *kharita* on the subject have duly

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reached his lordship. States that he intends to start from Pangal on 11 *Zulqa'da* (13 July) and reach Kumarakalva¹ on the 26th of the same month (28th July) via Ganjikota. After stopping for two or three days at Kumarakalva he will proceed further without any more halts and meet his lordship. Is informed by Muhammad Amin Arab that the road from Hoskote to Bangalore is not free from danger. As he will be taking some treasure and a few bullocks with him, requests his lordship to inform him about the safety of the road when he reaches Hoskote. (OR 375 ; TR 31, pp 279-80, no 209 ; AR 6, p 17.)

Aug. 11. 1434. From Ram Raja. Congratulatory letter on the capture of Bangalore. (OR 376 ; TR 31, p 280, no 210 ; AR 6, p 31.)

Aug. 11. 1435. *Mr Stuart to the Nawab Vazir*. Thanks him heartily for the offer to provide 1000 draught bullocks for the purpose of the war. This affords an unequivocal proof of the sincerity of the Nawab's attachment to the Company and his zeal to promote their interests. Will duly inform Lord Cornwallis of this friendly offer which will certainly give him the highest satisfaction. (CI 24, pp 119-20, no 156 ; TI 37, pp 79-80, no 179 ; AI 7, p 67.)

Aug. 11. 1436. *Mr Stuart to Haidar Beg Khan*. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 24, pp 120-21, no 157 ; TI 37, p 80, no 180 ; AI 7, p 49.)

Aug. 11. 1437. *Mr Stuart to Muhammad Riza Khan*. Transmits a few sets of court proceedings for orders to be passed on them. (CI 24, pp 118-19, no 155 ; TI 37, p 81, no 181 ; AI 7, p 55.)

Aug. 11. 1438. To Mir Alam. Has received his letter. Asks him to join the English army with all expedition. (CI 22, pp 144-5, no 51.)

Aug. 13. 1439. From Hari Pandit. Thanks his lordship for a present of 50 vessels of *sukhdas*² rice. Will use it in his kitchen. (OR 377 ; TR 31, p 281, no 211 ; AR 6, p 11.)

Aug. 13. 1440. From Appa Balwant Rao. Thanks his lordship for a present of 25 vessels of *sukhdas* rice. (OR 378 ; TR 31, p 281, no 212 ; AR 6, p 2.)

Aug. 13. 1441. (1) *Tipu Sultan to Bakhshi Begam*.³ Says that he is sending Mahdi Ali Khan, in the capacity of an ambassador, to represent personally the particulars of the writer's firm attachment to the Nizam. Requests the addressee to use her influence with the Nizam, and see that the troops sent from there for the assistance of the enemy are withdrawn, so that the enemies of the Faith may be overthrown.

(2) *From Bakhshi Begam to Tipu Sultan*. Says in reply that if only the addressee had paid due attention to the points raised in the Nizam's reply to his *arzi* and fulfilled just claims he would still have enjoyed the Nizam's support. The path of rectitude had been pointed out to him repeatedly by Mir Alam and others also but the Sultan heeded it not.

¹ Mountain pass in Rayachoti, Cuddapah District, Madras. Komar Gorong, according to the volume of translations.

² H. a very superior and delicious kind of rice.

³ Sent through Mahdi Ali Khan. Bakhshi Begam was the wife of Nawab Nizam Ali Khan.

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Even when Qutbud-Din and Ali Raza were sent by the addressee with instructions to discuss the matter with the Nizam, they not only evaded the issues as being out of their scope, but also refused to write for further instructions. Now that the alliance among the confederates is gaining fresh strength day by day, it is not possible to repair the breach by any individual action, much less so in the absence of any positive suggestion from the addressee showing his readiness to compensate the loss of the allies. Informs him that Mir Alam has been deputed to the presence of the Governor-General for discussion, and the addressee would do well to send his representative there to adjust all matters with his lordship's concurrence. Neither endeavours nor favours will then be wanting. (OR 379-81 ; TR 31, pp 281-7, no 213 ; AR 6, pp 37-8.)

Aug. 13.

1442. *Bhao Bakhshi to Mr Stuart*. Has received his letter informing him of the victory gained by the English over Tipu near Seringapatam and intimating that on account of the rains the Company's forces would canton near Bangalore for the season. Is confident that the English forces will score similar achievements in future and that the enemy (Tipu) will soon meet the punishment he deserves for his contumacy. (OR 384.)

Aug. 13.

1443. From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that having been dispossessed of his country, he considers it only a mockery to be called an ally of the English in the present war. Of the reasons given at the time of taking over the management of his *sarkar*, the most important is that he was heavily indebted to the Company to the extent of 21 lakhs of pagodas, and that as such he could not be depended on to pay the future *qists* in time. That this huge sum, which appeared at that time to be due from him, is the result of erroneous calculations has now been revealed by a statement of accounts subsequently prepared by him under instructions from the Company and with the assistance of their servants. This statement, a copy of which is enclosed for his lordship's perusal,¹ would clearly show that far from being indebted to the Company, several amounts would actually be found due to him, if a proper assessment is made of the loss sustained by his *sarkar*, consequent on the confusion and waste that attended the Company's management of affairs during certain previous periods. Says that he does not desire to press his claims just now, but would wait for further details to be prepared and a final statement to be submitted, which will astonish his lordship. Requests that in view of the treaty of 1787, the territory and dignity that had been handed down to him by his ancestors may kindly be restored to him intact. (OR 382 ; TR 31, pp 287-91, no 214 ; AR 6, p 40.)

Aug. 13.

1444. From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that he is sending 150 vessels of rice, with a cook accompanying, as a present to his lordship. (OR 383 ; TR 31, p 292, no 215 ; AR 6, p 40.)

Aug. 13.

1445. To Hari Pandit Phadke and Appa Balwant Rao. Has received some *sukhdas* rice as a present from Madras. As his lordship

¹ Not forthcoming.

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wishes his friends also to partake of it he is sending them 50 *handis*¹ for their kitchen. (*CI* 22, *p* 145, *no* 52.)

Aug. 14.

1446. From Raja Sundar Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter prohibiting him from interfering in the affairs of the Nawab (Mubarakud-Daulah) and the *Nizamat*, and says that in obedience thereto, he has repaired to Benares, where he is offering prayers for his lordship's success. (*OR* 385 ; *TR* 31, *pp* 292-3, *no* 216 ; *AR* 6, *p* 33.)

Aug. 14.

1447. From Mir Alam. Intimates that he arrived at Kolar and met Capt. Read. Is gratified to learn that his lordship is only 3 *kos* from Hosur, where he intends reaching in two more marches. From there he would proceed further and join his lordship. (*OR* 386 ; *TR* 31, *pp* 293-4, *no* 217 ; *AR* 6, *p* 18.)

Aug. 14.

1448. To Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter with a present of *sukhdas* rice. (*CI* 22, *pp* 145-6, *no* 153.)

Aug. 14.

1449. *Mr Cherry to Appaji Ram.* Has been directed by Lord Cornwallis to request the addressee to transmit without delay a reply to his lordship's letter sent to him (the addressee) a few days ago. (*CI* 22, *pp* 146-7, *no* 54.)

Aug. 15.

1450. From Mir Alam. Informs that he has arrived at Maushtee(?), which is only 6 *kos* from Hosur. Says that he had sent letters to his lordship through Capt. Read, but that he has not been favoured with a reply. Is glad to hear that his lordship has returned to Hosur along with Raja Tejwant and Hari Pandit. Requests that he may be informed about the condition of the road, and given permission to proceed and join his lordship. (*OR* 387 ; *TR* 31, *pp* 294-6, *no* 218 ; *AR* 6, *p* 18.)

Aug. 15.

1451. To Mir Abul Qasim. Has received his letter intimating his arrival at Hosur. (*CI* 22, *pp* 147-8, *no* 55.)

Aug. 15.

1452. To Mir Abul Qasim. Has received his letter. Is surprised to learn that his former letter did not reach the addressee. Refers him to the letter of Mr Stuart for particulars. (*CI* 22, *pp* 148-9, *no* 56.)

Aug. 16.

1453. From the Nizam. Has decided to depute his son, Sikandar Jah and Azamul-Umara with a fresh detachment of troops to join his lordship. As the collection of troops and supplies may take a few days, he is sending Mir Alam in advance so that he may intimate to his lordship the full particulars of the preparations afoot at 'this' end. Expresses his apprehension that in soliciting for the establishment of a convention of deputies, the enemy is only seeking to gain time. Says that Mir Alam would furnish his lordship with all particulars regarding his claims against the enemy and represent him at the negotiations, until his son and Azamul-Umara reach there. (*OR* 388 ; *TR* 31, *pp* 296-8, *no* 219 ; *AR* 6, *p* 22.)

Aug. 16.

1454. From Azamul-Umara. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR* 389 ; *TR* 31, *pp* 299-300, *no* 220 ; *AR* 6, *p* 2.)

¹ H. pot. cauldron.

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Aug. 16.

1455. From Appaji Ram. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter asking him to proceed to Hosur. Says that he has written full particulars about his business to Mr Cherry and is anxious to meet his lordship and Hari Pandit in person. (*TR 31, p 300, no 221.*)

Aug. 16.

1456. *Appaji Ram to Mr Cherry.* Acknowledges the receipt of a letter informing him about Lord Cornwallis's surprise at not receiving a reply from him. Says that his master (Tipu Sultan) had received a letter from Lord Cornwallis sent through Hari Pandit and had asked him to go and pay his respects to both of them. Accordingly he wrote a letter to Hari Pandit and got a reply to the effect that he should proceed to Hosur where he will meet representatives of his lordship for negotiations. What he wanted Hari Pandit to do was to introduce him to his lordship. He is not at liberty to carry on any conversation with strangers, being only a servant and bound to obey the instructions of his master. He has represented these circumstances to his master and is awaiting instructions. Requests him to apprise his lordship of these facts. (*TR 31, pp 300-3, no 222.*)

Aug. 16.

1457. To Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan. Has received his letter. Is sorry that owing to heavy pressure of work due to war he is unable to pay attention to his (the Nawab's) affairs now. Promises however to look into it as soon as he is free from his present undertaking. (*CI 22, pp 140-50, no 57.*)

Aug. 17.

1458. From Nawab Faizullah Khan. Congratulatory letter on the continued success of the British arms. (*CR 390 ; TR 31, p 303, no 223, AR 6, p 8.*)

Aug. 18.

1459. *Hari Pandit Phadke to the Nizam.*¹ Says that having received two or three letters from the enemy he had forwarded them to his lordship. With his lordship's concurrence it was decided to ask the enemy to send separate *kharitas* to the three governments, and accordingly the enemy has now sent them. Believes the addressee has got the one meant for him. Says that the situation of the army is very bad, the cattle having been reduced to total unfitness on account of scarcity of grain and fodder, and the sepoy's being in distress owing to the want of money. Notwithstanding the attempts made by him and Raja Tejwant to rouse up their spirits some of the officers of the addressee's troops have departed. Requests therefore to despatch grain, fodder and money immediately *via Ganjikota*. Dated 28 July.

(2) *Hari Pandit Phadke to Nawab Azamul-Umara.* To the same effect as the above.

(3) *Tipu Sultan to the Peshwa.* Has deputed Appaji Ram to negotiate with the addressee and requests that he may be sent for. Dated 21 *Shawwal* (24 June). (*ORs 391-5 ; TR 31, pp 303-8, no 224 ; AR 6, p 11.*)

Aug. 19.

1460. *Mir Alam to the Persian Translator.*² Encloses the copy of a letter he had sent to Appaji Ram in answer to one from him, for his lordship's perusal.

¹ Enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

² Mr Cherry.

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Mir Alam to Appaji Ram. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter. Will send a confidential agent on his part to listen to the representations of the addressee in company with the deputies of the English and the Peshwa. (ORs 396-7, TR 31, pp 308-10, no 225 ; AR 6, p 18.)

Aug. 19.

1461. *Umdatun-Nisa Bahu Begam to Mr Stuart.* Has received his letter informing her that the financial embarrassments of the *Nizam* have rendered retrenchment indispensable in several of its establishments and that the reduction in her *mushahara* was only a necessary concomitant of that general economy. Says that Mr Warren Hastings had granted her a stipend of Rs 500/- a month from the *Nizam*, but this was later reduced to Rs 450/-. Again in January 1788 the officers of the *Nizam* wanted further to curtail the allowance by another Rs 125/-. She then represented her case to Lord Cornwallis who was pleased to direct Mr Speke not to reduce her allowance. She accordingly received it regularly from the Paymaster of the *Nizam* Stipends till December 1790. Requests the addressee to forward her *arzis* to Lord Cornwallis, the Governor-General. (OR 398.)

Aug. 19.

1462. To Appaji Ram. Has received his letter saying that his instructions were to see Hari Pandit first and then to wait upon his lordship accompanied by him, but as it had been decided on the part of the allies that he should proceed to Hosur to meet the deputies of the allied powers, he considers himself unauthorised to do so. Says in reply that if that be the case then his further stay at Sarjapur¹ will serve no useful purpose and he is therefore asked to return to his master without delay. Informs him that necessary instructions have been issued to the officers commanding the allied armies to conduct him safely beyond their posts. (CI 22, pp 150-3, no 58.)

Aug. 20.

1463. From the Peshwa. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter informing him about the capture of Bangalore and the subsequent events, and proposing that a convention of the deputies of the three allies should meet together with a view to examining the claims of each party and presenting the enemy with a united demand for the establishment of a permanent peace. Says that as soon as his lordship took the field, he (the Peshwa) had despatched a strong army to the south under Hari Pandit with adequate supplies and subsequently he sent another force under Parasram Bhao. The delay on the part of his army in joining his lordship's forces on the front was due mainly to the interception by the enemy of every communication that passed between them. It was very kind of his lordship to keep the Maratha generals informed of the progress of the campaign, for such information was a great help to them. In regard to the proposal for a conference of deputies, states that he has written fully to Hari Pandit and Mr Malet, who will acquaint his lordship with every particular. (TR 81, pp 310-318, no 226.)

Aug. 20.

1464. From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (TR 31, pp 318-23, no 228.)

¹ Town in Bangalore District, Mysore, about 15 miles south-east of Bangalore, close to the frontier of Salem District.

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Aug. 20.

1465. *Appaji Ram to the Persian Translator.* Acknowledges the receipt of a letter sent through Capt. Scott¹ informing him that he could start his negotiations with the representatives of the three governments. As Sarjapur is under the possession of the Company, requests that the representatives may be sent to that place. (*TR 31, pp 323-5, no 229.*)

Aug. 20.

1466. From Appaji Ram. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter informing him that his continued presence 'here' is improper, and that he should forthwith repair to his master, for which a passport will be sent to him immediately. Says that as he had been deputed to his lordship, he is bound to obey his orders, but that he would very much like to pay his respects to his lordship before he returns. (*OR 399, TR 31, pp 326-7, no 230; AR 6, p 3.*)

Aug. 20.

1467. *Mr Cherry to Appaji Ram.* His application for permission to stay on 'here' till the receipt of fresh instructions from Nawab Tipu Sultan, and to conduct the negotiation with Lord Cornwallis only, was duly submitted to his lordship who is of opinion that since he (the addressee) has no authority to negotiate jointly with the deputies of the allied powers, his further stay near the English army is not desirable. He is therefore asked to return to his master. (*CI 22, p 153, no 61.*)

Aug. 21.

1468. *Qutlaq Sultan Begam to Mr Stuart.* Says that her son, Muazzam Shah *alias* Mirza Khurram Bakht, who, at the instigation of some of his bad counsellors had recently taken up a wayward attitude, has now by the salutary representations of Mr Duncan and Ali Ibrahim Khan, been brought to reason. Asks the addressee to direct Mr Duncan to bring his evil associates to book and to impress on the mind of the young Prince that he must obey her. (*OR 400*)

Aug. 21.

1469. *Mr Cherry to Appaji Ram.* Has received his letter suggesting that the deputies of the allied powers may be sent to Sarjapur in order to carry on negotiations with him. Is directed by Lord Cornwallis to ask the addressee to proceed to Hosur for the purpose. Necessary instructions have been issued to the Officer Commanding at that place to provide accommodation for him and his followers either in the fort or in the town as he chooses. (*CI 22, pp 154-5, no 62.*)

Aug. 22.


1470. *Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Has received his letter together with 23 sets of court proceedings. Will return these proceedings after passing orders on them. (*OR 401.*)

Aug. 22.

1471. *Mr Cherry to Appaji Ram.* Has not yet received any reply to the letters written to him by the writer and Lord Cornwallis. As the English army will march from 'here' tomorrow his lordship is of opinion that the addressee's further stay at Sarjapur is on no account advisable and proper. Has been directed by his lordship therefore to request him to quit Sarjapur tomorrow morning without fail. In case he decides to

¹ Probably Capt. William Scott of the Bengal Army. Cadet 1771. Lieutenant 1777. Captain 1781. Major 1797. Lt.-Colonel 1799. Colonel 1804. Appointed Adjutant General 1797. Resident at the Court of Oudh from 1799 to 1801, when he reverted to the Military. Died at Agra on 27 September 1804

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return  his master, he should proceed thither by the way of Bangalore where necessary instructions have been issued to conduct him safely beyond the posts of allied armies. (CI 22, pp 155-6, no 163.)

Aug. 22.

1472. To Abdul Wahhab Khan. Has been repeatedly informed that despite the abundance of food grains in the addressee's *jagir*, the *banjaras*, who make their purchases there, are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining cereals for the consumption of the English army due to the excessive duties levied there. Says that improper measures like this are not only prejudicial to the welfare of the inhabitants of the addressee's *jagir*, who are thus deprived of a profitable sale of their goods, but that they also impede the smooth working of the government business. Requests the Khan therefore to put a stop to the exaction of such exorbitant duties. If the Khan neglects to take proper steps in this matter, his lordship will be compelled to resume the Khan's *jagir* and to take its management out of his hands. (CI 22, pp 156-7, no 64.)

Aug. 23.

1473. Mr Cherry to Appaji Ram. Has received his letter. Says that he has been directed by Lord Cornwallis to inform the addressee that necessary instructions have been issued to the Commanding Officer at Bangalore to conduct him safely beyond his post. (CI 22, p 158, no 65.)

Aug. 24.

1474. Appaji Ram to the Persian Translator. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter sent through Capt. Scott,¹ informing him that as the army intends to move on the next day, he should lose no time in leaving Sarjapur and proceed to his master *via* Bangalore, the Commandant of which place has been instructed to afford him a safe passage. Says that he has also received a *dastak* from his lordship. Even though he was not able to pay his respects to his lordship and deliver the letters entrusted to him by his master, he dare not stay there any longer but would set out positively on the next day. (OR 402 ; TR 31, pp 327-9, no 231 ; AR 6, p 3.)

Aug. 24.

1475. Appaji Ram to the Persian Translator. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter and intimates that he has reached Bangalore, the Commandant of which place has promised him every assistance to facilitate his return to his master. (OR 403 ; TR 31, pp 329-30, no 232 ; AR 6, p 3.)

Aug. 25.

1476. Maharaja Bijai Singh of Jodhpur to Mr Stuart. Complimentary, enclosing a letter for Lord Cornwallis and referring him to Rai Ram Singh and Rao Dhan Singh for particulars. (OR 404.)

Aug. 25.

1477. Mr Stuart to Sher Jang. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter on the subject of the *jagir* of his brother, Mir Abul Hasan, and says that he has written to Mr Heatly¹ about it. His brother should now see that gentleman who will pay every attention to his representations. (CI 24, pp 121-2, no 158 ; TI 37, p 81, no 182 ; AI 7, p 64.)

Aug. 25.

1478. Mr Stuart to Raja Sri Kishan, Zamindar of Sarkar Champaran. Acknowledges the receipt of two *arzis* and informs that his *vakil* has been

¹ Heatly, S., Collector of Purnea, (1788-92).

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directed to place them before the Board of Revenue. (*CI* 24, *p* 122, *no* 159 ; *TI* 37, *p* 81, *no* 183 ; *AI* 7, *p* 62.)

Aug. 27.

1479. *Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla to Mr Stuart.* Congratulates him on the capture of the fort of Bangalore and refers him to Bishambhar Pandit for particulars. (*OR* 412.)

Aug. 27.

1480. From the Peshwa. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter and says that Gulab Ray has arrived from his lordship's presence, paid his respects to him and represented every circumstance of that quarter. (*ORs* 405-6 ; *TR* 31, *pp* 330-31, *no* 233 ; *AR* 6, *p* 25.)

Aug. 27.

1481. From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*ORs* 407-8 ; *TR* 31, *p* 331, *no* 234 ; *AR* 6, *p* 25.)

Aug. 27.

1482. From Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Informs his lordship about his mother's intention to visit Benares, Gaya and Prayag on pilgrimage and requests that the district officers may be directed to afford her all assistance. (*ORs* 409-10 ; *TR* 31, *pp* 331-3, *no* 235 ; *AR* 6, *p* 30.)

Aug. 27.

1483. From Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Congratulatory letter on the capture of Bangalore. (*OR* 411 ; *TR* 31, *p* 333, *no* 236 ; *AR* 6, *p* 30.)

Aug. 28.

1484. (1) *Tipu Sultan to Salabat Khan.*¹ Says that having heard that the addressee intends to proceed shortly to see the Nizam he had despatched *harkaras* to him (the addressee) with a *kharila* for His Highness. Requests that the *harkaras* may be sent back with a reply. Has directed Mahdi Ali Khan to see the addressee. Dated 2 July 1791.

(2) *Tipu Sultan to the Nizam.*² Has sent Mahdi Ali Khan to convey the true intentions of his heart to His Highness, and hopes that he will be duly honoured with an interview. Refers for further particulars to Salabat Khan.

(3) *Tipu Sultan to Azamul-Umara.* Says that he has sent Mahdi Ali Khan to the Nizam and believes that by the addressee's friendly intervention His Highness would grant an interview and satisfy himself about the sincerity of his intentions. (*TR* 31, *pp* 334-7, *no* 237.)

Aug. 28.

1485. From Nusrat Jang, Nawab of Dacca. Congratulatory letter on the capture of Bangalore. (*TR* 31, *p* 338, *no* 238.)

Aug. 29.

1486. To the Raja of Travancore. Has received his two letters, the one congratulating him on the capture of Bangalore and the other intimating that agreeably to the direction of his lordship the Raja's troops will remain stationed at Calicut till the end of the rains. Says that as a firm friendship subsists between them it is hoped that the Raja will continue to exert himself in the prosecution of the war as heretofore. Asks the Raja to write to him frequently about the affairs of 'that' quarter. (*CI* 22, *pp* 158-9, *no* 66.)

Aug. 30.

1487. *Mr Stuart to Rajaram Pandit.* It is with grave concern that he writes to say that the zamindar of Pataspur³ has acted most improperly

¹ Enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

² Sent through Salabat Khan, Governor of Ellichpur (1790-2).

³ Pargana in Midnapore.

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in sending an armed force into the Company's territories in order to bring back two peons whom he had previously sent to seize one of the Company's ryots and whom he believed to have been taken prisoner at Midnapore. If individuals are thus allowed to take the law into their own hands anarchy would result, and the harmonious relations subsisting between the two governments would be broken. The Zamindar could have very well written to the Collector of Midnapore for sending the peons back. Requests the addressee to take immediate action with a view to punishing the zamindar for this outrage. Reminds him that he made a similar complaint over a month ago, but no reply has yet been vouchsafed to him. (CI 24, pp 120-24, no 160 ; TI 37, pp 81-3, no 184 ; AI 7, p 60.)

Aug. 31. 1488. *Muhadaji Sindhia to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect as no 1343 above, adding that the writer having reached Mewar captured many fortresses belonging to the Raja of Udaipur. Is confident of an early victory in this expedition also. (OR 413.)

Aug. 31. 1489. *Bhao Bakhshi to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect as no 1442 above, adding that Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia, having settled the affairs of Jodhpur and Jaipur, proceeded to Mewar where he captured many fortresses belonging to the Rana of Udaipur. Is confident that the Maharaja will shortly achieve victory in this expedition also. (OR 414.)

Aug. 31. 1490. *Nawab Diler Himmat Khan to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary, praying for the success of the Company's forces in their present undertaking. (OR 416.)

Aug. 31. 1491. *Nawab Dilawar Jang to Mr Stuart.* Says that he had gone to Azimabad for a change of climate but on hearing of his father's illness he returned to Murshidabad. His father, who is under the treatment of Dr Glass, is progressing favourably. Hopes that he will soon come round. (OR 417.)

Aug. 31. 1492. *Nawab Nusrat Jang to Mr Stuart.* Says that he has already represented his difficulties to him on account of the suspension of his *mushahara*. Is sorry not to have received any reply as yet. Has no other source of income to support himself and his dependents except this allowance. Requests the addressee therefore to issue instructions to the Chief of 'this' place to pay the writer's allowance to him monthly according to the established custom. (OR 418.)

Aug. 31. 1493. *Khan Jahan Khan to Mr Stuart.* Says that the fort of Hooghly is crumbling for want of repair. Being a well-wisher of the Company, he thought it necessary to give this information to the addressee. Is also enclosing a separate memorandum on this subject. Will carry into execution whatever order he will receive from the addressee on this head.

Enclosure.—Represents that the fort of Hooghly is a very ancient building and that from the establishment of the English Government up to the time of Mr Hastings a sum of Rs 2,000/- annually was fixed for its repair. But later, Mr Hastings and the Council ordered that in future if there was any necessity for the repair of the fort the fact should be first communicated to them. Afterwards, considering that the fort belonged

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to the Company and that the gentlemen of the Council were desirous of preserving it, the Nawab got the fort repaired at his own expense for several years. But he is now unable to do so on account of his meagre allowance and heavy debts. As the fort in question is now in a bad state of repair, the writer, as a well-wisher of the Company, deemed it necessary to inform the addressee about this. (*ORs 419-20.*)

Aug. 31.

1494. *Ram Kishan, Raja of Rajshahi to Mr Stuart.* Says that Babu Kishan¹ Kirat's *harkaras*, who were carrying government money on account of the revenue of *pargana* Baharband, stopped on their way at *pargana* Muhammadpur (in the district of Rajshahi). When the *thana-dars* of that place asked them, according to the custom, to deposit the cash in the *malkhana* (treasury) for safe custody they in the height of youthful pride declined to do so and with the money in their possession halted at a distance of one *kos* from the treasury. As they were insufficiently guarded, they were plundered. Is astonished to hear that the Collector of Rajshahi has been directed to cause the plundered amount to be recovered from the zamindari of the writer. It is not just that he should be penalised for the fault of others. A thorough inquiry by the Collector will bear out his statement. (*OR 421.*)

Aug. 31.

1495. From Harkumar Dat. Says that he and Maharaja Kirtibum always maintained cordial relations with the English and a *vakil* Dharindhar Upaddhaya, attended the Governor-General on their behalf at Calcutta. Maharaja Kirtibum is now dead and the writer, due to his war with the Raja of Nepal, left his country, Tunnohi,² and took up his abode at Chapra in the Company's territory. In view of his old connection with the Company, he is again deputing Dharindhar Upaddhaya to the Governor-General to make certain representations on his behalf. Hopes that his lordship will give them a favourable consideration. (*OR 422.*)

Sep. 1.

1496. *Mr Stuart to the Vazir (Nawab Asafud-Daulah).* Says that information has been received from Lord Cornwallis that a sufficient number of draught bullocks have already been collected and sent to the army in the field. There is therefore no necessity now for the 1000 bullocks offered by the Nawab the other day. (*CI 24, pp 124-5, no 161 ; TI 37, pp 83-4, no 185 ; AI 7, p 67.*)

Sep. 1.

1497. *Mr Stuart to Haidar Beg Khan.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 24, pp 125-6, no 162 ; TI 37, p 85, no 186 ; AI 7, p 49.*)

Sep. 2.

1498. From Raja Bijai Singh (Maharaja of Jodhpur). Complimentary reply to his lordship's letter notifying his arrival at Madras. (*OR 423-4 ; TR 31, p 338, no 239 ; AR 6, p 32.*)

Sep. 3.

1499. *Tipu Sultan to Muhammad Amin Arab.* To the same effect as no 1394 above. (*OR 425.*)

¹ Kishan Kant, the famous Kanta Babu, founder of the Kasimbazar family?

² Raja Singh Partab of Nepal seized the greater part of the district of Tunnohi which lies to the south-west of Nepal. The Raja of Tunnohi, Har Kumar Dat, was also one of the Company's renters in *sarkar* Champaran.

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Sep. 3.

1500. Mr Cherry to Abdul Wahhab Khan. Has been directed by Lord Cornwallis to inform the Khan that every possible consideration will be shown to him at the time of the settlement of 'this' country and that he should therefore rest his mind at ease with regard to his *jagir*. Advises him to present himself before his lordship along with as many of his horsemen as possible and thereby win his approbation. (CI 22, no 160, no 67.)

Sep. 5.

1501. Mahadaji Sindhia to Mr Stuart. To the same effect as no 1488 above, adding that he has by the grace of God been able to adjust matters at Udaipur and that he now proposes to proceed to Ujjain. (OR 426.)

Sep. 5.

1502. Bhao Bakhshi to Mr Stuart. Has received his letter saying that Lord Cornwallis had gone to Madras in order to punish Tipu for having invaded the country of the Raja of Travancore, who is an ally of the English. Says that the English have now earned a reputation for steadfastness to their engagements. Informs him that in accordance with the treaty between the English, the Nizam and the Peshwa, Parasram Bhao has been sent against Tipu. (This letter is incomplete). (OR 427.)

Sep. 5.

1503. Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan to Mr Stuart. Has learnt from Ali Naqi Khan that the addressee proposed to send a doctor for his (the Nawab's) treatment. Thanks him for this mark of his favour. Says that as he is now progressing favourably under the treatment of Dr John Williams,¹ the addressee should not take the trouble of sending any other doctor at present. In case of necessity however the Nawab will write to him for the services of another physician. (OR 428.)

Sep. 7.

1504. Mahadaji Sindhia to Mr Stuart. Commends his *vakil*, Bhagwant Rao, to the addressee's favour. (OR 429.)

Sep. 7.

1505. Nawab Faizullah Khan to Mr Stuart. To the same effect as no 1422 above. (OR 430.)

Sep. 7.

1506. The Nizam to Hari Pandit Phadke.² Acknowledges the receipt of a letter informing him about the arrival of three separate *kharitas* from the enemy. Says that he received the one addressed to him along with a letter from his lordship. Says that in accordance with the request of his lordship for convening a conference of the deputies of the allies with a view to ascertaining their respective claims, he has sent Mr Alam as his representative. As the addressee has similarly been empowered by the Peshwa the Mir will conduct the negotiations in conjunction with him. The Mir has already proceeded to his lordship. Requests to be informed of the result of the consultation. Dated 16 August 1791.

(2) **The Nizam to Tipu Sultan.³** Acknowledges the receipt of a letter informing him that Appaji Ram has been sent to his presence. Says that in view of the present situation, it is not possible to repair the breach except by a course of regular negotiations, and that he has there-

¹ J. L. Williams, Surgeon to the Residency at Benares.

² Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

³ Sent through Lord Cornwallis.

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fore asked Appaji Ram to proceed to Lord Cornwallis to whose presence he has deputed Mir Alam as his representative. Dated 28 August 1791 (ORs 431-3 ; TR 31, pp 338-41, no 240 ; AR 6, p 23.)

Sep. 7.

1507. Mr Stuart to Rajaram Pandit. Informs him that in consequence of the death of Mr Wodsworth, Mr Wilkinson¹ has been appointed Resident at Balasore in his stead. Requests therefore that the *amils* under him may be instructed to keep on terms of cordiality with that gentleman as being the authorised representative of this government. (CI 24, p 127, no 163 ; TI 37, pp 85-6, no 187 ; AI 7, p 60.)

Sep. 8.

1508. From Umadatul-Umara. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter desiring him to give directions for the supply of grain to the army from his *jagir* of Chittoor. Says that he himself and the Nawab, his father, had already issued necessary instructions in the matter. Although his taluk has suffered much from the depredations of the enemy, yet he is resolved to send as much supplies as can be procured. (OR 434 ; TR 31, p 342, no 241 ; AR 6, p 26.)

Sep. 8.

1509. To Nawab Nizam Ali Khan and Nawab Mushirul-Mulk. Expresses satisfaction at the arrival of Mir Alam and referring them to Sir John Kennaway for particulars. (This letter is incomplete). (CI 23, pp 1-3, no 1.)

Sep. 9.

1510. Copy of a letter from Tipu Sultan to Salabat Khan. To the same effect as no 1484 above. (OR 435.)

Sep. 9.

1511. Tipu Sultan to Nawab Nizam Ali Khan. To the same effect as no 1409 above. (OR 436.)

Sep. 9.

1512. Tipu Sultan to Azamul-Umara. To the same effect as on 1410 above. (OR 437.)

Sep. 10.

1513. Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart. Says that as Nawab Muradud-Daulah, the nephew of Nawab Sirajud-Daulah, has been suffering from mental derangement for the last few years, his allowance of Rs 400/- is therefore distributed among the members of his family according to the direction of Mr Harington. Refers him to the letter of Nawab Sher Jang for particulars. (OR 348.)

Sep. 12.

1514. Shah Alam to Mr Stuart. To the same effect as no 1366 above. (OR 439.)

Sep. 12.

1515. From Rajaram Pandit. Says that many of his ryots having absconded from his *mahals* have taken refuge in the Company's territories and that when his people go to apprehend them they are obstructed by the Company's people. Requests his lordship therefore to issue instruction to his *amils* to see that the writer's servants are not molested in the discharge of their duties. As the zamindar and the inhabitants of *chakla* Pataspur always take 1500 maunds of salt from *pargana* Bhograï for their own consumption, it is requested that a *dastak* may be issued in favour of the *vakil* of the aforesaid zamindar in order that he might obtain the usual quantity of salt without any hitch. (OR 440.)

¹ Afterwards Judge and Magistrate of Dinaipur (1794).

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Sep. 12. 1516. *Ali Ibrahim Khan to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary. Dated 1 September 1791. (OR 441.)
- Sep. 12. 1517. *Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla and Rajaram Pandit to Bishambhar Pandit.* To the same effect as no 1515 above. (OR 442-3.)
- Sep. 13. 1518. *Maulavi Dana Ali to Mr Stuart.* Mr Edmonstone has asked him to communicate to the Governor-General all such information as may be worthy of his notice. In conformity with this direction the writer represents that Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla complains that in spite of the firm friendship subsisting between him and the Company, no information was given to him regarding the success gained by the British forces over Tipu Naik, while the news of their achievements had been circulated throughout the length and breadth of the country. Says further that a Brahmin named Ithal Dinkar has been appointed *subadar* of Chhattisgarh in the place of Mahipat Rao and he is proceeding there with 200 horse and foot. Ghulam Ali Chak had been sent beforehand to that quarter at the head of 2,000 horse and foot, which is the number permanently stationed there. The result of this appointment and dismissal remains to be seen. (OR 444.)
- Sep. 13. 1519. *Mr Stuart to Mahadaji Sindhia.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and promises due attention to the representations of his *vakil*. (CI 24, p 128, no 164; TI 37, p 86, no 188; AI 7, p 64.)
- Sep. 13. 1520. *Mr Stuart to Nawab Dilwar Jang.* Complimentary reply. (CI 24, pp 128-9, no 165; TI 37, p 86, no 189; AI 7, p 41.)
- Sep. 13. 1521. *Mr Stuart to the Raja of Assam.* Says that Daniel Raush has been ordered to appear before the Collector of Rangpur and answer to the charges brought against him by the Raja. The Raja's *vakil* has also been asked to attend in order to substantiate the charges. (CI 24, pp 129-30, no 166; TI 37, pp 86-7, no 190; AI 7, p 62.)
- Sep. 14. 1522. To the Raja of Coorg. Acknowledges the receipt of his friendly letter. Says that agreeably to the wishes of the Raja, all such people of Coorg as might fall into the hands of the English, in the course of their war with Tipu, would be sent to him. (CI 23, pp 12-13, no 4.)
- Sep. 16. 1523. *Nawab Asafud-Daulah, Haidar Beg Khan, Hasan Riza Khan and Nawab Faizullah Khan to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect as no 1422 above. (ORs 445-8.)
- Sep. 16. 1524. *Mr Stuart to Sher Jang.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter with a copy of Rahman Khan's deposition in the incident that occurred in the house of Nawab Muradud-Daulah. Informs him that there is no necessity of his writing a letter of recommendation to the Judges, for they will surely attend to the case. Further says that Rahman Khan will be kept in confinement till the arrival of the Judges at Murshidabad, when he will be dealt with according to law. (CI 24, pp 130-1, no 167; TI 37, p 87, no 191; AI 7, p 64.)
- Sep. 16. 1525. To Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan. Has received his letter accompanying other papers. Is sorry that owing to heavy pressure of work due to war he is unable to go through them now. Promises however

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to look into his affairs as soon as he is free from his present undertaking. (CI 23, pp 16-17, no 6.)

Sep. 18.

1526. From the Nawab of Arcot. Hopes his lordship's efforts to destroy the enemy will result in an early success, and requests that in view of his long and faithful association with the English, his name may be inserted as a party to the treaty of peace that may be concluded. Requests further that his lordship may be pleased to put him in possession of the *ghat* countries and Cuddapah, which according to the *sanads* of Salabat Jang and Nizamud-Daulah formed part of the *Suba* of the Deccan and which by virtue of the *parwanas* granted by the kings, belonged to him. (OR 449 ; TR 31, pp 343-6, no 242, AR 6, p 40.)

Sep. 19.

1527. *Nawab Nizam Ali Khan to Hari Pant Phadke.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter informing him of the permission granted, with the concurrence of Lord Cornwallis, to the *vakil* of Tipu to present himself before his lordship and submit his proposals. Says that agreeably to the wishes of his lordship and the addressee the Nawab has deputed Mir Alam on his behalf to take part in the conversation that will be held with Tipu's *vakil*. Hopes that the addressee will keep him acquainted with the progress of the negotiations. (OR 454.)

Sep. 19.

1528. *Salabat Khan to Tipu Sultan.*¹ Acknowledges the receipt of a letter requesting him to deliver a *kharita* to the Nizam, and says in reply that Mir Alam has already left for his lordship's camp with the Nizam's instructions for the conclusion of peace and that the addressee would do well to write to his own *vakil* to press his claims at the conference. Dated 28 August 1791.

(2) *Hari Pandit Phadke to the Nizam.* Requests the Nizam to send a representative to the conference without delay, so that mutual consultations may be held, and the representative of the enemy informed of the agreed terms as soon as he arrives. Dated 6 August 1791. (ORs 450-3 ; TR 31, pp 346-50, no 248 ; AR 6, pp 11 and 35.)

Sep. 20.

1529. *Shah Alam to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect as no 1422 above. (OR 457.)

Sep. 20.

1530. *From the Nizam.* Acknowledges the receipt of four letters from his lordship. Says that he is in full agreement with the proposal to convene a conference of deputies of the allies. And in view of the high opinion expressed by his lordship about the wisdom and capabilities of Mir Alam, he has been sent to his lordship for the purpose of conducting the negotiations on his (the writer's) behalf. Is glad to know from Mir Alam's letter that his lordship intends to commence the marches against the enemy by about 6 October. Assures his lordship that there will be no delay on his part in sending his son and Azamul-Umara unless there is difficulty in procuring grain, regarding which every effort is being made to collect as much as possible. Says further that he has decided to send 2000 draught bullocks, instead of 1000 as he had written before, in view of his lordship's greater need for them. (OR 455 ; TR 31, pp 350-3, no 244 ; AR 6, p 23.)

¹ Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

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Sep. 20.

1531. Articles of agreement entered into by the Nizam with the *banjaras* who are to attend the army during the war—

(1) That they are to be exempt from all duties on the road from whichever part of the country the purchases are made, unless it is from the city and the camp.

(2) That they should be careful not to harm the crops and cattle when passing through the country, otherwise they would be punished.

(3) That no obstruction shall be offered to them in passing and re-passing through the Nizam's territories, whether alone or with property and cattle.

(4) That the Nizam's *sarkar* shall not resent it, if they commit any depredations in the territories belonging to the enemy.

(5) That the *sarkar* shall not insist on the transportation of grain, if any of the roads is blocked either by the people or by the troops of the enemy.

(6) On completion of this engagement to supply the army with 100,000 bullockloads of grain, they shall be presented with an elephant by the *sarkar*. (OR 456 ; TR 31. pp 353-7, no 245.)

Sep. 20.

1532. Mr Stuart to the Nawab Vazir. Informs him about the proposed visit of the mother of Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla to Prayag, Kashi and Gaya on pilgrimage, and requests that following the old practice, some one should be sent on behalf of the Nawab to meet her with due honour at Allahabad and look to her comfort during her stay in his dominions. (CI 24, pp 132-3, no 170 ; TI 37, pp 87-8, no 192 ; AI 7, p 67.)

Sep. 20.

1533. Mr Stuart to Haidar Beg Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 24, pp 134-5, no 171 ; TI 37, p 88, no 193 ; AI 7, p 49.)

Sep. 20.

1534. Mr Stuart to Ali Ibrahim Khan. To the same effect. (CI 24, p 132, no 169 ; TI 37, p 88, no 194 ; AI 7, p 41.)

Sep. 20.

1535. Mr Stuart to Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and informs him that the Nawab Vazir, Haidar Beg Khan and the District Officers have been written to in regard to the proposed visit of his mother to Allahabad, Kashi and Gaya on pilgrimage. (CI 24, pp 131, no 195 ; TI 37, pp 88-9, no 195 ; AI 7, p 61.)

Sep. 20.

1536. Mr Stuart to the Peshwa. Says that Gulab Ray, son of Lala Sevak Ram, the Peshwa's *vakil*, arrived at Calcutta with a letter for Lord Cornwallis and saw the writer. Informs him that the letter in question has been forwarded to his lordship. (CI 24, p 135, no 172 ; TI 37, p 89, no 196 ; AI 7, p 58.)

Sep. 21.

1537. Tukoji Holkar to Mr Stuart. To the same effect as no 1442 above. (OR 458.)

Sep. 28.

1538. Qutlaq Sultan Begam to Mr Stuart. Says that although she always learns about the welfare of the Governor-General from the addressee's letters yet she is worried because she has not received any letter from the Governor-General himself. Encloses therefore a letter addressed

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to him and hopes that the addressee would forward it to the Governor-General and would send his reply to her when he receives it. (OR 459.)

Sep. 28.

1539. *Munni Begam to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary, enclosing a letter addressed to Lord Cornwallis and requesting that it may be forwarded to him. (OR 460.)

Sep. 28.

1540. *From Bhagwant Rao.* Is glad to hear of the capture of Bangalore. Says that though he obtained permission to go to Gaya, he did not do so and is still continuing in attendance on Mr Stuart in obedience to the wishes of Sindhia and Bhao Bakhshi. (OR 461; TR 31, p 358, no 246; AR 6, p 4.)

Sep. 28.

1541. *From Qutlaq Sultan Begam.* Complimentary. (ORs 462-3; TR 31, p 358, no 247; AR 6, p 13.)

Sep. 28.

1542. *Mr Stuart to Nana Farnavis.* To the same effect as no 1536. (CI 24, p 136, no 173; TI 37, p 89, no 197; AI 7, p 56.)

Oct. 1.

1543. *Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Is sending back through Hikmat Maab Khan 38 sets of proceedings after having duly passed orders on them. Will return the few sets that still remain with him as soon as they are ready. Encloses a list of the proceedings for his perusal. (ORs 464-5.)

Oct. 1.

1544. *Mr Stuart to Mahadaji Sindhia.* Offers condolence on the death of his wife. (CI 24, pp 136-7, no 174; TI 37, p 89, no 198; AI 7, p 64.)

Oct. 1.

1545. *Mr Stuart to Ali Ibrahim Khan.* Complimentary reply to his letters. (CI 24, pp 137-8; no 175; TI 37, pp 89-90, no 199; AI 7, p 41.)

Oct. 3.

1546. *Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan to Mr Stuart.* Says that he attached himself to the Company long ago and on this account Nawab Mir Muhammad Qasim Ali Khan had become his inveterate enemy. When the Mir violated his engagements with the Company, Mr Vansittart¹ despatched a force from Calcutta to assist Nawab Jafar Ali Khan against him and at the same time asked the writer to join the troops with his followers and afford such assistance to them as lay in his power. The writer accordingly used his utmost endeavours and manifested his zeal and devotion to such a degree that he obtained commendations from the Council, who, being convinced of the sincerity of his attachment, appointed him *Naib-Subah* of Bengal with the chief management of all affairs. His salary was fixed at 9 lakhs of rupees and a *jagir* of 85 lakhs of *dams* was granted to him in the province of Bihar. Later his *mushahara* was reduced to Rs 2,40,000 per annum. As he valued the pleasure of the Council above all other considerations, he reduced his expenses to the barest minimum and resolved to confine them within the reduced amount of his allowance and the income of his *jagir*. But in maintaining the dignity and status conferred on him by the Company this provision fell short of his essential requirements and he ran into debt which has amounted to a considerable sum. He is seriously ill now and in case he fails

¹ Henry Vansittart, Governor of Bengal (1760-64).

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to recover and dies he hopes that, in consideration of his faithful services, the post of the *Naib-Subah* as also the *jagir* so long held by him may be conferred on his eldest son, *Muinul-Mulk Rafiud-Daulah* Saiyid Muhammad Taqi Khan so that his debts may be cleared and no hardship may be caused to his family and dependants. Dated 28 *Zul-hijja* 1205 A.H. (29 August 1791). (*ORs* 466 and 470-1 ; *TR* 31, pp 359-62, no 248.)

Oct. 3. 1547. From Raja Bachhraj. Complimentary. (*OR* 467.)

Oct. 3. 1548. *Khan Jahan Khan to Mr Stuart*. States that on Tuesday, 7 *Muharram* (6 September 1791) some time after midnight the servants of Mr Redfearn¹ raised an uproar from near *tahsildar* Devi Charan's house which is situated to the north-west corner of the fort (of Hooghly). On enquiry it transpired that 30 or 40 robbers, fully armed, had assembled at the door of the *tahsildar's* house and were attempting to force an entrance into it and loot the treasury. The Khan out of regard for the people attached to the Company at once despatched the guards of the fort to the scene. Being unable to lay their hands on the *tahsildar*, the robbers attacked the defenders wounding 8 persons with gunshots, swords and cudgels. Among the wounded are the four servants of the *tahsildar*, two servants of Mr Redfearn and two guards of the fort. The culprits then ransacked the house of Ram Prashad Paramanik, an inhabitant of the same locality and carried away all his effects. Mr Justice Chambers,² who happened to be staying here for a change of climate, personally saw the wounded persons and heard the report of the robbery. One day after this incident, i.e. in the morning of Thursday, Antico Feringhee, one of the wounded guards of the fort succumbed to his injuries. Paggu and Augusto, *chholders*, were with the deceased when the latter was being belaboured by the ruffians. In the midst of the affray when one of the robbers called out the name of Antico, the *chholders* recognised him to be Kofni (?), a Frenchman residing at Chinsura. The Khan thereupon sent the *chholders* with a letter to the Chief of Dutch Factory at Chinsura who has taken Kofni in his custody. Is reporting this matter for the addressee's information. (*OR* 468.)

Oct. 3. 1549. Copy of the agreement between the Nizam and the *banjaras* for the supply of grain.³ To the same effect as no 1531 above. (*OR* 469 ; *AR* 7, p 1, no 277.)

Oct. 4. 1550. To Hari Pandit Phadke. Sends an elephant as a present on the occasion of *Dasahra*. (*CI* 23, p 26, no 9.)

¹ He appears to be Mr F. Redfearn who was the Collector of Nadia.

² Sir Robert Chambers (1737-1803), son of Robert Chambers of Newcastle ; born 1737, educated there and at Lincoln College, Oxford (Exhibitioner) ; Fellow of University College, 1761 ; M.A., 1761 ; B.C.L. 1765 ; Vinerian Professor of Law 1762-77 ; Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, 1766. In 1774 he joined the Calcutta Supreme Court as Second Judge, Sir Elijah Impey being Chief ; knighted 1778 ; he became Chief Justice in 1791 ; retired 1799 ; declined a peerage ; died in Paris, May 9, 1803. He was one of the judges on the trial of Raja Nanda Kumar for forgery, when the latter was convicted and hanged on August 5, 1775. Buckland: *Dictionary of Indian Biography*.

³ Received through Ali Ibrahim Khan.

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Oct. 5.

1551. *Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* Says that he has been keeping indifferent health for some time past and that he therefore proposes to go to Bhagalpur for a change of climate. Hopes the addressee will approve of it. (OR 472.)

Oct. 5.

1552. *Mr Stuart to Dilawar Jang.* Offers condolence on the death of his father Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan. (CI 24, p 138, no 176; TI 37, p 90, no 200; AI 7, p 46.)

Oct. 7.

1553. From Tafazzul Husain Khan. Complimentary letter. (TR 31, pp 362-3, no 294.)

Oct. 10.

1554. *Saiyid Muhammad Khan Sher Jang to Mr Stuart.* Intimates that the Nawab (Mubarakud-Daulah) has settled on him a monthly allowance of Rs 1,000 for his expenses. (OR 473.)

Oct. 10.

1555. *Maulavi Dana Ali to Mr Stuart.* States that conformably to the desire of Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla, the writer accompanied by Mr Davidson attended the durbar (of the Maharaja) on 12 September and handed over with due formalities the presents sent through Beniram Pandit on the occasion of the marriage of the Maharaja's son. Mr Davidson received a letter on the same day from Capt. Kennaway commending to his favour Munshi Ghulam Bandagi who had been sent by that gentleman to Berar for the purchase of draught bullocks. Says that the Maharaja will be prevailed upon to issue positive instructions to his *amils* not to offer any opposition to the Munshi in the execution of his business. (OR 474.)

Oct. 10.

1556. *Nawab of Arcot to Mr Stuart.* Says that in the town of Ajmer there are several shrines and mosques which were erected by the former Emperors of Hindustan. As these sacred buildings lay in a dilapidated condition, the Nawab had vowed during his last illness to get them repaired and also to erect a new house there on his own behalf. Accordingly after his recovery he despatched his two servants, Qadir Yar Khan and Muhammad Jafar Khan there in order to accomplish this business. Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia, who is now in occupation of that town, has shown much favour and attention to the Nawab's men in the execution of their object. Sends the present of a telescope along with a letter for the Maharaja and two other letters in the names of Qadir Yar Khan and Muhammad Jafar Khan. Requests the addressee to forward them to the Maharaja or else to hand them over to the Maharaja's *vakil* for their transmission to Ajmer. (OR 475.)

Oct. 10.

1557. *Copy of a letter from the Nawab of Arcot to Mahadaji Sindhia.* Is obliged to the addressee for the favour and attention shown by him to Qadir Yar Khan and Muhammad Jafar Khan, the two servants of the Nawab, who had been sent to Ajmer in order to repair the shrine of Khwaja Muinud-Din Chishti. As the aforesaid shrine is held sacred by the Muhammadans, the Nawab had long ago vowed to get it repaired. Has now learnt that some persons are attempting to put a stop to this work and to perform it themselves. Requests the addressee therefore to see that no interference is made in the execution of the work already

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commenced by his men. After its completion it would be open to any one to attend to any repair or construction that might become necessary in future. Sends a telescope as a present. (OR 476.)

Oct. 10.

1558. *Nawab Dilawar Jang to Mr Stuart.* Intimates that his father, Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan, expired on 2 *Safar* (1 October 1791). Is overwhelmed with grief at this unhappy event but looks upon the addressee as his support and asylum. Says that in consideration of the faithful services of the deceased, the Company had at first conferred on him an annual *mushahara* of 9 lakhs of rupees as also a *jagir* in Bihar. The *mushahara* was subsequently reduced to Rs 2,40,000. This sum being inadequate, the deceased had taken heavy loans from the *mahajans* during his lifetime to meet his expenses. As the burden of liquidating these debts and maintaining the sons, daughters and other relations and dependants of the deceased has now fallen on the writer, solicits that the office of the *Naib-Nazim* and the annual *mushahara* together with the *jagir* held by the deceased may be conferred on him to enable him to meet the liabilities of the deceased and to shoulder the responsibilities that now devolve on him. Dated 3 *Safar* 1206 A.H.=2 October 1791. (OR 477.)

Oct. 10.

1559. From Nawab Dilawar Jang. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 480 ; TR 31, pp 366-9, no 251 ; AR 6, p 7.)

Oct. 10.

1560. Nawab Dilawar Jang to the Members of the Governor-General's Council. To the same effect. (OR 481 ; TR 31, pp 369-71, no 252 ; AR 7, p 8.)

Oct. 10.

1561. From the King. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter from his lordship informing him about the capture of Bangalore and some important places near Seringapatam and his lordship's decision to wait till the termination of the rains for a further advance into the enemy's stronghold. (ORs 478-9 ; TR 31, pp 363-366, no 250 ; AR 6, p 12.)

Oct. 12.

1562. *The Raja of Nepal to Mr Stuart.* Has received his letter recommending the remission of the duties (levied in Nepal on imports and exports from the Company's provinces) which would tend to increase and improve commerce. Says that he is not aware of the amount of duties that are collected in the *muffasal* but he will find it out by enquiry and then centralise the levy at the *sadr* and abolish it in the districts. States that Terakkarda,¹ Amgachhi, etc. have always appertained to the district of Morang and that some time ago Mr Smith had confirmed this after a thorough investigation. But the Collector of Purnea has not yet suffered the *amala* of the writer to take possession of those places. The Raja's *vakil*, Dinanath Upaddhaya, thereupon complained against him to the Council, who directed that an *amin* be appointed on the part of the writer to settle the question. Says that a decision had already been given upon the evidence of the witnesses on oath. If it is to be set aside then what other mode of arriving at the truth was available. Requests the addressee therefore to write to the Collector asking him to abide by

¹ *Pargana* in Purnea.

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the former decision and to direct his *amala* not to interfere with the abovenamed places.

Says that this year the writer, having overthrown the Raja of Kumaun, has taken possession of that district. The boundary of his country now adjoins that of the Nawab Vazir. Informs the addressee of this fact beforehand in order to avoid any future dispute that might arise in this connection.

Will be obliged if the addressee would inform him when the Governor-General is expected to return to Calcutta.

As requested by him the writer has been on the lookout for a rhinoceros. His people have caught one in the forest. As the animal is perfectly wild just now it is being tamed and will be sent down to Calcutta after the rains in the month of *Kartik*.

P.S. Three years ago the writer was engaged in a war with Bhutan and Lhasa countries and got possession of several places belonging thereto. Afterwards the Chief of Lhasa through the mediation of Chian, the Qiladar, agreed to pay tribute for those places. An agreement was accordingly drawn up which was ratified by an oath to the effect that neither party would depart from the terms of it. The aforesaid Chief paid one year's tribute according to the engagement and the writer relinquished the places he had taken possession of. When a demand was made for the tribute for the second year he (the Chief) prevaricated and evaded payment. Shamarpa Lama, who has for many years been residing with the writer, was sent to Lhasa to realise the tribute. On his arrival the Chief of Lhasa proceeded to Kuti¹ and requested the writer to depute some trustworthy officers to him at that place to negotiate with him on the subject. The writer accordingly deputed his *Diwan*, Taksari with Shamarpa Lama and his other servants to Kuti for the purpose. When the negotiations commenced the Chief of Lhasa said that the writer should allow Shamarpa Lama to remain with him and to hand over the engagement that had been executed between them. The writer's servants replied that the Lama was a protege of the writer and that the engagement, that he (the Chief) had executed of his own free will and accord, could not be given up. The Chief wanted to act in a perfidious manner towards his servants, who getting scent of his designs, seized Dhoran, the Chief's Diwan, and Itu and Chianak Lochan. They are all now in his custody. Whenever the Chief shall be inclined to act justly and pay his tribute as stipulated in the engagement they would be released. The Chief will represent matters differently to the Governor-General. Informs the addressee therefore of the circumstances beforehand. (OR 482.)

Oct. 12.

1563. *Nawab Dilawar Jang to Mr Stuart*. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter condoling with him on the death of his father. Says that he has already written to him about his distressed situation. Hopes that the addressee will now extend his helping hand towards him in order to enable him (the writer) to maintain the good name of the late Nawab and his family. (OR 483.)

¹ Town in Nepal, situated at a distance of 6 miles from the left bank of Bhutia Cossye river and 63 miles from Katmandu.

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Oct. 12.

1564. *Nawab Dilawar Jang to Mr Stuart.* Says that once towards the end of *Zulhijja* when his father's condition had become precarious, he caused letters to be written to the addressee and the Council requesting them, in the event of his death, to confer the office of the *Naib Nazim* as also the *mushahara* and the *jagir* held by him upon the writer. But as subsequently he seemed to rally, he delayed sending them in the hope of complete recovery. On 1 *Muharram* however when he had a sharp relapse he sent for Mr Harington and personally handed over to him the aforesaid letters for transmission. The addressee must have received and perused those letters by this time. Hopes that he will now be pleased to show his favour to the writer, the relations and the dependants of the late Nawab by complying with the requests made by him on his death bed. (ORs 484-5.)

Oct. 12.

1565. *Khan Jahan Khan to Mr Stuart.* Says that up to the month of *Bhadon* and a few days of *Asin* fine rice was being sold at Hooghly at Rs 1-14 per maund and the price of the coarse rice, which is used chiefly by the poorer section of the people, was eleven and a half annas per maund, and similarly the prices of other kinds of grains were also reasonable. But the grain merchants taking advantage of the scarcity of rain as also of the heavy purchases made by the owners of ships for exportation to foreign countries, have now raised the prices to such an extent as to cause an apprehension of famine. Accordingly coarse rice is now sold here at Rs 1-11 per maund and the prices of other cereals have also risen in the same proportion. Fatal consequences are likely to follow unless prompt and effective measures are taken to remedy this evil. Suggests therefore that the addressee should lay an embargo on the exportation of grains from this country. (OR 486.)

Oct. 12.

1566. *Khwaja Bahadur Beg Khan¹ to Mr Stuart.* Is much worried on account of the procedure being adopted by the Supreme Court in the case standing between him (the Khan) and Nadira Begam. Says that although the deed of gift and the deed of declaration exhibited by the Begam in the Patna Court in support of her rights have long been proved to be forged ones, no further steps in the matter are being taken to

¹ Khwaja Bahadur Beg was the son of Alam Beg, the brother of Shahbaz Beg Khan, a native of Kabul who came to Bengal to seek his fortune. After passing some years in the employment of M. Watts, a member of the Council of Calcutta, Shahbaz joined the English army, and about the time of Mir Jafar's accession, rose to the command of a body of horse. He received from the Mughal emperor an *altamgha* grant in the province of Bihar and settled down at Patna where he married Nadira Begam. Bahadur Beg also came away from Kabul to live with his uncle at Patna. Shahbaz Beg died in November 1770 and as he left no children a dispute arose between Nadira Begam and Bahadur Beg regarding the inheritance of the deceased's estate. Nadira Begam claimed the entire property on the strength of a deed of gift executed by her husband a few days before his death while Bahadur Beg challenged the authenticity of the deed. On Bahadur Beg's application the Chief and Council of Patna consulted the Qazis and Muftis who also discredited the deed of gift and were of opinion that Nadira Begam was entitled only to one-fourth part of the deceased's estate. The Council gave their award accordingly. Nadira Begam thereupon brought a suit against Bahadur Beg and the case was decided in her favour in 1779. The present letter perhaps refers to an appeal filed by Bahadur Beg against Nadira Begam in the Supreme Court.

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conclude the case soon. Requests the addressee therefore to help him in his present predicament. (OR 487.)

Oct. 12.

1567. *Dinanath Upaddhaya to Mr Stuart.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter relating to the villages of Terakkarda, Amgachhi etc. in Morang. Had submitted the addressee's letter to the Maharaja (of Nepal) whose reply is enclosed herewith. Says that agreeably to the addressee's direction he had requested the Maharaja to send a trustworthy person on his part for the adjustment of the boundary lines of those villages. But the Maharaja replied that no further action in the matter was necessary, as the question had already been decided by Mr Smith. Requests the addressee therefore to direct the Collector of Purnea to abide by the decision already made and to refrain from interfering with the villages belonging to the Maharaja. (OR 488.)

Oct. 12.

1568. From Ali Ibrahim Khan. Complimentary. (OR 489 ; TR 31, p 371, no 253 ; AR 6, p 1.)

Oct. 12.

1569. From Ali Ibrahim Khan. This is the copy of letters nos 1564 and 1568 above. (OR 490 ; TR 31, p 371, no 253 ; AR 6, p 1.)

Oct. 15.

1570. *Mr Stuart to Nawab Saadal Ali Khan.* Informs him with much regret that the Board cannot comply with his request for a grant of land in the vicinity of Benares for his sport and recreation as such an action on the part of the Government would not only be an infringement of the rights of the Raja of Benares and the many landholders under him, but also repugnant to their established conventions. (CI 24, pp 139-40, no 179 ; TI 37, pp 90-1, no 201 ; AI 7, p 63.)

Oct. 15.

1571. *Mr Stuart to Ganesh Rao.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and regrets that he cannot comply with his request for a letter to Mr Duncan about the village, Ghanipur, for the case has already been decided by the Civil Court in the mofussil and he (the addressee) has got a right of appeal to the *sadr* if he is dissatisfied. (CI 24, p 141, no 180 ; TI 37, pp 91-2, no 202 ; AI 7, p 47.)

Oct. 16.

1572. From the Peshwa. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter from his lordship. Recounts how from the very beginning of the war he had tried to fulfil the terms of their engagement and how his army after joining his lordship near Seringapatam, had to put up with severe hardship owing to the lack of grain and fodder. In the matter of the proposed negotiations for peace, says that he has complete confidence in the judgment of his lordship and that he has written fully to Hari Pandit on the subject. (OR 491 ; TR 31, pp 372-7, no 254 ; AR 6, p 28.)

Oct. 16.

1573. From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 492 ; TR 31, p 377 no 255 ; AR 6, p 25.)

Oct. 19.

1574. *Tukoji Holkar to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect as no 1422 above. (OR 495.)

Oct. 19.

1575. From Mahadaji Sindhia. Prays for his lordship's speedy victory. Says that he had already written to his lordship how he had reduced the Rajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur to submission, had despatched

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Gopal Rao and Bhao Bakhshi to Muttra for the settlement of that place and how he himself had marched towards Ujjain *via* Mewar. When he reached Ujjain the Rana of Udaipur, who had been rendered powerless by family dissensions applied to him for a settlement of his affairs. By the grace of God he has succeeded in settling the affairs of that quarter as well. (OR 493 ; TR 31, pp 377-8, no 256 ; AR 6, p 34.)

Oct. 19. 1576. From Bhao Bakhshi. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 415, 494 and 194A ; TR 31, pp 379-83, no 257 ; AR 6, p 5.)

Oct. 19. 1577. *Mr Stuart to Qutlaq Sultan Begam.* Complimentary reply, stating that her letter to the Governor-General had been forwarded. (CI 24, p 141-2, no 181 ; TI 37, p 92, no 203 ; AI 7, p 51.)

Oct. 19. 1578. *Mr Stuart to Mubarakud-Daulah.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and informs him that Sher Jang has been written to fully on the subject of his letter. (The Persian copy is badly worm-eaten). (CI 24, pp 142-3, no 182 ; TI 37, p 92, no 204 ; AI 7, p 53.)

Oct. 19. 1579. *Mr Stuart to Munni Begam.* Acknowledges the receipt of her letter enclosing one for his lordship. (CI 24, p 143, no 183 ; TI 37, p 93, no 205 ; AI 7, p 56.)

Oct. 19. 1580. *Mr Stuart to Raja Bachhraj.* Complimentary reply. (CI 24, p 145, no 186 ; TI 37, p 93, no 206 ; AI 7, p 63.)

Oct. 19. 1581. *Mr Stuart to Saadat Ali Khan.* Complimentary letter on the circumcision of his son. (CI 24, p 146, no 187 ; TI 37, p 93, no 207 ; AI 7, p 64.)

Oct. 19. 1582. *Mr Stuart to Khan Jahar Khan, Faujdar of Hooghly.* Has received his letter reporting that due to the failure of rains the prices of grains are rising and recommending that the export of these commodities should be stopped. Says in reply that an embargo has already been imposed on the export of grains abroad. (CI 24, pp 146-7, no 188 ; TI 37, p 93-4, no 208 ; AI 7, p 52.)

Oct. 19. 1583. *Mr. Stuart to Umdatun Nisa Begam.* Acknowledges the receipt of her letter and informs her that a reduction in her *mushahara* was necessitated by the encumbrances of the *sarkar* of Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Says that the plan fixed upon by the Government is unalterable and requests her to acquiesce in it. (CI 24, p 144, no 154 ; TI 37, p 94, no 209 ; AI 7, p 58.)

Oct. 19. 1584. *Mr Stuart to Khadim Ali Khan.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 24, pp 144-5, no 185 ; TR 37, p 95, no 210 ; AI 7, p 51.)

Oct. 20. 1585. From Munni Begam. Complimentary letter. (OR 496 ; TI 31, p 383, no 258 ; AR 6, p 15.)

Oct. 20. 1586. To Nawab Nizam Ali Khan, Mushirul-Mulk, the Peshwa and Nana Farnavis. Informs them of the capture of Nandidroog.¹ (CI 23, pp 26-7, no 10.)

¹ Fortified hill in Chickballapur taluk of Kolar District, 31 miles north of Bangalore.

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Oct. 22.

1587. From the Queen of Cannanore. Says that formerly, being afraid of the superiority of Tipu's forces, she had submitted to his authority but subsequently when the danger was over and the Company's troops arrived and began to fight with Tipu, she secretly sent her youngest son to pay his respects to General Abercromby. She also unhesitatingly delivered her country and fort to the Company. Says further that two days previous to the commencement of the present war her husband died, leaving behind herself and a few children to pass their days under the shadow of the Governor-General's kindness. Next to the Almighty she looks up to the English gentlemen for protection. Represents that this year also she had despatched her trading ships to Bengal as usual, but has since received accounts that the Company's people there have seized one of those vessels and are not allowing it to return. As all the trade of her country depends on these ships, requests his lordship to have compassion on her and her children and issue orders for the release of these ships. (OR 497.)

Oct. 22.

1588. *Lala Khush-Hal Chand, gumashta of Sahu Gopal Das Harkishan Das to Mr Stuart.* Says that in obedience to the orders of Lord Cornwallis, he had set up a branch of the firm at Hyderabad and paid into the Nizam's treasury seven lakhs of rupees in four equal instalments in the course of one year. In the execution of this business he sustained a loss of about Rs 20,000 which is the amount plundered from his agents some time ago by the zamindars of Masulipatam. In anticipation of receiving further orders, he has already remitted a considerable amount of money to lie in deposit at Hyderabad. Requests the addressee therefore to let him know whether he should continue paying the instalments to the Nizam's treasury through Sir John Kennaway as before, or should recall his *gumashta* and abolish the branch at Hyderabad.

Says further that last year at the instance of Mr. Duncan he remitted to Bombay a sum of Rs 45 lakhs by 12 monthly instalments and thereby sustained, besides other losses, a loss of about a lakh of rupees through exchange. In spite of this the writer continued to transact the business of the *sarkar*. But with a view to effecting a saving of only one per cent, the Governor-General took the business out of his hands and committed it to other bankers who are unable to provide the required amount of money. They have so far remitted only a portion of the amount and are still one *qist* behind in their payment. After the aforesaid bankers have discharged their engagements, the business may be entrusted to him again, should further money be required. Agrees to pay the amount at Bombay at the rate of 100 *sicca* rupees for 108 Benares *sicca* payable at Benares at 34 days' sight. Has already some money in deposit at Bombay and if his proposal is accepted, he will arrange to remit sufficient amount there in advance. Assures the addressee that he will discharge his engagements with credit if he is employed in this business. Adds that the Sahu had spoken about this matter to Mr Duncan who had replied that he was aware of the losses sustained by his firm and that he had written to the Council about it in favourable terms. Has been

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serving the Compay for a long time with zeal and devotion and hopes that he will be continued in their service. (OR 498.)

Oct. 22.

1589. *Lala Khush-Hal Chand, gumashta of Sahu Gopal Das Harkishan Das to Mr Stuart.* Says that he has received a letter from Nagin Das, the *gumashta* at Bombay, informing him that he has agreed to furnish the treasury there with the sum of four lakhs of rupees every month at the rate of 100 *sicca* rupees for 108 Benares *sicca* payable at the latter place. The Council of Bombay has approved the offer and is awaiting instructions from Calcutta. Nagin Das has now requested the writer to ascertain, and inform him, if his proposal has been accepted at Calcutta also. Desires to know what orders have been passed in the matter, for if the money has to be provided the writer must give timely notice to the Sahu at Benares to make the necessary arrangements. (OR 499.)

Oct. 22.

1590. *Lala Khush-Hal Chand to Mr Stuart.* States that Raja Kalyan Singh owes to his firm a sum of Rs 20,000. When the Raja was at Azimabad and the writer's *gumashtas* demanded the money from him, he used to say that he would pay the amount after the release of his *jagir*. But although the *jagir* and the *mushahara* of the Raja have both been restored now, he is evading the payment of his debt. Has just learnt that the Raja intends to leave Calcutta in the course of a few days. Requests the addressee therefore to attach the *jagir* and the *mushahara* of the Raja till such time as he discharges his debt to the writer's firm. (OR 500.)

Oct. 22.

1591. *Mr Stuart to the Vazir (Nawab Asafud-Daulah).* Sends a gun of English make as a present from himself through Tafazzul Husain Khan. (CI 24, pp 147-8, no 190 ; TI 37, 95, no 211 ; AI 7, p 67.)

Oct. 22.

1592. *Mr Stuart to Dilawar Jang.* Informs him that Mr Harington has been directed to invest him with a *khilat* of condolence on the death of his father. (CI 24, p 148, no 191 ; TI 37, p 95, no 212 ; AI 7, p 46.)

Oct. 23.

1593. From Ahmad Khan, nephew (brother's son) of Muhammad Hafiz Khan, deceased, *jagirdar* of Sarjapur. Says that he has no one to look up to for protection except his lordship. Therefore agreeably to his lordship's orders and on the strength of the *parwana* for the grant of a stipend to him and a place of residence to his people he sent his family to Ellore, the Chief of which place received them with kindness and consideration. Requests that the *jagir* (Sarjapur) which was the support of his family for long may be restored to him as promised. (OR 501 ; TR 31, pp 384-5, no 259 ; AR 6, p 4.)

Oct. 24.

1594. To Ahmad Khan, nephew of Muhammad Hafiz Khan, deceased. Is glad to learn from his letter that the addressee has safely reached Ellore with the members of his family. Agreeably to his request the writer has directed Capt. Alexander Read to restore the *jagir* of the deceased to his dependants for their maintenance. (CI 23, pp 28-9, no 11.)

Oct. 26.

1595. *Nawab Faizullah Khan to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary. (OR 502 ; AR 7, p 9, no 291.)

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Oct. 26.

1596. From Raja Sundar Singh. Says that in compliance with his lordship's orders the Raja had, about seven months ago, submitted to him the full particulars relating to his financial difficulties. During the last four years the writer has incurred a heavy debt and is now passing his days in utter misery. Does not know where to seek his livelihood now after serving the Company for the last two generations. Has nobody in the world, save the Company, to look up to for support. Will regard it as a great boon if his lordship will only grant him a small pittance for his maintenance just as thousand others are getting from the Company. (OR 503.)

Oct. 26.

1597. From Raja Sundar Singh. Says that the small maintenance allowance which was granted to his son has now been included among the *Nizamat* stipends. Requests that this may be paid to him by the District Magistrate as heretofore. (OR 504.)

Oct. 26.

1598. *Manohar Das to Mr Stuart.* Reports his safe arrival at Benares on 24 *Asin* (6 October). Commends Harak Ram Tewari, who is attending on him, to his favour. (OR 505 ; AR 7, p 22, no 293.)

Oct. 26.

1599. *Mr Stuart to Bahadur Beg Khan.* Has received his *arzi* on the subject of the litigation between himself and Nadira Begam which is pending before the Supreme Court. Assures him that the judges can be depended upon to go minutely into the case before pronouncing any judgment and that no separate recommendation is necessary. (CI 24, p 148, no 192 ; TI 37, p 95, no 213 ; AI 7, p 44.)

Oct. 26.

1600. *Mr Cherry to Bachaji Pandit.* Complaining that the Marathas have plundered the English Bazar. (This letter is incomplete). (CI 23, pp 4-8, no 2.)

Oct. 27.

1601. *Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* Informs him of the sad demise of Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Riza Khan on 2 *Safar* 1206 A.H. (1 October). Says that the late Nawab was a well-wisher of the Company, and the addressee therefore should offer a *khilat* of condolence to his son, *Muinul-Mulk*, *Rafud-Daulah*, Saiyid Muhammad Taqi Khan, *Dilawar Jang*. Encloses a copy of the last letter that the late Nawab had written to the writer two or three days before his death. (OR 506 ; AR 7, p 18, no 294.)

Oct. 27.

1602. *Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan to Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah.* Says that he is lying seriously ill, and has no hope of life. Has many sons and daughters and Saiyid Muhammad Taqi Khan is the eldest of them all. Requests him to support his dependants after his death. (OR 507.)

Oct. 27.

1603. *Munni Begam to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect as no 1601 above. (OR 508 ; AR 7, p 22, no 295.)

Oct. 27.

1604. *Muhammad Riza Khan to Munni Begam.* To the same effect as no 1602 above. (OR 509.)

Oct. 28.

1605. From the Vazir (Nawab Asafud-Daulah). Complimentary letter on the defeat of the enemy near Seringapatam on 15 May. (OR 510 ; TR 31, p 386, no 260 ; AR 6, p 39.)

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Oct. 28.

1606. From Hasan Riza Khan and Haidar Beg Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 511-12 ; TR 31, p 386, no 261-2 ; AR 6, p 9.)

Oct. 29.

1607. *Mr Stuart to Dilwar Jang.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter requesting that the office and the *jagir* enjoyed by his deceased father may be continued to him. Informs him that the subject is under the consideration of the Board and what they decide will be duly communicated to him. Assures him that the Board is highly sensible of the services rendered by the late Nawab and that due consideration will be paid to all the circumstances in arriving at a decision. Informs that in the meantime Mr Harington has been directed to pay him immediately such amounts as would have been paid to the late Nawab for the month of October, for meeting the expenses of his family and dependants. (CI 24, pp 149-50, no 195 ; TI 37, p 96, no 214 ; AI 7, p 46.)

Oct. 30.

1608. From Bishambhar Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of two letters. With regard to the pilgrimage of Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla's mother, says that exemption from duties has been granted to 3000 of her companions and followers. But no such restriction in regard to the number of the followers was made when Bala Bai, the Maharaja's sister, visited Gaya and other holy places some time ago.¹ The Maharaja therefore desires that all those who may accompany his mother may be exempted from paying the duties. Informs him that presents have been sent to Nagpur by Mr Stuart on the occasion of the marriage of the Maharaja's son.

Enclosure (1). Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla to Bishambhar Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter. Is glad to hear about the success of the English against Tipu. Has already despatched a considerable force under Balwant Rao Bhawani Shankar for helping the English. Requests the addressee to acquaint Mr Stuart with every particular. Says that the marriage ceremony of his son is over. Dated 11 July 1791.

Enclosure (2). Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla to Bishambhar Pandit. Says that he has already written regarding the proposed pilgrimage of his mother. It is difficult to give an estimate of how many people will accompany her. In view of the friendship between the two governments no restriction should be placed in regard to their number. (ORs 513-14 ; TR 31, pp 386-93, no 263 ; AR 6, p 5.)

Oct. 31.

1609. *Khan Jahan Khan to Mr Stuart.* Intimates the arrival of Sharif Muhammad from Arabia. Says that the aforesaid person is a near relation of the Governor of Mecca and has come to India for an excursion. He desires to see the Governor-General and has got a letter of introduction from the Nawab of Arcot. Requests the addressee to write a letter to Sharif Muhammad desiring him to call for an interview. Encloses a copy of the letter (with its Persian translation) that Sharif Muhammad has written to the writer in Arabic on this subject. (OR 516 ; AR 7, p 13, no 296.)

¹ Bala Bai performed the pilgrimage of Gaya, Benares and Prayag in 1783-4. Vide *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Volume VI.

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Oct. 31.

1610. *Sharif Muhammad, son of Sharif Abdullah, to Khan Jahan Khan.* Requests the addressee to write to the Governor-General to grant an interview to him. (OR 517.)

Oct. 31.

1611. From Parasram Bhao. Has learnt from the letter of Hari Pandit that Tipu has fallen back on Seringapatam as he has realised that he cannot succeed against the combined forces of the allies. Is confident that the enemy will be beaten in no time. Hopes that his lordship has received the supplies that he was expecting from Madras. Is glad to learn that his lordship has besieged the fort of Nandidroog. It is advisable that General Abercromby should effect a junction with his lordship. Refers him to Hari Pandit for further particulars. (OR 515 ; TR 31, pp 393-4, no 264 ; AR 6, p 28.)

Oct. 31.

1612. To Parasram Bhao. Intimates the arrival of a large train of artillery at the top of the *ghat*. Says that orders have been sent to General Abercromby to adopt measures for immediate co-operation with the main army. Informs him that Sikandar Jah with Nawab Azamul-Umara has advanced considerably to the southward and that Hari Pandit is preparing to commence operations. Requests the addressee that he should on receipt of this letter move towards Sarjapur and take up a convenient position between that place and Sivaganga. Informs him further that the forts of Rahimabad (known as Rahmangarh) and Nandidroog have been taken. Requests him to acknowledge the receipt of this letter and to inform him when he proposes to commence his march. Refers him to Capt. Little¹ for particulars. (CI 23, pp 31-5, no 13.)

Nov. 1.

1613. *Maulavi Dana Ali to Mr Stuart.* Reports that Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla intends to send a large army of four thousand cavalry with four pieces of cannon under the command of Banne Singh, *Kumedan*, in order to reduce the fort of Sambalpur. It is expected that in a fortnight or so the army will set out from Nagpur. Ithal Dinkar, who has newly been appointed the *Subadar* of Chhattisgarh, had proceeded to take charge of this office but the old *Subadar*, Mahipat Rao, refused to hand it over to him. So the new *Subadar* has halted at Ratanpur, a place some eight or nine *kos* from Chhattisgarh, and has reported the matter to the Maharaja. In case the Peshwa goes towards the Kistna, Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla has decided to send an army of four thousand cavalry under the command of his half-brother, Lachhman Dada Bhonsla, for his help. Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla and his real brother, Manya Bapu,² will remain at Nagpur in order to celebrate the marriage of his daughter. (OR 518 ; AR 7, p 24, no 297.)

Nov. 2.

1614. *Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* Says that the addressee may have learnt about the increased dearness of grain and the

¹ Captain Little was the Commander of the English detachment supplied to the Peshwa's Government according to the terms of the treaty. He was serving with Parasram Bhao's army.

² Also known as Vyankoji Bhonsla, was the brother of Raghuji Bhonsla. He had the charge of the southern districts of Nagpur State at the time of his father's (Mudhoji's) death. Raghuji, on his accession to the throne, conferred on him the districts of Chanda and Chhattisgarh in *jagir*. Manya Bapu died in 1811 A.D.

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huge sufferings of the people on this account. Solicits the Governor-General to take necessary measures to prevent a famine. (OR 519 ; AR 7, p 18, no 288.)

Nov. 2.

1615. From Dilawar Jang. To the same effect as no 1558 above. (ORs 520-21 ; TR 31, pp 395-7, no 265 ; AR 6, p 8.)

Nov. 2.

1616. From Munni Begam. Complimentary, requesting for letters from his lordship. (OR 522 ; TR 31, p 397, no 266 ; AR 6, p 15.)

Nov. 2.

1617. *Mr Stuart to Mubarakud-Daulah.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and approves of his intended excursion to Bhagalpur. (CI 24, pp 150-1, no 196 ; TI 37, p 97, no 215 ; AI 7, p 53.)

Nov. 2.

1618. *Mr Stuart to Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Khan, Sher Jang.* Is glad to learn from his letter that a reconciliation had been effected between him and Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah and that the latter had settled an allowance upon him. (CI 24, p 151, no 197 ; TI 37, p 97, no 216 ; AI 7, p 64.)

Nov. 2.

1619. *Mr Stuart to the Nawab of Arcot.* Has received his letter on the subject of repairs to the shrine of Ajmer. Says that the *kharita* for Sindhia, which accompanied it, has been handed over to the latter's *vakil* and that when a reply is received, it will be similarly forwarded to the Nawab. (CI 24, p 152, no 198 ; TI 37, p 97, no 217 ; AI 7.)

Nov. 2.

1620. *Mr Stuart to Manohar Das.* Complimentary reply to his letter intimating his arrival at Benares. (CI 24, pp 152-3, no 199 ; TI 37, p 98, no 218 ; AI 7, p 57.)

Nov. 2.

1621. *Mr Stuart to Muhammad Zaman Khan, Zamindar of Birbhum.* Complimentary reply to his letter expressing his gratitude on being granted the *sanad* for the Zamindari of Birbhum. (CI 24, p 153, no 200 ; TI 37, p 98, no 219 ; AI 7.)

Nov. 3.

1622. *Nawab Diltwar Jang to Mr Stuart.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter saying that the gentlemen of the Council and the addressee are quite sensible of the merits and services of the late Nawab (Muhammad Riza Khan), and that Mr Harington had been directed to pay the writer immediately, for the support of his family and dependants, the allowance that would have been issued to the late Nawab for the month of October. Is much gratified to learn that the services of his deceased father are so highly appreciated. Requests the Governor-General to continue his father's allowance to him in order that the status and position of the late Nawab's family may be maintained. Promises to take care of the whole family just like the late Nawab. (OR 526 ; AR 7, p 8, no 299.)

Nov. 3.

1623. From Appa Balwant Rao. Complimentary letter. (OR 523 ; TR 31, p 398, no 267 ; AR 6, p 4.)

Nov. 3.

1624. From Mir Alam and Hari Pandit. Complimentary. (ORs 524-5 ; TR 31, p 398, nos 268-9 ; AR 6, pp 18 and 11.)

Nov. 3.

1625. To Hari Pandit Phadke, Appa Balwant Rao, and Mir Alam. Has received some *sukhdas* rice as a present from the Nawab of Arcot.

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As his lordship wishes his friends also to partake of it he is sending them 20 *handis* each for their kitchen. (*CI* 23, *p* 35, *no* 14.)

Nov. 4.

1626. *Faizun-Nisa Begam to Mr Stuart.* Represents that the allowance of her son, Nawab Muradud-Daulah, used to be paid to her from the very beginning up to the time of Mr Speke. But now on the representation of some selfish and interested people Mr Harington has transferred it to Munna, one of her slave girls. She protested against this innovation to Mr Harington but the said gentleman did not listen to her. So she reported the matter to the Council who ordered the said allowance to be paid to Niaz Ali, the son of the Nawab. Says that, being the mother of the Nawab, she alone can take proper care of him and manage his household. Some self-interested persons desired that the Begam should have no hand in the affairs of the Nawab so that they might do whatever they liked. Accordingly they turned out the old and faithful servants of the household who had been appointed by her and replaced them by wanton scamps with the result that a young man named Rahman Khan, who was posted as the porter of the Nawab, ran away with the Nawab's daughter aged sixteen years, and thus brought disgrace upon the family. It is probable that such shameful events might take place in future also if the Begam is divested of the charge of the Nawab's household. Requests him therefore that the old practice of paying the allowance of Nawab Muradud-Daulah to her should continue for the good of her son. (*OR* 528 ; *AR* 7, *p* 9, *no* 300.)

Nov. 4.

1627. (1) *The Nizam to Sir John Kennaway.*¹ Says that the delay in despatching Sikandar Jah to effect a junction with the Governor-General is due to the situation of affairs at Gurramkonda. Two months ago his lordship had proposed to send guns and ammunition to the place from Bangalore. When the fort was besieged and batteries erected, it was found that the guns could not be transported for want of cattle. Some cattle were therefore obtained from Sidhout² till when the English troops remained inactive. After a couple of days two of the guns burst, and there was a scarcity of shots, too, resulting in the continued inactivity of the troops. Some shots have since arrived but they are insufficient. Thinks that it is inadvisable for his son to proceed further before the business at Gurramkonda is finished, and refers for further particulars to Azamul Umara. Dated 22 October 1791.

(2) *Sir John Kennaway to the Nizam.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Has learnt from Azamul-Umara that the addressee's son is waiting for the business at Gurramkonda to be finished before setting out to join his lordship. Believes that the Nizam is aware of how his lordship had offered to supply four guns with ammunition from Bangalore, provided they were transported by cattle to be supplied by the *sarkar* of the Nizam. As only a small number of cattle had arrived his lordship had despatched some ammunition immediately, and ordered that more should be sent from Nandidroog as soon as the business there

¹ Enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

² Taluk in Cuddapah District, Madras.

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was over. It was thought that by these measures Gurramkonda would be reduced before the Nizam's son reached the place. As his lordship is anxious for an early junction, says that Sikandar Jah may retain 11 or 12 thousand men with him if he considers it necessary to wait, and despatch the rest to join his lordship's troops immediately. Promises that he would represent every particular of the addressee's letter to his lordship, and says that he considers it advisable for Sikandar Jah to proceed without waiting any more.

(3) *The Nizam to Azamul Umara*. Says that it is not advisable that his son should proceed further before accomplishing the business at Gurramkonda. The addressee is aware of the protracted negotiations carried on through Mir Alam for procuring a sufficient supply of shots for the siege of Koppal and the consequent delay in reducing that fort. Asks the addressee to impress upon Sir John Kennaway the urgency of the situation and obtain a plentiful supply of ammunition without delay. Dated 22 October 1791. (OR 527 ; TR 31, pp 398-406, no 270 ; AR 6, p 23.)

Nov. 4. 1628. To Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of *sukhdas* rice sent by him. (CI 23, pp 35-6, no 15.)

Nov. 5. 1629. *Dilawar Jang to Mr Stuart*. Says that his late father had been asked to examine the pending cases of the *Faujdari Adalats* and to submit their proceedings after passing orders on them. The late Nawab accordingly complied with the orders, and in the month of *Muharram*, despatched 30 proceedings with his orders, duly sealed and signed. He could not sign the other proceedings due to his illness and intended to forward them after recovery. Asks the addressee whether he should despatch to him these proceedings as they are or he should put his signature and seal on them before sending them on. (OR 529 ; AR 7, p 8, no 302.)

Nov. 5. 1630. *Mr Stuart to Khan Jahan Khan*. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and says that Sharif Saiyid Muhammad Arab will be received in the proper manner whenever he chooses to visit Calcutta. (CI 24, pp 153-4, no 201 ; TI 37, p 98, no 220 ; AI 7, p 52.)

Nov. 6. 1631. To Sham Rao. Appreciates the services rendered by him to the cause of the Company. Directs him to minister consolation to the inhabitants of Harpanahalli, Madura, etc. and persuade them to present themselves before the Governor-General without fear. Assures him of every favour and reward, provided he remains loyal to the Company and faithfully carries out the orders given to him. (CI 23, pp 36-7, no 16.)

Nov. 7. 1632. From Diler Himmat Khan, Muzaffar Jang. Complimentary reply. (OR 530-1 ; TR 31, p 406, no 271 ; AR 6, p 17.)

Nov. 8. 1633. *Timur Shah to Mr Stuart*. Informs him that having subdued some refractory chiefs of Turkistan and capturing the fort of Kunduz, he returned to his capital. Will shortly pay a visit to his Indian possessions. (Incomplete). (OR 532 ; AR 7, p 38, no 303.)

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Nov. 8.

1634. *Diler Himmatt Khan to Mr Stuart.* Has received Lord Cornwallis's letter forwarded to him by the addressee and encloses a reply to it for transmission. (OR 533 ; AR 7, p 17, no 304.)

Nov. 8.

1635. From Timur Shah. Says that his illustrious son has succeeded in subduing the rebellious Turks. Has learnt that the English and the people of the Deccan are engaged in the task of destroying the power of Tipu, but it is strange that the addressee did not write to him on the subject. Says that his victorious army will be extending its operations to Hindustan as soon as the rains are over. Some time ago Ghulam Muhammad Khan was sent by him with presents for the addressee and the other English gentlemen, but regrets that he has not heard from them. (OR 534-5 ; TR 31, pp 406-8, no 272 ; AR 6, p 38.)

Nov. 8.

1636. From Faizullah Khan, minister of Timur Shah. Is surprised that the addressee did not write to Timur Shah about the war with Tipu. Intimates that Timur Shah will visit his possessions in India immediately after the rains. (OR 536-7 ; TR 31, pp 408-9, no 273.)

Nov. 8.

1637. From Faizullah Khan. Duplicate of the foregoing. (OR 538-40 ; TR 31, pp 409-10, no 274.)

Nov. 10.

1638. *Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan to Mr Stuart.* Says that Abdur Rashid Khan holds the hereditary office of *Qazi* in *pargana* Bhalawar¹ in the province of Bihar. The Nawab had requisitioned his services and appointed him as Munsif in the *Diwani Adalat* of Benares with the permission of Mr Hastings. Since then the Khan has been residing at Benares and his deputy attends to the duties of his office at Bhalawar. But now Mr Seton² insists that the Khan should reside permanently at his station in Bihar. Requests him therefore to direct Mr Seton to allow the Khan to continue at Benares and his deputy to act for him at Bhalawar as before. (OR 547 ; AR 7, p 1, no 307.)

Nov. 10.

1639. *Qutlaq Sultan Begam to Mr Stuart.* Acknowledges the receipt of Lord Cornwallis's letter which was forwarded to her by the addressee. (OR 546 ; AR 7, p 14, no 306.)

Nov. 10.

1640. *Qutlaq Sultan Begam to Lord Cornwallis.* Complimentary letter, acknowledging receipt of his lordship's reply. (OR 541-2, TR 31, pp 410-13, no 275, AR 7, p 14.)

Nov. 10.

1641. From the Nawab of Arcot. Congratulatory letter on the capture of Nandidroog. (ORs 543-4 ; TR 31, pp 413-14, no 276 ; AR 6, p 40.)

Nov. 10.

1642. From the Nawab of Arcot. Requests his lordship to issue immediately an order to the Government of Madras to put him in possession of his country as soon as the war is over. (OR 545 ; TR 31, pp 414-15, no 277, AR 6, p 40.)

Nov. 11.

1643. *Madho Rao Sindhia to Major Palmer.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter informing him about his visit to Muttra and his intention

¹ *Pargana* in Gaya.

² Archibald Seton was the Collector of Calcutta 1786-7 ; Collector of Gaya 1789-90 ; Collector of Bihar 1791-7 ; Commercial Resident at Harial 1797-99.

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of proceeding to Cawnpore and Lucknow for two or three months on account of some important affairs. Says that his army is encamped at a distance of one *kos* from Chitor¹ opposite the fort. Rana Bhim Singh in the interest of his own administration had requested him to subdue some refractory chiefs and accordingly it has been done and some of the fortresses have been captured. Being frightened at the punishment given to the defaulters, Chitugarh Wala² has sent his *vakils* for negotiating an accommodation. It is expected that in a short time the affairs of Rana Bhim Singh will be settled finally. Has an intention of going to Ujjain and performing the pilgrimage at the tomb of Shah Mansur.³ Will be glad if the addressee accompanies him on this journey and the sooner he joins him the better. (OR 548 ; AR 7, p 35, no 308.)

Nov. 11.

1644. *The Nizam to Sir John Kennaway.*⁴ Acknowledges the receipt of a letter informing him of the reasons for the delay in sending supplies to Gurramkonda. Says that the truth of the matters is that as many cattle had been sent to Capt. Read for transporting the ammunition as the latter had desired. As the said Captain should be considered the best judge in such matters the blame can never be fastened on the Nizam's officers. (Portion indistinct.) (TR 31, pp 415-17, no 278.)

Nov. 12.

1645. From Nawab Dilawar Jang. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter in reply to the one from his late father, Muzaffar Jang. Says that after his father's death, with a heavy burden of debt weighing him down, he finds it difficult to support his family and dependents. Requests that he may be appointed the *Naib* of the *Nizam* and that his father's *mushahara* and *jagir* may be conferred upon him so that he may be able to maintain the dignity and prestige of the family intact. (ORs 549-50 ; TR 31, pp 418-20, no 279 ; AR 6, p 8.)

Nov. 13.

1646. To Munni Begam. Complimentary. (CI 23, pp 37-8, no 17.)

Nov. 14.

1647. To Hari Pandit Phadke. Deputes Mr Bushby⁵ to enquiry into the complaint of Abia, the *banjara*, and requests that the case may be heard in his presence. (CI 23, p 38, no 18.)

Nov. 14.

1648. *Mr Cherry to Sham Rao.* Has learnt with satisfaction that the addressee has shifted with his family from *mauza* Kolar and Hoskote to

¹ Town in Rajputana, former capital of Mewar.

² This appears to be Chitorgarh Wala. The State of Udaipur was in a state of utter disorder owing to the rivalry and feuds between the two powerful clans—the Chundavats and the Saktavats. The Maratha inroads only aggravated the situation. The Chundavat Chief, Ravat Bhim Singh, had taken post in the ancient capital of Chitor and defied the Rana who therefore called in Sindhia in 1791 in order to expel the rebellious chief. Sindhia sent a detachment under Ambaji Ingle who levied contributions on the refractory estates, reduced Hamirgarh and besieged Chitor. He was soon after joined by the main army under Sindhia himself. At this Ravat Bhim Singh capitulated. Sindhia proceeded towards Ujjain and left Ambaji the sole arbiter of Mewar with instructions to restore the Rana's authority and resume the crownlands from the rebellious chiefs.

³ Shah Mansur was a *darvesh* who had foretold Mahadaji's future greatness. Sindhia highly respected him and lavished gifts on his family. Shah Mansur lies buried at Bir in the Nizam's territory.

⁴ Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

⁵ Superintendent of the English Camp Bazar.

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Sarjapur in order to protect his life and honour from the disturbances now prevailing in 'this' part of the country. As the principal aim of the Governor-General is to protect the life and property of the people of this country, advises the addressee to present himself with perfect ease of mind before his lordship and receive favours from him. (CI 23, pp 38-39, no 19.)

Nov. 14.

1649. Mr. Cherry to the Jagirdar of Sarjapur. Says that Sham Rao has presented himself before the Governor-General and has placed his services at the disposal of his lordship. Directs the addressee therefore to afford all possible facilities and protection to the dependants of the Rao who, having shifted from their native country, have taken up their abode in the addressee's *jagir*. (CI 23, pp 39-40, no 20.)

Nov. 15.

1650. Begam Samru to Mr Stuart. Informs him that Col. Stuart, being released from the clutches of Bhanga Singh, reached Kanchura in the *jagir* of Nawab Muhammad Gul Sher on 25 *Safar* (24 October). Congratulates him on this occasion and says that the Colonel has an intention of coming to Sardhana¹ in the *jagir* of the Begam. (OR 552 ; AR 7, p 40, no 309.)

Nov. 15.

1651. Zebun-Nisa Begam (Begam Samru) to Mr Stuart. To the same effect as the foregoing, adding that Col. Stuart has arrived at Sardhana in her *jagir*. (This letter is badly worm-eaten). (OR 553.)

Nov. 15.

1652. Jagannath Parshad to Mr Stuart. Says that he has been entrusted with the manufacture of saltpetre and accordingly he sent a consignment of 6300 maunds of saltpetre, under 3 permits on 20 boats. But it so happened that his *gumashtas*, not being aware of the weight mentioned in the permits, loaded another 1300 maunds of the commodity from other factories of his, that they touched on the way. When these boats reached Benares they were checked and it was found out that the weight of the consignment was in excess of that mentioned in the permits. Says further that it is also alleged against him that the weight declared by him is, in any case, understated. This is not correct as his figures are given on the basis of the weight of Rs. 550 to every 5 seer, which is prevalent in the Doab throughout the jurisdiction of Nawab Muhammad Ilyas Ali Khan. Encloses a *mahzarnama*² in support of this statement and also the copy of a letter from the Nawab Vazir to Mr Duncan asking the latter to release the boats. Remonstrates against the confiscation and requests the addressee to direct Mr Duncan to charge the usual duty and permit the consignment to pass. (OR 554 ; AR 7, p 13, no 311.)

Nov. 15.

1653. Mahzarnama with the seals and signatures of the *qazi*, *chaudhris*, *mahajans* and *mutasaddis* of the *mahals* of the Doab. It is known to everybody that in the territory under the jurisdiction of Nawab Muhammad Ilyas Khan 5 seers are equal to the weight of Rs 550/- in some places and Rs 570/- and Rs 530/- at others. The purchases and sales in the Doab are made according to this weight. (OR 556.)

¹ *Pargana* and *tahsil* in Meerut, the fief of Begam Samru.

² P. a public attestation.

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Nov. 15.

1654. *Copy of the letter of the Nawab Vazir addressed to Mr Duncan.*¹ Says that Jagannath Parshad is entrusted with the manufactures of saltpetre and accordingly 20 boats laden with this commodity were sent by him towards Calcutta. But the custom officers of Benares have detained the boats there as the weight of the consignment does not tally with that mentioned in the permits. Desires therefore that the officers concerned should charge the usual duty on the saltpetre and permit it to proceed onward. (OR 555.)

Nov. 15.

1655. From the Nawab of Arcot. Is much pleased to receive his letter and sends 350 vessels of rice for the use of his lordship. (OR 559.)

Nov. 15.

1656. From the Nawab of Arcot. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter and says that he is sending a few vessels of rice with a letter to be transmitted to Hari Pandit. (TR 31, pp 420-21, no 280.)

Nov. 15.

1657. From Hari Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter concerning the complaint made by the *banjaras*. Says that an enquiry was ordered and conducted in the presence of Mr Bushby, but the charges against the havildar were not substantiated. As the writer is highly desirous of encouraging all ryots, *beoparis* and the *banjaras* he would have inflicted severe punishment on the accused, if the charge of plunder had been proved against them. (OR 551 ; TR 31, pp 421-2, no 281 ; AR 6, p 11.)

Nov. 15.

1658. *Lieut. Stuart to the Nizam.*² Says that since Nandidroog has fallen and it is now possible to despatch troops and ammunition from there to Gurramkonda, the Nizam should act according to the advice tendered by Sir John Kennaway, and direct his son to continue his march beyond Gurramkonda, leaving a portion of the army there to reduce the fort. Believes that the Nizam would readily acquiesce in the proposal and requests that he may be informed of the directions given. Dated 5 November 1791.

(2) *The Nizam to Lieut. Stuart.* Acknowledges the receipt of a letter. Says that it may not look well if Azamul-Umara leaves the place (Gurramkonda) before the fort is taken, as his lordship himself did not leave Nandidroog before it was completely reduced. (ORs 557-8 ; TR 31, pp 422-4 ; no 282 ; AR 6, p 24.)

Nov. 15.

1659. *Mr Stuart to Harkumar Dat.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter stating that Raja Kirtibum had died and that Dharindhar Upadhyaya will continue to attend on the Governor-General on the addressee's behalf. (CI 24, pp 154-5, no 204 ; TI 37, p 99, no 221 ; AI 7, p 50.)

Nov. 15.

1660. To Hari Pandit Phadke. Has learnt from Mr Bushby, whom his lordship had deputed to enquire into the complaint of Abia, the *banjara*, that the goods of the complainant worth six hundred rupees have been looted and that two of his bullocks have been proved to be in the possession of the havildar. In the light of the above report the claim of the *banjara* can only lie against the aforesaid havildar. Requests the

¹ Enclosure of letter no 1652.

² Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

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addressee therefore to adopt measures for compensating the poor *banjara* for his loss. (CI 23, pp 40-1, no 21.)

Nov. 16.

1661. *Beniram Pandit to Mr Stuart.* Thanks the addressee for the arrangements made on the road for the pilgrimage of Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla's mother (to Benares, Prayag etc.) and requests for frequent letters. (OR 562 ; AR 7, p 6, no 312.)

Nov. 16.

1662. From Beniram Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Says that he has learnt from the letters of the Maharaja (Raghuji Bhonsla) that he has despatched Balwant Rao Bhawani Shankar, an able and experienced officer of the *sarkar*, to the field with a body of troops and that the latter has already joined Hari Pant Tatya and may have seen his lordship by this time. This step was taken by the Maharaja with a view to strengthening his friendship with the English and also to punishing the enemy who has been responsible for inflicting untold misery on the Hindus of that quarter. (OR 560-1 ; TR 31, pp 424-6, no 283 ; AR 6, p 6.)

Nov. 16.

1663. To Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan. To the same effect as no 1628 above. (CI 3, pp 41-2, no 22.)

Nov. 16.

1664. To Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Has thoroughly considered the request made by the Nawab that he (the Governor-General) should direct the Government of Madras to hand over to the Nawab the management of his country as early as possible after the termination of war. Says in reply that as he is pre-occupied with the operations of the war, he is unable to attend to the Nawab's representations but assures him that he shall, as ever, keep the happiness of the Nawab and his family uppermost in his mind. (CI 23, pp 42-4, no 23.)

Nov. 17.

1665. *Mr Stuart to the Vazir Nawab Asafud-Daulah.* Informs him that Tafazzul Hussain Khan has left Calcutta and expresses satisfaction with his conduct and services. (CI 24, p 156, no 207 ; TI 37, p 99, no 222 ; AI 7, p 67.)

Nov. 17.

1666. *Mr Stuart to Hasan Riza Khan and Haidar Beg Khan.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (CI 24, p 157, no 208-9 ; TI 37, p 99, no 223 ; AI 7, p 49.)

Nov. 18.

1667. *Nawab Saadat Ali Khan to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary. (OR 563 ; AR 7, p 36, no 313.)

Nov. 19.

1668. From Azamul-Umara. Says that he has arrived at Nandi Mangal, 3 *kos* away from Kumarakalva,¹ accompanied by Sikandar Jah and is anxious to meet his lordship. (OR 564 ; TR 31, pp 426-7, no 284 ; AR 6, p 2.)

Nov. 19.

1669. *Mir Alam to the Persian Translator.* Requests for a Bill of Exchange for Rs 10,000/- on Samalkote² or any other place in Rajahmundry³ or Chicacole.⁴ The sum may be credited to the account of the

¹ Kumar Ganj, according to vol. of translations.

² Place in Godavari District, Madras. Samul Cottah, according to the vol. of translations.

³ Headquarters of Godavari District, Madras.

⁴ Taluk and sub-division in Ganjam District, Madras.

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peshkash payable to the Nizam. (OR 565 ; TR 31, pp 427-8, no 285 ; AR 6, p 18.)

Nov. 19.

1670. *Mir Alam to the Persian Translator.* Is glad to learn that the Governor-General has sanctioned the issue of the *hundi* asked for by the writer in a previous letter.¹ Requests that instructions may be sent to the Madras Government to supply a few guards to accompany Saiyid Muhammad *alias* Allami Sahib who is being sent to get some cloth from Panwara which is situated either in the Rajahmundry or Chicacole District. (OR 566 ; TR 31, pp 428-429, no 286 ; AR 6, p 19.)

Nov. 21.

1671. *Nawab Dilawar Jang to Mr Stuart.* Says that in accordance with the time-honoured custom he had discontinued the playing of *naubat*² at his house due to the death of his father. Desires now that it may be continued and seeks the addressee's approval. (OR 567 ; AR 7, p 8, no 314.)

Nov. 22.

1672. *Harak Ram Tewari to Mr Stuart.* Says that he has received a letter from the *gumashta* at Azimabad (Patna) stating that a sum of Rs 10,000/- was deposited by Lal Das Gosain in the business house (of Babu Manohar Das at Patna). The Gosain having died, Mr Grand, on the representation of the deceased's creditors demanded the said sum from the *gumashta*, without presenting the firm's receipt that was given to the Gosain. The *gumashta* refused to make the payment to him without the receipt and Mr Grand posted a chaprasi to the business house for obtaining the money. Requests the addressee therefore to write a letter to Mr Grand not to break the rules and regulations of the business house as the house is running under the patronage of the Company. (OR 568 ; AR 7, p 12, no 315.)

Nov. 22.

1673. *Mr Stuart to Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and informs him that instructions have been issued to Mr Harington to invest Nawab Dilawar Jang with a *khilat* of condolence and that Friday has been fixed for the investiture. The Nawab (Dilawar Jang) had lately requested to be allowed to beat the *naubat* according to the old custom. Says that he has no objection, but thinks that the authority should rightly proceed from the addressee. (CI 24, p 160, no 213 ; TI 37, pp 99-100, no 224 ; AI 7, p 53.)

Nov. 23.

1674. *Vithal Rao to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary. (OR 571 ; AR 7, p 6, no 317.)

Nov. 23.

1675. *Raja Chaitan Singh to Mr Stuart.* Says that the zamindari of *pargana* Bishnupur has been in his family for the last 1097 years. Has been regularly paying its revenue to the Government but last year on account of some discrepancy in the accounts, the Collector of the district ordered (a portion of) it to be put up to auction. The Raja appealed to the Board of Revenue against the order. But acting upon the reports of the Collector they rejected the appeal. Is therefore deputing his

¹ *Vide* the previous letter.

² P. music played or drums beaten at stated intervals at the gate of a palace or shrine.

1791.

grandson, Raja Madho Singh, who is also his heir, to the addressee along with his petition, to represent these matters. Requests favourable consideration. (OR 572 ; AR 7, p 33, no 315.)

Nov. 23.

1676. *Raja Chaitan Singh to Mr Stuart.*¹ Says that the zamindari of *pargana* Bishnupur has been inherited by him from his fore-fathers and he has been regularly paying its revenue to the Government. But it so happened that the Collector of the district ordered (a portion of) it to be sold by auction on the plea that he was Rs. 21,000/- in arrears on account of revenue. The Raja preferred an appeal to the Board of Revenue, who rejected it. The land which has been left in his possession after the auction, is quite insufficient for his support. Moreover, Damodar Singh, his cousin, has also been given one-half share in that property. Says that his cousin can have no share in his zamindari and in support of his statement he encloses a copy of the decree granted in his favour by the Governor-General in 1781, declaring Damodar Singh entitled only to maintenance. (OR 573.)

Nov. 23.

1677. Copy of a decree granted in favour of Raja Chaitan Singh by the Governor-General on 25 April 1781 corresponding to 16 *Baisakh* 1187 Bengali declaring that the rule of primogeniture has always been observed in the zamindari of Bishnupur and therefore Chaitan Singh is entitled to the zamindari while Damodar Singh can only claim maintenance. (OR 574.)

Nov. 23.

1678. *Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah to Mr Stuart.* Thanks him very much for his agreeing to the writer's proposal of going on a hunting expedition towards Bhagalpur. Says that he is making the necessary arrangements for it and shall start early in *Pus*. (OR 575 ; AR 7, p 18, no 316.)

Nov. 23.

1679. *Babu Ausan Singh to Mr Stuart.* Complimentary. (OR 576 ; AR 7, p 5, no 319.)

Nov. 23.

1680. *Khush-Hal Chand, gumashta of Sahu Gopal Das, to Mr Stuart.* To the same effect as no 1672 above. (OR 577 ; AR 7, p 16, no 320.)

Nov. 23.

1681. From Vithal Rao. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter. Requests for frequent letters until favoured with an interview. (ORs 569-70 ; TR 31, p 429, no 287 ; AR 6, p 6.)

Nov. 23.

1682. *Mr Stuart to Beniram Pandit.* Complimentary. (CI 24, p 161, no 215 ; TI 37, p 102, no 227 ; AI 7, p 44.)

Nov. 23.

1683. *Mr Stuart to the Queen of Cannanore.* Acknowledges the receipt of her letter addressed to Lord Cornwallis stating that one of her ships had been seized at Calcutta and requesting its release. Says in reply that the ship in question had been released as soon as it was known to be hers. (CI 24, pp 161-2, no 216 ; TI 37, p 100-1, no 225 ; AI 7, p 63.)

Nov. 23.

1684. *Mr Stuart to Nawab Faizullah Khan.* Complimentary reply. (CI 24, pp 160-1, no 214 ; TI 37, p 101, no 226 ; AI 7, p 47.)

¹ Enclosure of the foregoing.

1791.
Nov. 24. **1685.** *The Nizam to Sir John Kennaway.* Represents the impossibility of his son's marching forward until the fort of Gurramkonda is taken. (Incomplete, the letter is badly worm-eaten). (OR 578 ; AR 7, p 25, no 321.)
- Nov. 24. **1686.** From the Nizam. Congratulatory letter on the capture of Nandidroog. (OR 579 ; TR 31, p 430, no 258, AR 6, p 24.)
- Nov. 24. **1687.** From Munni Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter and offers compliments to his lordship on his repeated successes. (ORs 580-1 ; TR 31, pp 430-2, no 289 ; AR 6, p 15.)
- Nov. 24. **1688.** From Umdatun-Nisa Bahu Begam. Is obliged to his lordship for granting the request that her *mushahara* might be restored to the original amount of Rs 450/- and that the payment be made to her by Mr Speke and not by the *Nizamat* officers. She has accordingly been receiving that sum from the Paymaster of the *Nizamat* Stipends from December 1790. But now Mr Stuart, to whom she had written about the matter, wants a formal order from his lordship to that effect. Requests that his lordship may be pleased to issue the necessary orders either to him or to the Paymaster of the *Nizamat*. (ORs 582-3 ; TR 31, pp 432-4, no 290 ; AR 6, p 26.)
- Nov. 24. **1689.** From Khadim Ali Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (OR 584-5 ; TR 31, p 434, no 291 ; AR 6, p 13.)
- Nov. 26. **1690.** To Parasram Bhao. Has already written a letter to him. But being afraid that his letter might have been lost on the way on account of the heavy downpour, he is enclosing a copy of it for his perusal. Has now little to add except the progress that has been made in the preparations for the siege of the enemy's capital. Informs him that a part of the heavy train of artillery and military stores has already reached Bangalore and that the remaining portion of the convoy is expected to arrive 'here' within a short time. Proposes to march towards Seringapatam on the arrival of this convoy. Says that in this important undertaking it is essential that all the three confederates should be mutually informed of one another's plans and arrangements. Is anxiously awaiting to hear the news that the addressee has marched to the position recommended to him by his lordship in his last letter. Has discussed with Hari Pandit about their future plan of operations and refers him for further particulars to the letters of the Pandit and the verbal communication of Capt. Little. Hopes to hear from him soon. (CI 23, pp 44-7, no 24.)
- Nov. 29. **1691.** *Tipu Sultan to Hari Pandit.* Has not received any letter from the addressee for a long time. Says that from the very beginning he has considered the addressee as the only medium of communication between the Peshwa and himself and requests that he should try to adjust the differences and re-establish friendship between them. A confidential envoy shall be sent to the addressee if he so desires, or the addressee may send one to him in order to facilitate mutual communication of views and sentiments. Dated 8 November 1791. (OR 586 ; TR 31, pp 434-5, no 292 ; AR 6, p 38.)

1791.

Nov. 29.

1692. To Vasdev Pandit. Agreeably to his request a *parwana* has been issued to Capt. Read to afford all possible assistance to the addressee. (CI 23, pp 47-8, no 25.)

Nov. 30.

1693. *Nawab Dilawar Jang to Mr Stuart.* Acknowledges the receipt of a *khilat* of condolence and jewels so kindly sent by the addressee to the Nawab through Mr Harington. Intimates that, in accordance with the addressee's wishes, Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah has honoured him with the grant of (the privilege of playing) the *naubat* just as during the lifetime of his deceased father. Sends a *nazr* of 15 gold-mohurs on this occasion. (OR 590 ; AR 7, p 8, no 323.)

Nov. 30.

1694. From Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Complimentary. (OR 587 ; TR 31, pp 435-6, no 293 ; AR 6, p 14.)

Nov. 30.

1695. From Babbu Begam. Complimentary. (ORs 588-9, TR 31, p 436, no 294 ; AR 6, p 5.)

Dec. 3.

1696. *Mr Stuart to the Vazir (Nawab Asafud-Daulah).* Has learnt from Mr Duncan about the seizure of a large quantity of saltpetre despatched from the Nawab's dominions by Jagannath Parshad, the farmer of the saltpetre *mahal*, and the request of the Nawab for its release. On enquiry it was found that the boats were laden with goods in excess of the quantity specified in the *parwana*, with a view to evading payment of the duty. According to the regulations recently enforced by the Government the whole quantity of saltpetre was liable to be confiscated for this violation of the law, but in consideration of the friendship that subsists between the Nawab and the Government, the latter have, in consequence of the Nawab's letter to Mr Duncan, resolved to release the goods and charge double duty as penalty. It has also been decided to republish the aforesaid regulation with a notification to the effect that the penalties prescribed therein will be strictly enforced in future. Hopes that the Nawab would not interfere in such matters in future. (CI 24, pp 164-5, no 219 ; TI 37, pp 102-4, no 228 ; AI 7, p 67.)

Dec. 4.

1697. From Qutlaq Sultan Begam. Complimentary letter. (OR 591 ; TR 31, p 437, no 295 ; AR 6, p 13.)

Dec. 5.

1698. From Ali Ibrahim Khan. Informs him that up to the moment of writing peace and security prevail in the city of Benares, the *adalats* are functioning efficiently and new houses are being constructed by the growing population. Requests for letters concerning all affairs in his lordship's quarter. Dated 3 November 1791. (TR 31, pp 438-9, no 296.)

Dec. 5.

1699. To Parasram Bhao. Is much concerned to hear from Capt. Little about the addressee's indisposition. Says that ever since they parted, the Governor-General has been anxiously looking forward to a time when they should meet again and discuss measures to be pursued in the prosecution of the present war. Hopes that the Bhao after his recovery will soon proceed to join Hari Pandit and the Governor-General. Is himself advancing towards Seringapatam. Hopes to hear from him soon. Refers him to Hari Pandit's letter for further particulars. (CI 23, pp 48-50, no 26.)

1791.

Dec. 6.

1700. *Mr Stuart to Mahadaji Sindhia.* Says that Raja Pitambar, a well-wisher and dependant of this Government, is going to Muttra with a view to passing the remainder of his days in worship and prayers at that sacred place. Requests that his officers may be instructed to afford him every assistance in the accomplishment of his object. (*CI 24, pp 165-6, no 220 ; TI 37, p 104, no 229, AI 7, p 64.*)

Dec. 8.

1701. To Sikandar Jah. Complimentary reply to his letter notifying his arrival at Kumarakalva pass. (*TI 123, pp 50-1, no 27.*)

Dec. 8.

1702. *To Azamul-Umara.* Complimentary reply to his letter congratulating him on the capture of Nandidroog and notifying the arrival of Sikandar Jah and himself at Kumarakalva. Is glad at the prospect of their early junction with him. The addressee must have learnt from the letters of Mir Alam about the operations of the English army against the hill forts. (*TI 123, pp 51-3, no 28.*)

Dec. 9.

1703. From Ahmad Khan. States that as a result of the enquiry conducted by Capt. Alexander Read in obedience to the *parwana* issued by his lordship, his claims to the *jagir* (Sarjapur) have been established beyond doubt. The question of fixing the *peshkash* is now under consideration. Says that his lordship may be pleased to fix the amount after giving due consideration to the ruined state of the *jagir*. Requests an interview. (*TR 31, pp 439-40, no 297.*)

Dec. 10.

1704. From Rajkumar Venkat Nair. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter intimating that the *banjaras* have been entrusted with the duty of collecting grain for the army. Says that in accordance with his lordship's wishes, he had already issued instructions to his officers, and also a proclamation to the effect that no duty shall be levied on the grain collected by the *banjaras* and that the merchants should be encouraged to sell all available quantity to them. (*TR 31, pp 441-2, no 298.*)

Dec. 10.

1705. From the Raja of Calistri. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 31, pp 442-3, no 299.*)

Dec. 13.

1706. From Sikandar Jah. Intimates that he has arrived along with Azamul-Umara near Moncespilly (Nerusupalle?) beyond Baranjikota and that he will be proceeding to meet his lordship soon. (*TR 31, pp 443-4, no 300.*)

Dec. 13.

1707. From Azamul-Umara. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 31, pp 444-5, no 301.*)

Dec. 13.

1708. From Faizullah Khan. Complimentary letter. (*TR 31, pp 445-6, no 302.*)

Dec. 13.

1709. From Babu Rao Kishan.¹ Complimentary. (*TR 31, p 446, no 303.*)

Dec. 13.

1710. *Tipu Sultan to Mahdi Ali.*² Says that six months have elapsed since he deputed the addressee to the presence of the Nizam and yet he has not received any reports of the work done by him (the addressee). Hopes that he (the addressee) will have got an interview with the Nizam

¹ *Vakil* of Tukoji Holkar.

² Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

1791.

through Azamul-Umara, and convinced him of the writer's sincere wish to re-establish friendly relations. Says that he is anxious to know how the Nizam feels about the matter. Encloses two *kharitas* for the Nizam and Azamul Umara. Dated 17 *Safar* corresponding to 16 October 1791.

Enclosure.—Tipu Sultan to the Nizam. Says that he had despatched Mahdi Ali to the addressee's presence in order to acquaint him with his real sentiments. Hopes the addressee will have duly granted him an interview and requests that he may be favoured with frequent letters regarding all particulars—(portion indistinct). (*TR* 31, pp 446-9, no 304.)

Dec. 13.

1711. From the Peshwa. Says that in spite of the scarcity of grain and fodder in the territories captured from the enemy and the consequent mortality among the horses, his *sardars* have continued to stick to their posts, bearing all the hardship cheerfully. From a perusal of the correspondence between Appaji Ram and his lordship, communicated to him by Mr Malet, he thinks that it would have been better, if his lordship had granted the interview sought for by Appaji Ram. The sentiments of the enemy could have been more clearly known and better appreciated if the interview had taken place, and there would have been occasion for a closer concord among the confederates. (Portion indistinct.) (*TR* 31, pp 450-4, no 305.)

Dec. 13.

1712. From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR* 31, p 454, no 306.)

Dec. 15.

1713. *Mr Stuart to Rajaram Pundit.* Informs him about the depredations committed by the people of the zamindar of Bhograi about the middle of *Chait* (March-April) on the salt godown in the village of Nafri in *pargana* Birkhul how they had seized and carried off 5 or 6 *amala*, how they beat the *darogha* very nearly to death, and manhandled one or two *paiks* and a *sepoy* and carried off money and things, a list of which is enclosed. The incident was repeated a few days later, and more people carried off. Bishan Parshad, one of the leaders of the gang, seized one ryot belonging to the zamindar of Kakrachaur¹ and severely ill-treated him. As a result of these outrages the persons employed at the salt godown are terribly afraid of their lives, and the work there is suffering. In the interest of law and order, and for the preservation of the friendship that subsists between the two governments, the addressee is requested to take immediate action and inflict exemplary punishment on the culprits and cause all the looted money and property to be restored to their respective owners. Requests him further to take effective measures to prevent the zamindars on the frontier of Cuttack from making inroads into the Company's territories. (*CI* 24, pp 167-8, no 224, *TI* 37, pp 104-7, no 230 ; *AI* 7, p 60.)

Dec. 15.

1714. *Mr Stuart to Dilawar Jang.* Complimentary reply to a letter accompanying a present of pickles and preserves. (*CI* 24, p 116, no 222 ; *TI* 37, p 107, no 231 ; *AI* 7, p 46.)

Dec. 15.

1715. *Mr Stuart to Babu Ausan Singh.* Complimentary reply. (*CI* 24, p 166, no 223 ; *TI* 37, p 107, no 232 ; *AI* 7, p 45.)

¹ *Pargana* in Midnapur District, Bengal.

1791.

Dec. 15. **1716.** *Mr Stuart to Dilwar Jang.* Complimentary reply to a letter accompanying presents. (*TI* 37, p 107, no 233, *AI* 7, p 46.)

Dec. 16. **1717.** *From Raja Bachhraj.* Complimentary. (*TR* 31, p 454, no 307.)

Dec. 17. **1718.** *From Qutlaq Sultan Begam.* Complimentary. (*OR* 592; *TR* 31, pp 54-5, no 308; *AR* 7, p 14.)

Dec. 17. **1719.** *From Parasram Bhao.* Acknowledges the receipt of a letter informing him that the heavy artillery and supplies on their way to Bangalore have reached the top of the *ghats*, that General Abercromby has been asked to join his lordship near the river Cauvery, that the Nizam's forces will join his lordship soon, and that he should do likewise and meet his lordship somewhere between Sira and Sivaganga in order to confer together before proceeding against Seringapatam. Says that he has written every particular regarding his march to Hari Pandit and is awaiting his instructions. States that in accordance with his lordship's directions he will leave a force near Chitaldroog¹ to prevent the enemy from coming out of the fort or threatening their supplies. Regarding his lordship's proposal to march against Seringapatam, says that as Savandurga² is on the way, it must be captured before proceeding further. (Portions indistinct). (*TR* 31, pp 455-8, no 309.)

Dec. 19. **1720.** *From Dilwar Jang.* Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter of condolence on the death of his father, Muhammad Riza Khan and requests that the office of the *Naib Nazim* may be conferred upon him and the *mushahara* and the *jagir* continued in his name. (*OR* 593; *TR* 31, pp 458-61, no 310; *AR* 6, p 8.)

Dec. 20. **1721.** *Mr Stuart to Begam Samru, Zebun Nisa Begam.* Acknowledges the receipt of her two letters and expresses satisfaction at the release of Col. Stuart. Thanks her for all that she has done in this connection, and assures her that Lord Cornwallis shall be duly informed of her exertions on this behalf. Has since heard that Col. Stuart has reached Anupshahr. (*CI* 24, p 169, no 225; *TI* 37, p 108, no 234; *AI* 7, p 65.)

Dec. 21. **1722.** *From Mahadaji Sindhia.* Requests his lordship to direct Mr Stuart to help him in recovering certain sums of money from the defaulters who have settled at Benares. He had written to that gentleman as well as to Mr Duncan and Ali Ibrahim Khan, but to no avail. (*OR* 594; *TR* 31, pp 461-3, no 311, *AR* 7, p 55.)

Dec. 22. **1723.** *Mr Stuart to Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah.* Acknowledges his letter stating that the Nawab had set out on a hunting excursion. (*CI* 24, p 170; no 226; *TI* 37, pp 108-9, no 235; *AI* 7, p 53.)

Dec. 22. **1724.** *Mr Stuart to Mubarakud-Daulah.* Complimentary, acknowledging a present of oranges. (*CI* 24, p 170, no 227; *TI* 37, p 109, no 236; *AI* 7, p 53.)

Dec. 22. **1725.** *Mr Stuart to Dilwar Jang.* Has received his letter intimat-

¹ Town, taluk and District in Mysore. There is a hill fort in this town.

² Fortified hill in Mysore, 20 miles from Bangalore and 50 miles from Seringapatam.

1791.

ing how he had been invested with the *khilat* (of condolence) granted to him by the Company, in the presence of Nawab Mubarakud-Daulah. Returns the *nazr* sent by him on the occasion. (*CI* 24, p 171, no 228 ; *TI* 37, p 109, no 237 ; *AI* 7, p 46.)

Dec. 22.

1726. To Parasram Bhao. Has received his letter recommending the capture of the fort of Savandurga prior to his marching towards Seringapatam. Says that he has already communicated to him his views on this subject. Informs him now that by the grace of the Almighty and the valour of the troops the afore-mentioned fort was carried on 21 December with considerable loss to the enemy. Trusts that this remarkable success will operate as a considerable check upon the enemy. Since such achievements as this afford satisfaction and pleasure to the friends, the Governor-General congratulates the addressee on this happy occasion. Will henceforth communicate to the addressee whatever shall be resolved upon between him and Hari Pandit respecting future operations. In the meantime it is advisable that the addressee should soon occupy, with all his troops, stores and baggages, the position already pointed out to him and effect a junction with the troops of the allies on their arrival at Seringapatam. Hopes to hear from him soon. (*CI* 23, pp 54-6, no 30.)

Dec. 22.

1727. To Hari Pandit, Nawab Nizam Ali Khan, Sikandar Jah, Azamul-Umara, Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa and Nana Farnavis. Informs them of the capture of the fort of Savandurga, also known as Magri, on 21 December 1791 and congratulates them on this happy occasion. (*CI* 123, pp 56-7, nos 31-2.)

Dec. 25.

1728. To Parasram Bhao. Has already written to him about the capture of the fort of Savandurga. Informs him that the victorious armies have now taken the fort of Hutridurga.¹ Says that the armies of the Governor-General and Hari Pandit are now encamped within a few miles of Maddagiri.² Has learnt from the communication of General Abercromby that the latter has reached the top of the *ghats* with a strong force and a train of heavy artillery. Knowing the addressee to be as earnestly desirous as the Governor-General himself of an honourable termination of the present war, asks the addressee to act with all expedition. Trusts that he will avail himself of every opportunity to inform him of his progress. Refers him for particulars to the letters of Hari Pandit and to the verbal representation of Capt. Little. (*TI* 23, pp 57-60, no 33.)

Dec. 26.

1729. From Babu Manohar Das Sahu. To the same effect as no 1366 above, adding that he has safely arrived at Benares. (*OR* 595.)

Dec. 26.

1730. *Azamul-Umara to Mir Alam.* Describes an engagement with the enemy (mostly indistinct). Dated 23 December 1791. (*TR* 32, pp 463-70, no 312.)

Dec. 26.

1731. From Raja Bhimraj. Acknowledges the receipt of a letter on the subject of remitting duties payable by the grain merchants. Says

¹ Peak in the range of hills in Tumkur District, Mysore.

² Town and taluk in Tumkur District, Mysore.

1791.

that agreeably to his lordship's wishes he has issued a *parwana* directing that no duties shall be payable on the grain purchased for the army. (Portion indistinct). (*TR* 31, pp 470-1, no 313.)

Dec. 28.

1732. *Mr Stuart to Mahadaji Sindhia.* Has received his letter saying that Appa Raghunath Chitnavis had purchased a house at Benares and requesting that Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan might be directed to get a deed of conveyance executed by the previous owner in due form. Says in reply that Mr Duncan has been addressed on the subject. (*CI* 24, p 172, 230 ; *TI* 37, p 109, no 238 ; *AI* 7, p 64.)

Dec. 28.

1733. *Mr Stuart to Tukoji Holkar.* Has written to Mr Seton about the addressee's *karkhana* (factory) at Gaya, as desired. (*CI* 24, p 173, no 232 ; *TI* 37, p 110, no 239 ; *AI* 7, p 65.)

Dec. 28.

1734. *Mr Stuart to Vithal Rao.* Complimentary reply. (*CI* 24, p 172, no 231 ; *TI* 37, p 110, no 240 ; *AI* 7, p 45.)

Dec. 28.

1735. *Mr Stuart to Tafazzul Husain Khan.* Complimentary reply. (*CI* 24, pp 173-4, no 233 ; *TI* 37, p 111, no 241 ; *AI* 7, p 65.)

Dec. 30.

1736. From Raja Uttam Chand. Congratulates the Governor-General on the happy occasion of Christmas. Sends a *nazr* and hopes that it will be accepted. (*OR* 596.)

Dec. 30.

1737. *Memorandum from the Court of the Nawab Vazir.* The *vakil* of the Raja of Nepal has reported to the Governor-General that Moti Ram Tewari, described as the *amil* of Bansi,¹ which is situated in the territory of the Nawab Vazir, made a hostile incursion into the country of the Raja of Nepal and pillaged the *pargana* Sheoraj. It is further alleged that the said Tewari did the same mischief in the previous years and took possession of several villages belonging to Nepal. Now, the *pargana* Sheoraj has all along formed part of Bansi and belongs to the Nawab Vazir. Some time ago the Raja of Batwal,² backed by the Raja of Nepal, whose relation he is, had applied for the zamindari of *pargana* Sheoraj. But this was not granted as there is already a separate Raja of Bansi including Sheoraj. The Raja of Nepal has no concern with this *pargana* as it belongs to the territory of the Nawab Vazir. He should therefore be asked to keep to his own dominions on the hills and to leave this *pargana* alone. As regards Moti Ram, it is to be stated that he is not the *amil* of Bansi as reported by the *vakil* of the Raja. The real *amil* of this place is Kumar Singh who has absconded to the territory of the Raja of Batwal. Moti Ram is his surety and that is why he had been to the Raja's territory in his pursuit. Moti Ram is not an official of the Nawab Vazir's government. (*OR* 597.)

1738. From Manohar Das. Deputes Lala Harakram, *gumashta*, to the addressee and commends him to his favour. (*OR* 598.)

1739. From the Raja of Jaipur. Congratulates him on the fall of Bangalore. (*OR* 599.)

¹ *Tahsil* in the Basti District, United Provinces.

² A principality among the mountains in Nepal, now an important provincial town.

**A list of Vakils of the different Chiefs and Notables
of India with the Governor-General at Calcutta.**

Serial No.	Vakils.	Constituents.
1	'Abdun-Nabī	Ṭīpū Sulṭān.
2	Abu'l Qāsim, Mūsavī, Mīr alias Mīr 'Ālam	Nawāb Nizām 'Alī Khān.
3	'Alī Naqī Khān, Mīr	Nawāb Āṣafu'd-Daulah.
4	Appaji Ram	Ṭīpū Sulṭān.
5	Bhagwant Rao	Mahadaji Sindhia, Bhao Bakhshi.
6	Bishambhar Pandit	Raghuji Bhonsla.
7	Chuni Ram	Rai Sukh Lal.
8	Dharindhar Upaddhaya	Raja Kirtibum.
9	Dinanath Upaddhaya	Raja of Nepal.
10	Ghulām Haidar Khān	Raja Vir Kishor Singh. Muḥammad Zamān Khān.*
11	Ghulām Husain	Ṭīpū Sulṭān.
12	Hari Bhadar Pandit	Raghuji Bhonsla.
13	Hikmat Maāb Khān	Muḥammad Rizā Khān.
14	Janardan Rao	Bachaji Pandit.
15	Jhau Lal, Lala	Raja Vir Kishor Singh.
16	Kamālu'd-Dīn Husain Khān, Mīr	Nawāb Mubāraku'd-Daulah.
17	Mahdī 'Alī Khān	Ṭīpū Sulṭān.
18	Makkhan Lal	Rai Banwari Lal.
19	Muḥammad Shikeb, Munshī, Shaikh	'Umdatun-n-Nisā Bahū Begam. Khādīm 'Alī Khān.
20	Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān	Munnī Begam.
21	Radha Kanta Ray	Rani Kamateshwari.
22	Ram Singh, Rai	Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh.
23	Rao Dhan Singh	Maharaja Bijai Singh.
24	Rao Kishan, Babu	Tukoji Holkar.
25	Rao Shankar Rao	Shivaji Vithal Rao.
26	Raushan Ray, Lala	Nawāb Faizullah Khān.

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27	Saiyid Muhammad, Mīr . . .	Nawāb Mubāraku'd-Daulah.
28	Sangram Singh Rathor . . .	Raja Bijai Singh.
29	Sarabjit Singh, Babu . . .	Raja Mahip Narayan Singh.
30	Sardar Singh	Raja Madho Singh.
31	Sewak Ram, Lala	Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa.
32	Sher 'Alī, Mīr	Babu Ausan Singh.
33	Srinivasa Rao	Tipū Sultān.
34	Sukh Lal, Munshi	Lala Champat Ray.
35	Swarup Chand	{ Bhupendra Narayan Chaudhri. Pran Narayan Chaudhri.
36	Tafazzul Husain Khān . . .	Nawāb Āsafu'd-Daulah.
37	Uttam Chand, Raja	Nawāb Faizullah Khān.

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A. = Arabic ; Beng. = Bengali ; H. = Hindi ; Mar. = Marathi

P. = Persian ; S. = Sanskrit ; T. = Turki.

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- Chitaldroog, town, *taluk* and district in Mysore, 1719.
- Chittoor, *taluk* in North-Arcot District, Madras, 997, 1508.
- , *ʿāmil* of, *see* Ramia.
- Chitor, town in Rajputana, former capital of Mewar, 1643.
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- Dānḍī (H. a rower, a boatman), 352.
- Dangsi, *pargana* in Gopalganj sub-division, Saran District, Bihar, 662.
- Dārā Jāh, 787 *n*.
- Dargāh (P. threshold, shrine or tomb, of some reputed saint, to which graveyard is also sometimes attached), 1042.
- Dārogha (P. Superintendent, Manager, Inspector), 204, 463, 1213.
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- Deorhi (H. a threshold, a porch), 320.
- Deorhi Mahāl, estate allotted for the maintenance of the Rani of Burdwan, 1013-14, 1166.
- Deshmukh (Mar. a hereditary native officer under the former government exercising chief police and revenue authority over a district, containing a certain number of villages and responsible for the revenue), 823.
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- Devanhalli, taluk in Bangalore District, Mysore, 1276.
- Devi Charan, *tahsildār*, 1548.
- Devipatam, old name of Fort St. David, South Arcot District, Madras, 822.
- Devottara (S. a religious endowment; land granted rent-free for the support of a temple), 561.
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- Dīwānī (P. office of *Dīwān*, the right to collect and receive the revenues of country), 543.
- Dīwānī 'Adālat (P. civil court), 193.
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- , the Krishna—Tungabhadra, 425, 903, 1089.
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- Doli (H. a litter, a kind of sedan for a woman, a small portable cot, a 'dooley'), 1210.
- Donapur, 10.
- Dongū (H. a small boat), 199.
- Doni (Tel. *done*, a trading craft, having one mast with a long sail, used in East Indies, especially on the coast of Coromandel and Ceylon), embargo laid on, 743.
- Doshāla (P. a pair of shawls), 483.
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- , her son, *see* Murādu'd-Daulah, Nawab.
- Fanam (It was anciently a gold coin, but latterly of silver, or sometimes of base gold. It bore various local values, but according to old Madras monetary system, prevailing till 1818, 42 *fanams* went to one star pagoda), 422.
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- Fatwā (A. a judicial decree, judgment, or sentence, a notification of the decision of the Muhammadan law particularly one delivered by a Mufti or doctor), 148, 202, 1214, 1327, 1371.
- Faujḍār (P. officer under Mussulman rule who was invested with the charge of police and jurisdiction in all criminal matters), 271.
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- Gaur, ruined city in Malda District, Eastern Bengal, former Hindu and Muhammadan capital, 710; old buildings at, 783.
- Gaurinath Singh, Raja of Assam, his allegations against Daniel Raush, 1354, 1521; biographical note in volume VII.
- Gaya, town and district in Bihar, famous as a place of pilgrimage for the Hindus and the Buddhists from ancient times, 357, 707, 1482, 1532, 1535, 1540, 1603, 1733.
- General Elliot* (ship), 1082.
- Ghālīb Jang, Nawab, second son of Nawab Saiyid Abul Qāsim Khān, 311, 327; his death, 292.
- Ghālīb Jang*, (P. victorious in war), title of Ahmad Khān, Nawab of Farrukhabad; Nawab Mirzā Najaf Khān; Edward Otto Ives, q.v.
- Ghanipur, village, 1571.
- Ghāt, (H. landing place on the bank of a river), 1015, 1054.
- Ghātwalā*, (H. ferryman; a person in charge of landing place or mountain pass), 200.
- Hayās, *chela* of Haidar 'Alī Khān, 102.
- Ghazī, dacoit, 1172; order for capture of, 1220.
- Ghāziu'd-Dīn Haidar Khān, eldest son of Nawab Sa'adat 'Alī Khān, 356, 374, 865, 913; biographical note 356 n.
- Ghulām 'Alī Chak, sent to Chhattisgarh, 1518.
- Ghulām 'Alī, Mīr, *dārogha* of zilla Mymensingh, 1084.
- Ghulām Bandagī, Munshī, 1555.
- Ghulām Haidar Khān, *vakil* of Raja Vir Kishor Singh, 1101; deputed to Calcutta, 1396.
- Ghulām Husain, *vakil* of Tīpū Sulṭān, dismissed by Nana Farnavis, 575.
- Ghulām Imām, Maulavī, *dārogha* of zilla Rajshahi, 1084.
- Ghulām Mas'ud, 'amil of Sarharpur, 24, 146.
- Ghulām Muḥammad Khān, (Muḥammadul-Husainī), Saiyid, 1635.
- Ghulām Qādir Khān, Rohilla, 353, 574, 878.
- Gidhaur, *pargana*, in Monghyr District, Bihar, 1347.
- Gingee, rock-fortress in South Arcot District, Madras, 929.
- Girdāwar* (H. a patrol, a watch, a guard, a superintendent or inspector of police or customs), 1165.
- Glass, Dr. John, Assistant Surgeon at Murshidabad, attends on Muḥammad Rīzā Khān, 1491.
- Gobardhan Das, garden house of, 72.
- Gobind Bhat, his allowance, 1364.
- Gobind Bhat Yansura, 575.
- Gobind Kishan Kale, Rao, 72, 1318.
- Gobind Ram, *Jama'dār*, 727, 751, 889.
- Godavari, river in South India running across the Deccan, 72.
- Gokul, village near Mahaban, Muttra, 1020.
- Gokul Chand Chaube, 549, 1310, sends fruits 1298.
- Golandāz* (P. a cannonier, gunner, bombardier), 845.
- Gooty, town and *taluk* with historic hill fort in Anantapur District, Madras, 102, 389, 391; Hāfiz Farīdu'd-Dīn at, 425.
- _____, 'amil of, see Qutbu'd-Dīn Khān.
- Gopal Chand Chaube, brother of Gokul Chand Chaube, 313, 549, 779.
- Gopal Das Sahu, banker of Benares, 300, 315, 402, 476, 626, 987, 1589; branch of his firm at Hyderabad, 1588.
- _____, *gumāshta* of, see Khush-Hal Chand.
- Gopalpur, *pargana* in Tirhut District, Bihar, 1046-7.
- Gopal Rao, absconds to the Company's territories, 1351.
- Gopal Rao Bhao, Sindhia's Officer, 610, 1250; note 610 n, posted at Muttra, 1343-4, 1575; deputed to Poona, 1430.
- Gopal Sahai, sends *nazr*, 476.
- Gopinath Deo, agent of Babu Vithal Rao, 516.
- Goshwāra* (P. an embroidered cloth worn as an ornament over the sides of a turban), 483.
- Graham, Thomas, Member of the Board of Revenue, 705.
- Grain, 451, 1417, 1472, for English troops, 575, 1508, 1530-1; scarcity of, 1459; see also rice.
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- Patna, 1672 ; biographical note in volume VII.
- Great Britain, King of, 165.
- Greeks, the, in Sylhet, 680.
- Gulabji, wounded, 610.
- Gulab Ray, son of Lala Sewak Ram, 1480, 1536.
- Gumāshta* (P. agent, representative, officers appointed by zamindars to collect their rents, by merchants to carry on their trade at different places), 4, 362.
- Guntur, town and district in Madras, 338, 822 ; surrender of, 254 ; *peshkash* on account of, 620.
- Gurramkonda, ancient fortress in Cuddapah District, Madras, 850, 1052, 1068, 1081, 1627, 1644, 1658, 1685.
- Gurū* (S. lit. 'heavy, weighty', whence metaphorically a person of weight or respectability, as an elder or parent and specially a spiritual teacher or guide), 9.
- Gurudas, Raja, 762, 812, 856 ; biographical note in volume VIII.
- Gwālā* (H. name of a caste whose occupation it is to tend cattle ; milkman), 87.
- Gwalior, State in Central India, 161, 223.
- Ḥabibullah Khān, Nawab Saiyid, 979.
- Ḥafīzu'd-Dīn Aḥmad Khān, Mīr, Nawab of Surat (1763-90 A.D.), 417, 419, 461 ; biographical note in volume VII.
- Haibat Jang* (P. awe in war), title of Zainu'd-Dīn Aḥmad Khān, q.v.
- Ḥaidar 'Alī, Mīr, *dārogha* of *Faujdarī 'Adālat* of 24-parganas, his death, 463, 473.
- Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān, Nawab, Ruler of Mysore, 74, 102, 175, 219, 225, 389, 422, 578.
- Ḥaidar Beg Khān, Mirzā, Amīru'd-Daulah, Minister of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, 4-5, 21, 24-5, 44, 61, 76, 96, 140, 143, 185, 270, 277, 328, 387, 524-5, 542, 565-6, 758, 789, 800, 861, 911, 917, 941, 970, 981, 1036, 1067, 1106, 1133, 1173, 1179, 1189, 1223, 1307, 1374, 1382, 1391, 1398, 1436, 1497, 1523, 1533, 1535, 1606, 1666 ; biographical note in volume VII ; asked to punish zamindars of Sikandra, 50 ; sends *nazr*, 51 ; informed of General Medows' appointment, 82, of Lord Cornwallis's departure to Madras, 802, of capture of Bangalore, 1116, 1185, 1218, 1291-2, of victory near Seringapatam, 1275, 1366 ; offers to accompany Governor-General to Madras, 128 ; asked to punish Ghulām Mas'ud and Tikait Ray, 147 ; sends fruits, 258, 1017, 1124, 1128 ; advance payment of subsidy, 755.
- Ḥaidar Nāik, *see* Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān, Nawab.
- Ḥalīm Khān, 389, 391.
- Hanamkonda, headquarters of Warangal Division, Hyderabad, 1627.
- Hāndī* (H. pot, cauldron), 1445, 1625.
- Hanuman, Sewak, *dastak* granted to, 779.
- Harak Chand, *Jagat Seth*, 11, 704, 1058 ; his *nazr* returned, 36 ; his firm 64 ; his dues on the *Nizāmat*, 601, 885, 1299.
- Harakdeo Joshi, 666.
- Harakram Tewari, *gumāshta* of Babu Manohar Das, 364, 2598, 1672, 1738.
- Harendra Narayan Bhup, Raja of Cooch Behar (1783-1839), 513, 595, 751.
- Har Gobind, brother of Nandram, 631.
- Hari Balaji, deputed by Hari Pant, 1235.
- Hari Bhadar Pandit, brother of Bishambhar Pandit, *vakīl* of Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla, 136, 157, 162, 226 ; *dastak* granted to, 227-8.
- Hari Chand, *Qānūngo* of Dharanipur, 947.
- Harington, John Edward, Paymaster of *Nizāmat* Stipend, 60, 242-3, 246, 301, 303, 321, 345, 358, 399, 487, 592, 601, 647, 650, 660, 689, 701, 722, 757, 763, 781, 793, 867, 973, 1056, 1058, 1061-2, 1147, 1194, 1199, 1269, 1564, 1592, 1607, 1622, 1626, 1673, 1693 ; biographical note in volume VIII ; directed to pay pension to Saiyid Rizā 'Alī Khān, 292.
- Hari Pant Phādke, Maratha General, 72, 389, 568, 575, 681, 1253, 1273, 1278, 1283, 1296, 1317-18, 1352, 1394, 1402, 1426, 1439, 1445, 1455-6, 1461-3, 1506, 1527-8, 1550, 1572, 1611-12, 1624-5, 1647, 1655-7, 1660, 1690-1, 1719 ; biographical note in volume VII ; invites Malet to dinner, 72 ; proceeds to fight against Tipū Sultān, 903, 967, 1016, 1089 ; to effect junction with Lord Cornwallis, 1087, 1092, 1119-20, 1151, 1203-4, 1235, 1379 ; victory over Tipū Sultān notified to, 1212 ; Tipū's envoys deputed to, 1256, 1265-6, 1270-1 ; meets Lord Cornwallis, 1259 ; Lord Cornwallis suggests plan of action to, 1276 ; supplied with money, 1312 ; encamped on the bank of the Tungabhadra, 1321, 1326 ; Appaji Ram seeks interview with, 1328-9 ; takes command of Peshwa's army, 1415 ; returns to Hosur, 1450 ; requests supply of grain, 1459 ; capture of Savandurga notified to, 1727 ; encamped near Maddagiri, 1728.
- Harkāra* (P. messenger, courier, emissary, spy), 72, 198, 318.
- Harkumar Dat Sen, Raja of Tunnohi, 1659 ; takes up residence at Chapra, 1495.
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- Harna, village, in Tirhut, 1046-7.
- Harpanahalli, town and *taluk* in Bellary District, Madras, 1631 ; reduced by Marathas, 903.
- Harsukh Mewati, 200-1.
- Hartley, Col. James, victory over Tipū Sultān's troops, 906, 1089.
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- Hasan 'Alī Khān, Qutbud-Daulah, 590.
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- Hastings, Warren, first Governor-General of Bengal (1772-85), 225, 251, 457, 487-8, 522, 616, 656, 727, 751, 776, 796, 938, 1093, 1110, 1146-7, 1394, 1466, 1493, 1639.
- Hasl-o-būd* (P. literally, what is and was. A comparative account. An examination by measurement of the assets or resources of the country, made immediately previous to the harvest. Also, in a more general sense a detailed enquiry into the value of lands financially considered), 401.
- Hāt* (H. a weekly market held on stated days), 301, 321; put in charge of Collectors, 295.
- Hatgaon, 204.
- Heatly, S., Collector of Purnea (1788-92), 16, 947, 1297, 1477.
- Hijili, *pargana* in Midnapure, 698.
- Hijrī* (A. Muhammadan era commencing from 16th of July 622 A.D.), 1240.
- Hikmat Maāb Khān, Saiyid, *vakīl* of Muḥammad Rizā Khān, 106, 411, 768, 1083, 1543.
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- Himmat 'Alī, *talukdar* of Mahul, 49, 96, 146.
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- Hirde Ram Bhat, his allowance, 1364.
- Hizabr Jang* (P. lion of the war), title of Muḥammad 'Abdullah Khān, q.v.
- Holland, John, Governor of Madras, 822; biographical note in volume VIII.
- Hooghly, District in Bengal, robbery committed at, 1548; scarcity of grains at, 1565.
- , repair of the fort of, 1493.
- Horses, for Nawab Vazir, 716; for Carnatic, 1225.
- Hoshyār Jan, title of G. Vansittart, Chief of Patna Council of Revenue, 662.
- Hoskote, *taluk* and town in Bangalore District, Mysore, 1180, 1433, 1648.
- , *āmīl* of, see Venkat Rao.
- Hosur, sub-division and *taluk* in Salem District, Madras, 1276, 1447, 1456, 1462, 1469; Governor-General returns to, 1450; Mīr 'Ālam arrives at, 1451; Appaji Ram proceeds to, 1455.
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- Husain 'Alī Khān, *'Umdatul-Umarā*, *Muinul-Mulk*, *Aṣaf'u'd-Daulah*, appointed *Diwān* and *Bakhshī* of Balaghat and Payanghat, 823.
- , Saiyid, son of Sher Jang, 939.
- Husām'u'd-Dīn Khān, *āmīl* of Cumbum, 1351.
- Husāmul Mulk* (A. sword of the empire), title of Muḥammad 'Abdullah Khān, q.v.
- Hutridurga, peak in the range of hills in Tumkur District, Mysore, captured by Lord Cornwallis, 1728.
- Hyde, John, Judge of Calcutta High Court, 381, 381 *n*.
- Hyderabad, 72, 102, 114, *passim*; Gopal Das's bank at, 1209.
- , Nawab of, see Nizām 'Alī Khān.
- Hyndman, W., 1028, 1033, 1247-8; note 1247 *n*.
- Ice, 274, 287.
- 'Id* (A. an important Muhammadan festival), note 1294 *n*, 1370, 1384; *khi'l'ats* on the occasion of, 1294.
- Ihtimāmdār* (P. curator, manager, agent), 210.
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- Ihtishām'u'd-Daulah, Nawab, 737.
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- Ikrām'u'd-Dīn, Maulavī, *dārogha* of zilla Krishnagar, 1084.
- Imāmbāya* (H. building in which Muharram is celebrated and services are held in commemoration of the death of 'Alī and his sons—Hasan and Husain), 420.
- Imam Ganj, 420.
- Imtiāzī* (P. soldier of a superior class), 391.
- In'ām* (A. gift, present, reward, prize), 574.
- Iron, 680.
- Ismā'īl Beg Khān, Mirzā, Mughal Commander, 72, 353, 574; biographical note in volume VII; defeated by Sindhia, 431, 471, 491.
- Iswar Chand, Zamindar of Nadia, 912.
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- l'izādu'd-Daulah* (A. arm of the State), title of Major William Palmer, q.v.
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- l'tir* (A. perfume), 72; sent by Munnī Begam, 1308.
- Itu, servant of Chief of Lhasa, 1562.
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- Ivory, 680.
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- , William, Registrar of the Supreme Court, 381.
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- , brother of, see Ihtirāmu'd-Daulah, Nawab.
- Jagabandhu Patnaik, Diwan of the Zamindar of Mayurbhanj, 724.
- Jagannath, deity, elephants for the conveyance of 365
- Jagannath Parshad, saltpetre, manufacturer, 1652-4, 1696.
- Jagat Seth* (S. banker of the world), title of Khush Ilal Chand and Harak Chand, q.v.
- Jagat Singh, Babu, provides money to the Company, 554.
- Jāgīr* (P. hereditary assignment of land and its rent as annuity), 12, 295, 1508.
- Jāgīrdār* (P. holder of *jāgīr*), 24, 50.
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- Jahāndār Shāh, Prince Mirzā, eldest son of Shāh 'Ālam, 59, 174, 353, 464, 612; biographical note in volume VII; his *jāgīr*, 615, 643.
- Jahangirnagar, old name of Dacca, q.v.
- Jaipur (also called Jainagar), state and city in Rajputana, 6, 65, 103, *passim*.
- , Maharaja of, see Pratap Singh.
- Jalālu'd-Dīn, Mīr, his pension, 689.
- Jalālu'd-Dīn, Muḥammad, Prince, seeks interview with Governor-General, 553, 949, 974; note 553 n.
- Jaleswar, town in Balasore, 290, 724, 731, 1107.
- Jama'* (A. collection; total of territorial assessment), 582, 656, 1013.
- Jam'adār* (P. chief or leader of any number of persons, an officer of police, customs or army), 199, 204.
- Jama' Kharch* (P. receipts and disbursements), 522.
- Jamna Das, *gumāshta* of Dwarka Das, deputed to Hyderabad, 300, 403-4.
- Janardan Rao, *vakīl* of Bachaji Pandit, 876.
- Jasārat Khān, Jasārat Jang Nāib Nāẓim of Dacca, 843.
- Jāsūs* (P. spy, an emissary), 1432.
- Jaunpur, city, *talhsil* and district in U.P., 49-50, 96, 146, 179.
- Jawāhir 'Alī Khān, Saiyid, *nāib* of Muḥammadpur, asked to surrender fort, 580.
- Jessore, district in Bengal, 957.
- Jeth* (H. the 2nd Hindu solar month corresponding to May-June), 1263.
- Jhabbū, son of Nīāz 'Alī, 1269.
- Jhau Lal, Lala, *vakīl* of Vir Kishor Singh, recalled from Calcutta, 1101, 1393.
- Jiwaji Bakhshi, (also known as Jivba Dada), 610; biographical note in volume VIII; posted at Delhi, 1250, Muttra, 1343-44.
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- Jodhpur, state in Rajputana, 65, 353, 610, 633-4, 830, 1136, 1489.
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- Johnson, Major, in service of Nawab of Arcot, 1123.
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- Johnstone, George, Acting Resident at Lucknow, 4-5, 24, 67, 96; biographical note in volume VII.
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- Junūbīs* (P. lit. southerners), i.e., the Marathas, 161.
- Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, 1156.
- Kachahri* (H. court house, an office where any public business is transacted), 295, 987.
- Kachwahas, Rajput clan, 574.
- Kakrachaur, *pargana* in Midnapore District, Bengal, 1713.
- Kalahasti, Raja of, assists in purchase of grain for the army, 1705.
- Kalāl* (H. a class of Hindus whose profession originally was distilling spirits; an individual of that class; a distiller; a man who extracts the juice of the palmyra and date trees, a toddy drawer; a seller of spirituous liquors, wine merchants; tavern keeper), 20.
- Kalchirla, Nizām's army encamped at, 1091.
- Kalghī* (H. a gem-studded ornament fixed in the turban); 995, 1409-10, 1417.
- Kallan, Mīr, *dastak* granted to, 675.
- Kalyan Singh, Maharaja, Nāib-Nāẓim of Bihar, 279, 958, 1590; his allowance, 275, 705, 1146, 1362; to hand over charge of *ganjs* and *hāts* to Collectors, 295; requests customary '*Id khil'ats* for *Qāzis* and *Muftis*, etc. 1294.
- Kāmala* oranges, sent by Tīpū, 1240.
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- Kamāl Beg Khān, 631.
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 Kamarband (P. a girdle, zone, sash, belt, waist-band; a long piece of cloth folded round the loins), 1109-10.
 Kamarcutta, *thānā*, 1099.
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Kharīfa (A. receptacle, small silk bag in which letters for great men are enclosed), 218-19.
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 Khasis, tribe in Assam, 680.
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Khawās (A. special or favourite attendant on some great personage), 276.
Khazānchī (P. treasurer), 1299.
Khil'at (A. dress of honour presented by a superior to an inferior as a mark or distinction), 311, 327.
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- Kolar, town, taluk and district in Mysore, 823, 850, 1180, 1432, 1648; Lord Cornwallis encamped at, 1016, 1092; Mir 'Alam arrives at, 1447.
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- Koppal, hill-fort and town in Raichur District, Hyderabad, 787, 1627; note, 787; surrounded by Nizām's forces, 892; capture of, 1408.
- Korial, another name of Mangalore, q.v.
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- Kos (H. measure of distance approximately two miles, but varying in different parts of India), 201, 208.
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- Kumarakalva, in Rayachoti, Cuddapah District, Madras, 1433, 1668, 1701-2.
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- Lal Singh, brother of Mohan Chand, Raja of Almora, 631, 637.
- Lambu, village in *pargana* Shahbandar, 1107.
- Langar (P. a public kitchen, especially for feeding the poor) 735, 828, 1199.
- Laour, town in Sylhet, Bengal, 680, note 680 n.
- Larkins, William, Accountant General, Bengal (1777-93), 355, 381; biographical note in volume VIII.
- Lashkarpur, *pargana* in Malda District, Bengal, 455.
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- Leckie, D. R., Assistant Persian Translator at Murshidabad, 1177, note 1177 n.
- Lemons, sweet, sent by Tīpū, 1240.
- Lhasa, capital of the U Province of Tibet, seat of Dalai Lama, 16, 168, 1562.
- Limestone, of Sylhet, 680.
- Lingāit (H. a sect of Hindus who worship the *lingam* and wear representation of it around the neck), 63.
- Little, Capt. —————, 1612, 1690, 1699, 1728.
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- Maddagiri, taluk in Tumkur District, Mysore, 1728.
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- Madura, District in Madras, 1631.
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- Mahal Sarāi (P. private apartment or
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- Mahua, sub-division in old Surat, 419.
- Mahul, *pargana* in Azamgarh District,
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- Māhwār (P. monthly stipend, wages
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- Mahzarnāma (P. a muster-roll, a list of
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- Maidapur, old civil station of Murshidabad,
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- Majdu'd-Daulah, Nawab 'Abdul Aḥad
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- Mālguzār (P. revenue payer, land holder,
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- Malkappa, *jāsūs*, 1432.
- Mālkḥāna (P. treasury or store house, 1494.
- Malwa, historic tract in Central India, 251.
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- Masulipatam, seaport and sub-division in Kistna District, Madras, 12, 221, 238, 661, 833, 900, 1209, 1351.
- Maṭh* (S. cell, chamber or hut of ascetic, the house of a devotee and his disciples, a monastery; a college for young Brahmins), 63.
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- Mewar, another name for Udaipur, q. v.
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- Mīr Bakḥshī* (P. chief paymaster), office of, granted to Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa, 878.
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- Motī, slave-girl, 1307.
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- Muharrir (A. clerk, writer), 930, 1003.
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- Muje Lal, Munshī of Nawab Faizullah Khān, 83, 631.

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- Munshī (A. writer, secretary, interpreter or teacher of Persian or Urdu), 1003.
- Muqarrari (P. relating to what is fixed. As a revenue term it is applied to a tenure held at a fixed and permanent rate of rent when payable to a proprietor or revenue when payable to the Government), 357.
- Murādu'd-Daulah, son of Ikrāmū'd-Daulah and Faizun-Nisa Begam, his allowance 1269, 1513, 1524, 1626; note 1269 n.
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- Murtazā Khān, Nawab Mīr, *alias* Mīr Saidū, son of Nawab Mīran, 776, 1331, 1338; biographical note in volume VII; his pension, 601.
- Mushāhara (A. salary, allowance. In Bengal a monthly allowance granted to revenue payers and zamindars for collecting revenue; a monthly allowance paid to zamindars from the proceeds of their estates when deprived of the management of them on their own behalf), 22, 544.
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- Mushrif (A. examiner, an inspector; officer of treasury), 199-200.
- Musk deer, sent by Raja of Nepal, 168.
- Mustafabad, *tahsil* in Mainpuri District, U. P., 199-200, 204.
- Mustafa Khān, nephew and son-in-law of Nawab Faizullah Khān, 525, 631, 637.
- Mustājir (A. farmer, renter, one who holds land under a proprietor; also farmer of revenue appointed to make collections on the part of zamindar), 580, 656.
- Mutaharrifa (P. taxes levied on trades and professions, on the artificers of a village or their impliments, as upon the weaver's loom, upon tradesmen and their shops and stalls, and some time upon houses), 20, 326.
- Mutāṣaddī (A. writer, accountant) 345, 454.
- Mutawallī (A. administrator, procurator, a trustee, a religious or charitable foundation, superintendent or treasurer, of a mosque, etc.), 320.
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- Muzaffar Jang (P. conqueror in war), title of Diler Himmat Khān, Nawab of Farukhabad and Muḥammad Rīzā Khān, Nawab, q.v.
- Muzaffarul-Mulk, 918.
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Nagpur, town and District in Central Provinces, 72, 175, 178, 225, 205, 291, 315, 576, 604-5, 608, 731, 1176-7, 1008, 1013.
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Nanakmata, village and *pargana* in Nainital District, U.P., 798.
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Narayanpur, town in Mahbubnagar District, Hyderabad State, 72.
Nargund, historic town in Dharwar District, Bombay, attacked by Tipū Sultān, 1316, 1342.
Naria, village near Benares, 623.
Narnaul, trading town and *tahsīl* in Patiala State, Punjab, Ismā'īl Beg driven from, 471.
Narsinghpur, in Mayurbhanj, 1093; *chaukī* at, 1109.
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Nath Singh, *havildar*, 204.
Nator, town in Rajshahi District, Eastern Bengal, 1371.
Naubat (P. music played or drums beaten at stated intervals at the gate of a palace or shrine), 610, 1671, 1673, 1693.
Naubat Khana (P. a large room over the outer gate of a palace or a shrine where the drums or other musical instruments are sounded; a guard house), 320.
Naufray, village in *pargana* Birkhul, salt godown at, 1713.
Naval Singh, Zamindar of Koknah, 200.
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Nāzim (A. an administrator, a governor, a viceroy), 419.
Nāzīr (A. a superintendent, an officer employed in a judicial court), 727.
Nazr (P. ceremonial present or gift generally from an inferior to a superior), 18, 189, 1370.
Nazrāna (P. tribute, present especially from an inferior to a superior; a due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions), 22, 417.
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- Nizāmat* (A. office of a *Nāzim*), 324, 457, 522, 1288, 1294.
- Nizāmat 'Adālat* (P. the chief criminal court, or court of the *Nizām*, established originally at Murshidabad in 1772, but finally removed to Calcutta in 1790), 1028, 1190; its removal to Calcutta, 831, 943, 993; seal for, 931.
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- Nusrat Jang* (P. victorious in war), title of of Saiyid 'Alī Khān, q.v.
- Oakeley, Sir Charles, Governor of Madras (1792-4) 806, 822, 825, 851, 907, 920-3, 1336; biographical note, 806 n.
- Oath, officers of Benares '*Adālat* exempted from, 915.
- Olpad, town and sub-division in Sūrāt District, Bombay, 419.
- Opium, 193, 732.
- Oranges, sent by Tipū, 1240.
- Orhni* (H. a woman's sheet or mantle thrown loosely over the shoulder) 72.
- Orissa, province in British India, 87, 290; salt manufactured in 605.
- Otto, sent by Munnī Begam, 1385.
- Oudh, formerly dominion of the Nawab Vazir, now province forming part of United Provinces, 6, 299; property of Maharaja of Jaipur at, 93.
- Pachet or Panchet, hill in Manbhum District, Bihar, 9.
- Paggu, *chholdār*, 1548.
- Pagtur Ghat, 102, 252, 254.
- Pahlwan Singh, *nāik*, 204.
- Paik* (P. messenger, runner, courier), 1713.
- Pālki* (H. a palanquin), 29, 227-8.
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- Palwār* (H. a boat from fifteen to twenty tons burden for carrying goods), 534.
- Pamelo, sent by Tipū, 1240.
- Pān* (H. betel-leaf), 72, 575.
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- Pangal, hill-fort in Mahbubnagar District, Hyderabad, 1092, 1417, 1433.
- Parasnath, temple and place of worship at Pachet, 9.
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- Paro Penlow, Lieut.-Governor of the Western Division of Bhutan, 726.
- Parshad, *gumāshta* of Balgobind, 204.
- Parsoji Bhonsla (or Baba), son of Raghuji Bhonsla, his marriage, 1117, 1205, 1206; biographical note, 1117 n.
- Partabgarh, town, *tahsil* and district in Fyzabad Division, U.P., 49-50.
- Parwāna* (P. order, letter from a man in power to a dependant), 1, 198.
- Parwāna-i-mu'āfi* (P. order of exemption from duty etc.), 199.
- Pās* (P. watch or a term of three hours), 737.
- Pasangan, port in Sumatra, the *Bridget*, looted at, 468.

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- Pataspur, *pargana* in Midnapore District, Bengal, 1487, 1515.
- Patel Sahib (Bahadur), *see* Mahadaji Sindhia.
- Patka* (H. a cloth worn round the waist, girdle, sash, belt), 995.
- Patna (also called Azimabad) capital of Bihar Province, 16, 144, *passim*.
- , *dārogha* of, *see* Abul Qāsim Khān, Saiyid.
- Patna, in Jaleswar, 731.
- Paupiah, Avadhanum, 652, 668, 824; biographical note, 652 *n*.
- Payanghat, low country east of Mysore State, granted to Nawab Anwaru'd-Dīn Khān, 823.
- Peshkār* (P. deputy, clerk of the court), 148, 515.
- Peshkash* (P. offering or tribute paid to a superior man or to the government), 221, 300.
- Peshwa*, the, *see* Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa.
- Phāgun* (H. 11th Hindu solar month corresponding to February-March), 31, 193.
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- Phulpur, town in Allahabad District, U.P., 1222.
- Pialapur, near Akbarnagar, 31, 60, 90.
- Pigot, Lord, Governor of Madras (1755-63; 1775), 900.
- Pine-apples, sent by Tīpū, 1240.
- Piriyapatna, town in Hunsur taluk, Mysore, 1259, 1423.
- Pitambar, Raja, proceeds to Muttra, 1700.
- Plantains, bunches of, sent by Tīpū, 1240.
- Poligars* (South India feudal chiefs), 391, 822.
- Polur, town and *taluk* in North Arcot District, Madras, 580.
- Pomegranates, sent by Tīpū, 1240.
- Pondicherry, principal French settlement on Coromandal Coast, Madras, 920.
- Poona, town and cantonment in Poona District, Bombay, capital of the Peshwas, 27, 72, *passim*.
- Powney, George, 1001.
- Pran Chand, *gumāshṭa* of Raja Udwant Chand, deputed to Calcutta, 1078.
- Pran Narayan Chaudhri, Zamindar of *pargana* Lashkarpur, 455.
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- Purnea, town and district in Bihar, 10, 1083, 1567; depredations by wild elephants in, 1201.
- , Collector of, *see* Heatly, S.
- Pūs* (H. 9th Hindu solar month corresponding to December-January), 522, 1061.
- Qabūliat* (A. acceptance, assent, approbation, a written agreement to pay rent etc; the counterpart of a lease), 461, 1295.
- Qādir Yār Khān, servant of Nawab of Arcot, to repair shrines at Ajmer, 1156-7.
- Qāimul-Mulk, 217.
- Qānūngo* (P. expounder of laws, applied specially to village and district revenue officers), 50, 199-200.
- Qānūngōi* (P. office of a *qānūngo*), 22.
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- Shaikh Chand, 1282.
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- Singramau, village in *pargana* Chanda, Jaunpur District, U.P., 49-50.
- Sinpabari, in Hooghly District, Bengal, 1014; note 1014 n.
- Sira, town and *taluk* in Tumkur District, Mysore, 1276, 1719.
- Sirāj'u'd-Daulah, Nawab of Bengal (1756-7 A.D.), 702, 735, 828, 1513; allowance for maintenance of his tomb, 1199.
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- Suha (A. a small dim star in the tail of Ursa Major), 336.
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- Sulṭān Mansūr, King of Trengganu, sends presents, 1082.
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- Sumatra, Island, 468.
- Sundarbans, tract of forest and swamp, southernmost part of Gangetic delta, 1247; note 1247 *n*.
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- Sundarji Pandit, brother of Bishambhar Pandit, his death, 307, 341, 345, 604.
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- Surkhi* (from Persian *Surkh*, red brick-dust, pounded bricks), 775.
- Surama, river of Assam, 680.
- Sutanati, 401; note 401 *n*.
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- Sylhet, town and district in Assam, 470, 1190, 1214, 1371; products of, 680.
- , *dārogha* of zilla, see Muḥammad Ismā'il.
- Ta'ahud* (A. agreement, contract, lease, engagement, a revenue lease, a farm of the revenue, an engagement with government or its representatives for payment of public revenue), 419, 1156.
- Tafazzul Husain Khān, *vakīl* of the Nawab Vazīr, 56, 61, 523, 755, 788, 924, 955, 1106, 1553, 1591, 1735; takes elephants for Mirza Qāsim 'Alī Khān, 397; requests *dastak*, 460; leaves Calcutta, 1665.
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- Taksari, *Diwān* of Raja of Nēpal, 1562.
- Tamalcherry, pass, 906; note 906 *n*.
- Tambol* (P. betel-leaf), 419.
- Tangan* (H. a hill pony), for the Nizām, 659, 661.
- Tanjore, 422.
- Ṭappa* (H. a small tract or division of country, smaller than a *pargana*, but comprising one or more villages), 1.
- Tarāi* (H. moist swampy tract; the term is specially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayas), 1, 168.
- Tattamangalam, town in Cochin State, Madras, 72, 208.
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- , mother of, see Bishan Kunwar, Rani.
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- Thakur Das, Banker, 562, 622.
- , *gumāshṭa* of, see Lachhman Das.
- Thākurdwāra* (H. temple, building in which village idols are kept), 1020.
- Thākur Sewa* (S. service of an idol; a grant of revenue for the support of an idol-temple), 1013.
- Thānadār* (H.P. a petty police officer), 1194.
- Thanesar, *taluk* in Karnal District, Punjab, 1032; note, 1032 *n*.
- Tibet, 168 *n*.
- Tikait Ray, zamindar of Sadat, 24, 146, 1307.
- Timūr Shāh Durrānī, Ruler of Afghanistan (1773-93 A.D.), 1633, 1635-6; his war with the King of Persia, 431; captures Kunduz, 1156; congratulated on his victory, 1241.
- Tinnevely, town and district in Madras, 422, 845, 1337.
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- Pandit, 1256, 1265-6, 1270-1, 1283, to the Peshwa, 1296-7, to the Nizām, 1304, 1406, 1409, 1411, 1710; retreats to Seringapatam, 1313, 1374; to compensate all losses, 1318-19, 1324, 1342; invites Mīr Abul Qāsim, 1418; seeks intervention of Bakhshī Begam, 1442; authorises Appaji Ram to negotiate, 1459.
- , *vakil*s of, see Abdun-Nabi, Ghulām Husain, Appaji Ram, Srinivasa Rao and Mahdī 'Alī Khān.
- Tirhut, former District in Bengal now divided into Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in Bihar, 156, 1046-7, 1353, 1407.
- , Raja of, see Madho Singh.
- , *dārōgha* of *zilla*, see Muḥammad 'Alī Khān.
- Tiruvallur, town, subdivision and *taluk* in Chingleput District, Madras, 901, 929.
- Torokharighat, 631.
- Toshakhāna* (P. store-house; a place where furniture is kept; wardrobe), 522, 601, 645.
- Trade, with Nepal, 1216.
- Travancore, State in Madras, 71, 74, 97-8, 208, 383, 578, 804, 1397, 1502.
- , Raja of, see Ram Raja.
- Trengganu, state in Malaya Peninsula, 1082.
- , King of, see Sulṭān Maṣṣūr.
- Trichinopoly, city, *taluk*, and district in Madras, 425, 505, 806, 845, 1337.
- Tukoji Holkar, 72, 223, 318, 881, 1398, 1537, 1574; biographical note in volume VII; sends Babu Rao Kishan to Calcutta, 684; informed of Lord Cornwallis's departure to Madras, 779, of capture of Bangalore, 1116, of victory near Seringapatam, 1275; congratulates on capture of Bangalore, 1393; his factory at Gaya, 1733.
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- Tunohi, district in Nepal, 1495.
- Turing, John, Governor of Madras, 422; biographical note, 422 *n*.
- Turkistan, 1156, 1633.
- Turra* (P. ornamental tassel or border etc., a plume of feathers; an ornament worn in the turban), 503.
- Twenty-four Parganas, 463, 473.
- Uchanand, allegations against, 87-8.
- Udaipur, State in Rajputana, 1344, 1430, 1488-9, 1501, 1575.
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- Udwant Chand, Maharaja, 1389; deposes Pran Chand to Calcutta, 1078; his *nazr* declined, 1098; congratulates on capture of Bangalore, 1309.
- Ujjain, historic city in Gwalior State, Central India, 1575, 1643; Sindhia goes to, 1250, 1343, 1346, 1430, 1501.
- 'Umdatul-Umara, son of Nawab Muḥammad 'Alī Khān of Arcot, 948; sends grains for Company's troops, 1508.
- '*Umdatul Umara* (P. chief of the nobles), title of Husain 'Alī Khān, q.v.
- '*Umdatul-Umara Farzand Arjmand 'Alījāh Sriman Maṣṣūr Zamān Nāib-bil-Istiqlāl* (P. chief of the nobles, the worthy son, of exalted dignity, illustrious, the best conqueror of his time, the permanent deputy), titles granted to Sindhia by Shāh 'Ālam, 574.
- 'Umdatul-n-Nisā Bahū Begam, widow of Nawab Sirājū'd-Daulah, 20, 412, 840; protests against duties levied in her *jāgir*, 324, 357, 957; her allowance, 1148, 1288, 1461, 1466, 1583, 1688.
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- , Naik, 204.
- Ungli, *pargana* in Jaunpur District, U.P., 24.
- Uttam Chand, *vakil* of Nawab Faizullah Khān, 525, 628, 864; sends *nazr*, 45, 866, 898, 1736.
- Vakil-i-Mullaq, Amīrū'l-Umara Mukhtārū'l-Mamālik, Madārū'l-Mahām-us-Saltanat, Umdatul-Arākīn-ul-Khilāfat, Sardar Kasīr-ul-Iqtidār, Yār-i-Wafādar, Sipāh Sālār, Sa'adatmand ba-jan-Paiwand, Farzand Khaṣul-Khaṣ Mu'alla Jāh* (A. the absolute vice regent, the chief of the chiefs, the authorised agent of the empire, the first minister of the realm, the chief among ministers of the state, the most powerful chief, the loyal friend, the commander of the army, the blessed one, part and parcel of the soul, the distinguished son, exalted rank), titles granted to the Peshwa by Shāh 'Ālam, 574, 878.
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- Varmanand Das (Biswas), his dispute with Uchanand, 87-8.
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- Vaziri Mal, Lala, 64.
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- Vellout, place 18 miles from Madras, Lord Cornwallis assumed command of army at, 959.
- Vempalle, town in Cuddapah District, Madras, 1068, note, 1068 *n*.
- Venkatagiri, estate in Nellore District, Madras, Poligar of, 890.
- Venkat Nayar, Raja, *nāib* of Bhim Raj, Raja, 905, 998; assists in purchase of grain for army, 1704.
- Venkat Rao, appointed '*amil* of Kolar and Hoskote, 1180; directed to release Malkappa, 1432.
- Vijairam Ravi, 391.

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- Vir Kishor Singh, Raja, a zamindar of Champaran, 1101, 1170 ; pays his *qist*, 1393.
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- Vizagapatam, town and port in Vizagapatam District, Madras, 661.
- Vyankoji Bhonsla, also known as Manyu Bapu, 1613 ; biographical note, 1613 *n.*
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- Wodsworth, W., Resident at Balasore (1782-91 A.D.), 290, 698, 1107, 1108, 1162 ; his death, 1507.
- Yāzdahūm* (P. anniversary of the death of the celebrated Muslim Saint, 'Abdul Qādir Jīlānī), 419.
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- Zila'dar* (P. provincial governor, officer who has the charge of the revenues of a *zilla*), 391.
- Zul-hijja* (A. 12th month of the Muhammadan lunar year), 198, 580.
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